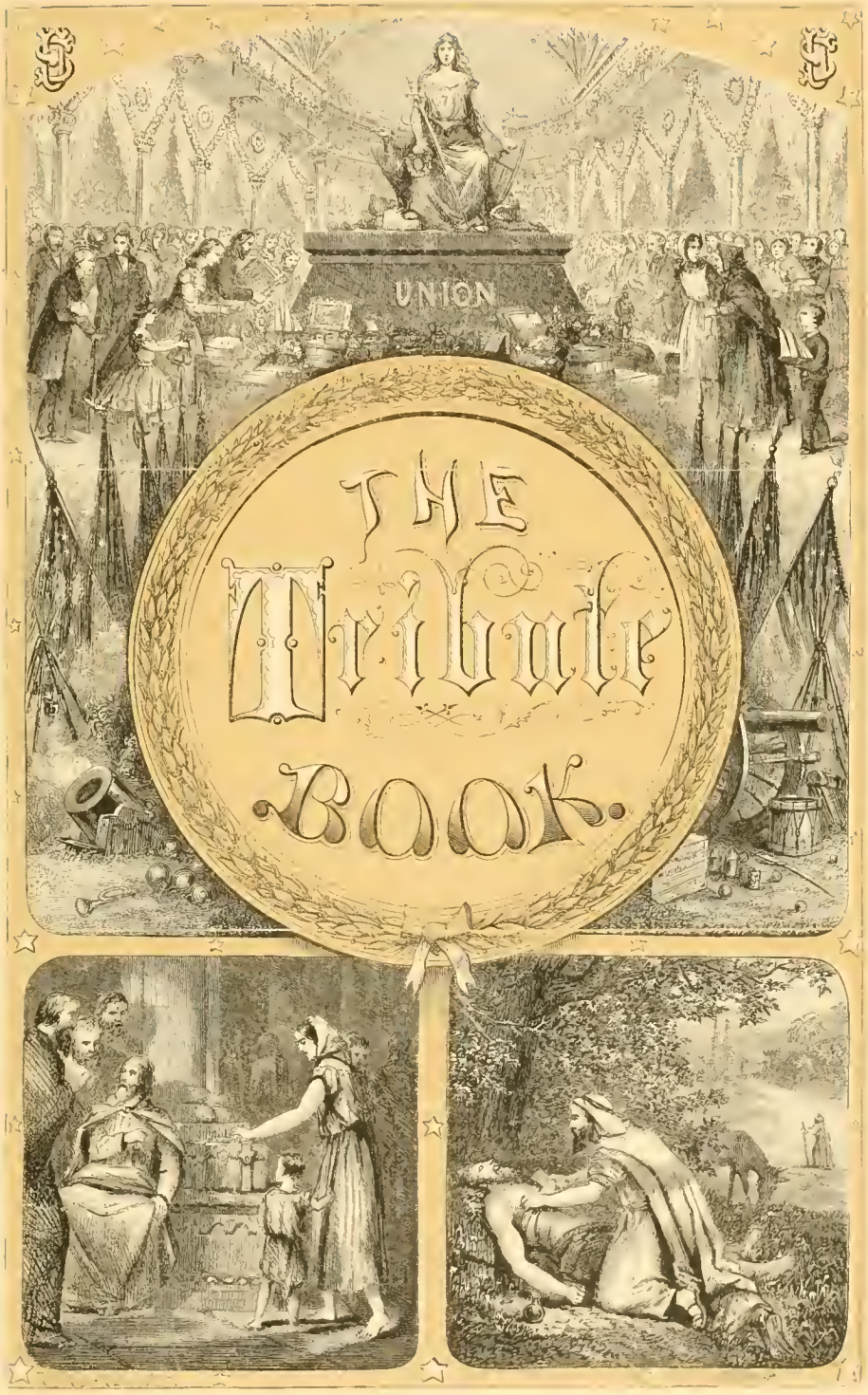
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
1800


UNION
THE
Tribune
BOOK.

THE

TRIBUTE BOOK

A RECORD OF

THE MUNIFICENCE, SELF-SACRIFICE

AND

PATRIOTISM

OF

THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

DURING THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

Illustrated.

BY FRANK B. GOODRICH,

AUTHOR OF "THE COURT OF NAPOLEON," ETC.

"A TRIBUTE OF A FREE-WILL OFFERING."—DEUT. XVI. 10.

NEW YORK:
PUBLISHED BY DERBY & MILLER.
1865.

F
.G65

C. A. ALVORD, ELECTROTYPER AND PRINTER.

TO THE

WOMEN

OF

AMERICA

THIS

VOLUME

IS RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED

BY

THEIR COUNTRYMAN

&

THE

Author.

PREFACE.

THIS Book contains the story of seventy millions of dollars. Ordinarily, Millions do not furnish an interesting or an instructive theme; he who writes their history has generally little to tell but a tale of selfishness and greed, or at best, of dogged industry or stubborn self-denial. It is rare that he who collects the chronicles of dollars and cents, pounds, shillings and pence, can lay before the reader such a record of self-sacrifice as the following pages embody. These are not the annals of mercantile shrewdness, of wealth heaped up by toil or avarice, of riches painfully gathered by patience or speedily swept together by genius or fortune: they are the records of money given, not money earned; of a labor of love, not of labor for hire and salary; of purse-strings unloosed, of the latch-string hanging free, of self-assessment, of tribute rendered always willingly, often unasked. This volume, in a word, is a digest — the materials for twenty such having been condensed into one — of the ways and means by which the American people, having been taxed to pay three thousand millions of dollars for the prosecution of a war—of their own accord, without tax or toll, collected and expended nearly seventy millions more. Its contents,

varied in their details, have, fundamentally, but one source, and treat of but one purpose. The intent was one and the same, whether the particular object in view was to promote enlistments, to procure representative recruits, to relieve drafted men, to succor the families of volunteers, to sustain the efficiency of the army, to care for the sick and wounded, to send aid to the distressed Unionist within the rebel lines, to feed the impoverished operative abroad, to build soldiers' rests, to endow orphan asylums, to give homes to living officers and erect monuments to dead ones. Our subject is the private generosity, the munificence, the philanthropy, of the War for the Union; and no form in which money has been obtained—outside of taxation, legislation, and appropriation, whether by states, counties, or towns—and expended for any purpose connected with the prosecution of the war, has been knowingly omitted.

This stated, there is little else requiring notice in these preliminary pages. A grateful duty remains to the compiler —for compilation and annotation have been his principal labors —that of acknowledging the assistance received, without which not one page could have been prepared, nor one fact obtained. A book like this has not been produced without the asking of innumerable questions; and those to whom they have been addressed, have, in no case, let them pass unheeded, though they had often, doubtless, many more pressing things to do than answering them. To the corresponding secretaries of the various associations whose labors are here recorded, the thanks of the publishers are due, and are hereby cordially offered. To the presidents of the several commissions, to the superintendents of soldiers' homes and asylums, to the treasurers of bounty and defence funds, to all who have afforded aid, the publishers gratefully confess their indebtedness.

One other debt they have to acknowledge, even if they are never able to pay it. Unassisted, they could not have assumed the financial responsibility of an undertaking so serious

as the present; nor is it probable that any of their colleagues of the book-producing profession would have cared to take upon themselves a burden, in one sense, so exhausting. It was fortunate that the gentleman who conceived the idea of collecting these chronicles and of laying them before the public in an attractive form, possessed also the means; fortunate, too, that, having the means to work out the idea, he was not afraid to use them. If the public finds THE TRIBUTE BOOK a welcome addition to the shelf or the table, if it discovers that the frame is not altogether unworthy of the canvas, if it sees any reason to rejoice that American designers and engravers upon wood, American paper-makers, American printers and binders have been enabled, in the exercise of their several arts and handicrafts, to bestow a fitting dress upon a peculiarly American theme, it will doubtless be glad to know whom to thank. Mr. GEORGE JONES, once of Vermont, now of New York, one of the proprietors of the New York Times, is the projector and patron of this work. Without saying that the seventy millions' voluntary outlay will become seventy-one millions, if this enterprise ends in disaster, we may hint that the responsibility is quite enough for one pair of shoulders, and that, large or small, it has been gallantly borne.

THE TRIBUTE BOOK is offered to the public, in the belief that the records are of value, whether they have been skilfully collected or not, and that the people, who, for four years, have been making history, will not regret that one phase of it is thus early committed to print.

NEW YORK, *August*, 1865.

ILLUSTRATIONS

No.	*Subject.*	*Designed by*	*Engraved by*	*Page*
1.	TITLE	NAST	RICHARDSON	
2.	ORNAMENTAL BORDER	HOCHSTEIN	BROSS	2
	COPYRIGHT	WILL	TRENT	2
3.	LETTERING	"	N. ORR	3
4.	"	HITCHCOCK	"	7
5.	DEDICATION	WILL	TRENT	TO FACE 12
6.	INITIAL LETTER	SHEARMAN	RICHARDSON	15
7.	VALLEY FORGE	NAST	DAVIS	20
8.	LADIES OF PHILADELPHIA WORKING FOR WASHINGTON'S ARMY	BILLINGS	RICHARDSON	22
9	VIGNETTE	WILL	"	25
10.	THE FIRST SUBSCRIPTION	MCLENAN	"	26
11.	INITIAL LETTER	HITCHCOCK	"	26
12.	NEW BOOTS FOR OLD	NAST	DAVIS	40
13.	THE FRIGATE VANDERBILT	FENN	N. ORR	41
14.	"THERE LET IT WAVE, AS IT WAVED OF OLD"	HOWS	RICHARDSON	43
15.	THE LADIES OF AUGUSTA TREATING THE THIRD MAINE TO DOUGHNUTS	NAST	DAVIS	45
16.	VIGNETTE	SHEARMAN	BRIGHTLY	69
17.	SIX AND EIGHTY-SIX KNITTING FOR THE SOLDIERS	WHITE	N. ORR	70
18.	VIGNETTE	SHEARMAN	RICHARDSON	76

No.	Subject.	Designed by	Engraved by	Page
19.	THE UNITED STATES SANITARY COMMISSION	Nast	Davis	77
	PORTRAIT OF DR. BELLOWS	Will	"	77
20.	THE SANITARY COMMISSION IN THE HOSPITAL	Nast	Bobbett & Hooper	85
21.	BEFORE THE BATTLE	Fenn	N. Orr	87
22.	ALERT	White	"	88
23.	SANITARY CHARADE: MET-A-PHYSICIAN	McLenan	Richardson	89
24.	CHILDREN'S SOLDIERS' FAIR	Howard	Davis	98
25.	FAIR UPON A DOOR-STEP	White	N. Orr	101
26.	PICKING BLACKBERRIES FOR THE SOLDIERS	Nast	Davis	103
27.	OFFICE OF A SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY	"	"	111
28.	VIGNETTE	Herrick	N. Orr	113
29.	AID SOCIETY'S AID	"	"	119
30.	STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL FOR THE SOLDIERS	Hoppin	Richardson	121
31.	MR. MURDOCK READING TO SOLDIERS IN A HOSPITAL	A. R. Waud	Richardson	127
32.	MINUTE-MAN OF KALAMAZOO	Lumley	"	137
33.	SANITARY CHARADE	McLenan	N. Orr	146
34.	BUSY FINGERS	Hoppin	"	157
35.	INITIAL LETTER	Hitchcock	Trent	158
36.	THE LAKE COUNTY DELEGATION	Cary	Richardson	161
37.	THE CHICAGO FAIR DINING-HALL	"	"	164
38.	ELLSWORTH ZOUAVE DRILL	Nast	Davis	167
39.	DISCOVERY OF A BALANCE OF ONE CENT	Hoppin	N. Orr	172
40.	SANTA CLAUS ASSISTING THE LADIES OF CINCINNATI	Stephens	Richardson	180
41.	COMMITTEE ON ENTERTAINMENT OF STRANGERS, AT WORK	McLenan	Brightly	182
42.	WORK OF THE COMMITTEE ON EVERGREENS	Fenn	N. Orr	183
43.	SALE OF CHRISTMAS TREES IN GREENWOOD HALL	Herrick	"	184
44.	VIGNETTE	"	"	189
45.	THE BROOKLYN AND LONG ISLAND FAIR	McNevin	Richardson	190
46.	THE OLD WOMAN WHO LIVED IN A SHOE	Whitney	N. Orr	194
47.	NEW ENGLAND KITCHEN: A QUILTING PARTY	Chapman	Filmer	197

No.	*Subject.*	*Designed by*	*Engraved by*	*Page*
48.	WAX FLOWERS AT THE BROOKLYN FAIR	Hochstein	Richardson	201
49.	NEW ENGLAND KITCHEN: APPLE PARING	Chapman	Filmer	203
50.	THE FAIR NEWSPAPERS	Whitney	N. Orr	209
51.	THE SUGAR PENDULUM	Hoppin	"	217
52.	ARMORY OF THE 22D REGIMENT ARRANGED FOR THE METROPOLITAN FAIR	Hogan	"	219
53.	SANITARY VOTING	Nast	Davis	221
54.	THE HEART OF THE ANDES	Herrick	N. Orr	223
55.	ILLUSTRATED CONCERT PROGRAMME	McNevin	Richardson	To Face 224
	PORTRAITS OF GOTTSCHALK AND BARILI	Will	"	" 224
56.	EPISODE IN OPTICS: ONLY TEN CENTS	White	N. Orr	225
57.	VIGNETTE	Hogan	"	226
58.	VIGNETTE	McLenan	Brightly	227
59.	VIGNETTE	Hogan	N. Orr	229
60.	VIGNETTE	White	"	233
61.	VIGNETTE	Herrick	"	235
62.	VIGNETTE	Hogan	"	236
63.	VIGNETTE	Herrick	"	238
64.	VIGNETTE	Billings	"	239
65.	VIGNETTE	Herrick	"	241
66.	SCENE IN THE METROPOLITAN FAIR	Hogan	"	241
67.	ILLUSTRATED DRAMATIC PROGRAMME	McNevin	Richardson	To Face 242
	PORTRAIT OF EDWIN BOOTH	"	"	" 242
	PORTRAITS OF MRS. JOHN HOEY AND J. LESTER WALLACK	Will	"	" 242
68.	VIGNETTE	Herrick	N. Orr	244
69.	TATTOO	Nast	Filmer	245
70.	SCENE OF THE GREAT CENTRAL FAIR OF PHILADELPHIA	Lumley	N. Orr	249
71.	MAKING BOUQUETS FOR THE FAIR	White	"	253
72.	SANITARY FAIR POST-OFFICE	"	"	255
73.	MILITARY VASE	Hogan	"	256
74.	ILLUSTRATED PROGRAMME	Hoppin	Bobbett & Hooper	To Face 258
75.	ONE DAY'S LABOR, ONE DAY'S INCOME	Nast	Davis	" 260

No.	Subject.	Designed by	Engraved by	Page
76.	VIGNETTE	FENN	N. ORR	261
77.	VIGNETTE	BILLINGS	HOEY	262
78.	VIGNETTE	HERRICK	N. ORR	264
79.	VIGNETTE	HOGAN	"	265
80.	VIGNETTE	HERRICK	"	267
81.	VIGNETTE	MCLENAN	"	268
82.	VIGNETTE	HOPPIN	"	270
83	VIGNETTE	LUMLEY	RICHARDSON	271
84.	VIGNETTE	"	"	272
85.	SANITARY REAPER	HERRICK	N. ORR	278
86.	A STAGE-COACH CONCERT IN IOWA	CARY	BRIGHTLY	280
87.	MINNEHAHA	FENN	N. ORR	284
88.	SCENE OF THE SECOND CHICAGO FAIR	"	"	286
89.	THE WESTERN SANITARY COMMISSION	SHEARMAN	RICHARDSON	293
	PORTRAIT OF JAMES E. YEATMAN	WILL	"	293
90.	MISSISSIPPI RIVER HOSPITAL STEAMER	NAST	DAVIS	296
91	SOLDIERS' HOME AT MEMPHIS	FENN	N. ORR	298
92.	SANITARY SODA	HOWLAND	RICHARDSON	308
93.	A COMMITTEE ON LIVE STOCK	CARY	"	309
94.	CUTTING WOOD IN THE NORTHWEST FOR SOLDIERS' WIVES	DARLEY	KINGDON	312
95.	VIGNETTE	HOCHSTEIN	BRIGHTLY	315
96.	THE MAGIC LANTERN IN THE HOSPITAL	A. R. WAUD	DAVIS	316
97.	INITIAL LETTER	HOCHSTEIN	N. ORR	322
98.	"	"	RICHARDSON	327
99.	"	"	N ORR	334
100.	THE CHRISTIAN COMMISSION	NAST	DAVIS	336
	PORTRAIT OF GEORGE H. STUART	WILL	"	336
101.	CHRISTIAN COMMISSION IN THE FIELD	BILLINGS	RICHARDSON	341
102.	A GUNBOAT SUBSCRIPTION IN AID OF THE CHRISTIAN COMMISSION	EYTINGE	DAVIS	345
103.	BALTIMORE PARALLELS	NAST	FILMER	348
104.	CHRISTIAN AND SANITARY TABLEAU: REBECCA AND ROWENA	STEPHENS	N. ORR	353

No.	*Subject.*	*Designed by*	*Engraved by*	*Page*
105.	ARMY CORPS CHAPEL, NEAR PETERSBURG	Fenn	N. Orr	360
106.	A LAY DELEGATE IN THE HOSPITAL	A. R. Waud	Richardson	363
107.	THE NATIONAL FREEDMEN'S RELIEF ASSOCIATION	Shearman	"	366
	PORTRAIT OF FRANCIS G. SHAW	Will	"	366
108.	THE IDEAL FREEDMAN	Chapman	Filmer	371
109.	ORIGIN OF THE BIRD'S-NEST BANK	Hoppin	Brightly	374
110.	PARADE OF THE 20TH U. S. COLORED TROOPS IN NEW YORK	Nast	Davis	381
111.	THE GEORGE GRISWOLD, LADEN WITH BREADSTUFFS	Fenn	N. Orr	383
112.	VIGNETTES OF MOUNT VERNON, SAVANNAH, AND THE CAPITOL	Hitchcock	Richardson	387
	PORTRAIT OF EDWARD EVERETT	Will	"	387
113.	EAST TENNESSEE REFUGEES	Nast	Davis	391
114.	EAST TENNESSEE	Fenn	N. Orr	400
115.	THE AMERICAN UNION COMMISSION	Shearman	Richardson	407
	PORTRAIT OF DR. J. P. THOMPSON	Will	"	407
116.	VIGNETTE	Hogan	N. Orr	411
117.	THE RUINS OF CHAMBERSBURG	Fenn	"	412
118.	THE UNION VOLUNTEER REFRESHMENT SALOON	Herrick	"	415
119.	THE COOPER-SHOP REFRESHMENT SALOON	Fenn	"	418
120.	A REGIMENT AT DINNER	Nast	Davis	419
121.	CITIZENS' UNION VOLUNTEER HOSPITAL	Hosier	Richardson	422
122.	FIRE AMBULANCE	Cary	Hoey	429
123.	DRUM-STICKS OF TWO KINDS	A. R. Waud	Kingdon	431
124.	A SOLDIER'S BILL OF FARE	Hoppin	N. Orr	437
125.	BARRELLING APPLES FOR THE SOLDIERS	Billings	Filmer	439
126.	THE NATIONAL SAILORS' HOME	Whitney	N. Orr	440
127.	ILLUSTRATED PROGRAMME	Hoppin	"	To Face 444
128.	ONE REASON OUT OF FIFTY FOR A SAILORS' HOME	Fenn	N. Orr	447
129.	VIGNETTES: THE FARRAGUT FUND	Hitchcock	Richardson	450
	PORTRAIT OF ADMIRAL FARRAGUT	Will	"	450

No.	*Subject.*	*Designed by*	*Engraved by*	*Page*
130.	VIGNETTES: THE GRANT FUND	HITCHCOCK	N. ORR	455
	PORTRAIT OF GENERAL GRANT	WILL	"	455
131.	THE KEARSARGE FUND	FENN	"	457
	PORTRAIT OF CAPTAIN WINSLOW	WILL	"	457
132.	THE SHERMAN FUND	HITCHCOCK	"	459
	PORTRAIT OF GENERAL SHERMAN	WILL	"	459
133.	WOMEN WORKING IN THE FIELD	NAST	DAVIS	461
134.	THE PROCESSION OF THE SANITARY SACK	"	FILMER	464
135.	NEVADA SCENERY	HOWLAND	RICHARDSON	469
136.	THE GOLDEN CHICKEN OF MARYSVILLE	HOPPIN	BRIGHTLY	472
137.	GETTING IN HAY FOR A SOLDIER'S WIFE	FENN	N. ORR	474
138.	THE KEARNY CROSS	LUMLEY	RICHARDSON	475
139.	SUBSCRIBERS TO THE FUND FOR THE RELIEF OF FAMILIES OF POLICE VOLUNTEERS	STEPHENS	RICHARDSON	477
140	TWENTY-INCH GUN	HERRICK	N. ORR	479
141.	FITZ JAMES O'BRIEN	A. R. WAUD	DAVIS	480
142.	THE PATRIOT ORPHAN HOME AT FLUSHING	FENN	N. ORR	484
143.	PA, WHAT ARE *YOU* GOING TO DO?	HOWARD	RICHARDSON	487
144	THE WIDOW AND ORPHAN	HENNESSY	BOBBETT & HOOPER	489
145.	A TRIBUTE TO PRESIDENT LINCOLN	NAST	DAVIS	To Face 492
146	LETTERING	WILL	N. ORR	493
147	"	"	"	507

CONTENTS.

CHAPTER I.

PAGE

A Glance Backward.—Individual Aid Rendered to the Armies during the War of the Revolution, ... 15

CHAPTER II.

Money and Men, ... 26

CHAPTER III.

The Earlier Aid Societies, ... 70

CHAPTER IV.

The United States Sanitary Commission, ... 77

CHAPTER V.

Aid Societies Auxiliary to the Sanitary Commission, ... 111

CHAPTER VI.

Sanitary Fairs, ... 158

CHAPTER VII.

The Western Sanitary Commission, ... 293

CHAPTER VIII.

State Sanitary Commissions.—Local Relief Associations, ... 316

CHAPTER IX.

The Christian Commission, ... 336

CHAPTER X.

PAGE
The National Freedmen's Relief Association, ... 366

CHAPTER XI.

International Relief, ... 383

CHAPTER XII.

Aid to East Tennessee, ... 387

CHAPTER XIII.

The American Union Commission, ... 407

CHAPTER XIV.

The Chambersburg and Savannah Relief Funds, ... 412

CHAPTER XV.

Refreshment Saloons, Subsistence Committees, Soldiers' Homes, etc.—The Fire Ambulance Company of Philadelphia, ... 415

CHAPTER XVI.

A Thanksgiving Dinner in the Army and Navy, ... 431

CHAPTER XVII.

The National Sailors' Home, ... 440

CHAPTER XVIII.

Testimonials to Distinguished Commanders, ... 450

CHAPTER XIX.

Miscellanies: Various Methods of Procuring Means, and Various Methods of Applying Them, ... 461

CHAPTER XX.

Summary, ... 493

Index, ... 507

CHAPTER I.

A GLANCE BACKWARD.—INDIVIDUAL AID RENDERED TO THE ARMIES DURING THE WAR OF THE REVOLUTION.

THAT a nation may feel the deepest sympathy with its army, assuredly was not left to the American rebellion to prove; but it certainly was reserved to our day to show how such sympathy may be rendered active and profitable. The troops of Hannibal and George III. may have felt that the hearts and prayers of their countrymen were with them, but it is not likely they ever expected from them any other aid. The Roman matron placed her jewels upon the altar, and with this hasty sacrifice the service she could lend her country ended. The Carthaginian women cut off their hair and twisted it into bow-strings—an honorable act, but one that was perhaps as soon repented of as done, and which certainly could not be repeated often in a lifetime. In other wars, a man once wounded was as the beasts that perish. Women have from time to time appeared upon the battle-field; but their office was not to restore with oil or wine, but to release with rosary and crucifix. Within

the last ten years we have seen a nation send forth an army to be literally swept away by disease, and we have seen that one woman only, with her attendants, was drawn from her home to the hospital by the harrowing spectacle. Now, as Americans are said to do what their hands find to do in a manner always original and generally effective, as there is nothing they abhor so much as the beaten track, especially when that track is strewn with the bones of other nations' failures, it is the purpose of these pages to show that they have made war, as they have utilized peace, after a method peculiarly their own; that those whom the army left at home have been its doctors, caterers, and ministers; that almost every family which has suffered the son and brother to gird on the knapsack, has placed the needle and the scissors in the hands of the daughter and mother; that had Florence Nightingale been an American, her name, honorable and saint-like though it be, would have been known but as one in a noble sisterhood; and that the sacrifices made by those who have made them at all have not been the romantic impulse of a moment, but the sustained, patient labor of years; not the abandonment of personal ornament alone, but the bidding farewell for a time to the comforts of home and the allurements of wealth. But, before entering upon this phase of our history, a moment's retrospective glance at the War of the Revolution, and a word or two upon the sympathy existing in Washington's time between the army and the people, will not be out of place. We shall find that the seeds of bounty and defence fund, of aid society and sanitary commission, were sown in a fruitful soil as early as 1776.

Five or six years before this time, however, the women of the country had set the example of discouraging the importation of goods from abroad. Retrenchment was naturally the first measure of preparation for the impending change in the condition of the colonies, and for the struggle by which it might be attended. The newspapers of the time were filled with incidents of the self-denial of women; and the following homely appeal to the ladies was evidently made by one of their sex:

"First, then, throw aside your topknots of pride,
Wear none but your own country linen;
Of economy boast, let your pride be the most
To show clothes of your own make and spinning.

"What if homespun, they say, is not quite so gay
As brocades, yet be not in a passion;
For when once 'tis known this is much worn in town,
One and all will cry out, 'tis the fashion!

"And as we all agree, that you'll not married be
To such as will wear London factory,
But at first sight refuse—tell 'em such you will choose
As encourage our own manufactory."

This allusion to what was the fashion in the cities, perhaps suits revolutionary times better than it does our own. The effect of appeals such as these, and of the resolve from which they sprang, was marked, and has no counterpart in our day whatever; the imports of English goods into American ports decreased from £2,400,000 in 1768 to £1,600,000 in 1769. The records are unanimous in attributing this decline, thirty-three per cent. in one year, to the good sense, patriotism, and self-denial of the women.

In a letter written by a lady of Philadelphia to a British officer in Boston, late in 1775, the following passage occurred:

"I have retrenched every superfluous expense in my table and family; tea I have not drunk since last Christmas, nor bought a new cap or gown since your defeat at Lexington; and, what I never did before, I have learned to knit, and am now making stockings of American wool for my servants; and in this way do I throw in my mite to the public good. I know this, that as free I can die but once, but as a slave I shall not be worthy of life. I have the pleasure to assure you that these are the sentiments of all my sister Americans. They have sacrificed assemblies, parties of pleasure, tea-drinking, finery, to that great spirit of patriotism that actuates all degrees of people throughout this extensive continent. If these are the sentiments of females, what must glow in the breasts of our husbands, brothers, and sons!"

The selfishness of those who could not find it in their souls to abstain from any indulgence, was thus hit off in a communication to the Pennsylvania Journal:

"The PETITION of divers OLD WOMEN of the City of Philadelphia humbly showeth: That your petitioners, as well spinsters as married, having been long accustomed to the drinking of tea, fear it will be utterly impossible for them to exhibit so much patriotism as wholly to disuse it. Your petitioners beg leave to observe, that having done already all possible harm to their nerves and health with this delectable herb, they shall think it extremely hard not to enjoy it for the remainder of their lives. Your petitioners would further represent, that coffee and chocolate, or any other substitute hitherto proposed, they humbly apprehend, from their heaviness, must destroy that brilliancy of fancy and fluency of expression usually found at tea-tables, when they are handling the conduct or character of their absent acquaintances.

Your petitioners are also informed there are several old women of the other sex laboring under the like difficulties, who apprehend the above restriction will be wholly insupportable; and that it is a sacrifice infinitely too great to be made to save the lives, liberties, and privileges of any country whatever. Your petitioners only pray for an indulgence to those spinsters whom age or ugliness has rendered desperate in the expectation of husbands; to those of the married, whose infirmities and ill-behavior have made their husbands long since tired of them; and to those old women of the male gender who will most naturally be found in such company. And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray."

Thus those who did drink tea were ridiculed, and the following lines show that those who did not were threatened:

> "O Boston wives and maids, draw near and see
> Our delicate Souchong and Hyson tea.
> Buy it, my charming girls, fair, black, and brown;
> If not, we'll cut your throats and burn your town."

But something more than self-denial was now required. The following appeal was posted in the streets of Philadelphia on the 9th of August, 1775:

"To the spinners in this city, the suburbs, and country: Your services are now wanted to promote the AMERICAN MANUFACTORY, at the corner of Market and Ninth streets, where cotton, wool, flax, &c., are delivered out. Strangers, who apply, are desired to bring a few lines, by way of recommendation, from some respectable person in their neighborhood."

Upon this appeal, the Pennsylvania Journal made the following comments:

"One distinguishing characteristic of an excellent woman, as given by the wisest of men, is, 'That she seeketh wool and flax, and worketh willingly with her hands to the spindle, and her hands hold the distaff.' In this time of public distress, you have now, each of you, an opportunity not only to help to sustain your families, but likewise to cast your mite into the treasury of the public good. The most feeble effort to help to save the state from ruin, when it is all you can do, is, as the widow's mite, entitled to the same reward as they who, of their abundant abilities, have cast in much."

The New York Gazette, of July 29th, 1776, chronicled the marriage of a Mr. Flint with a Miss Slate, declaring them to be an agreeable and happy pair, and added:

"What deserves the public notice, and may serve to encourage the manufactures of this country, is, that the entertainment, though served up with good wine and other spirituous liquors, was the production of their fields and fruit-gardens, assisted alone by a neighboring grove of spontaneous maples. The bride and her two sisters appeared in very genteel-like gowns, and others of the family in handsome apparel, with sundry silk handkerchiefs, &c., entirely of their own manufacture."

Smythe's Diary, of March 1st, 1777, contained the following squib:

"A deserter from the rebel army at Westchester, who came into New York this morning, says that the Congress troops are suffering extremely for food and rum; that there is not a whole pair of breeches in the army; and that the last news from Mr. Washington's camp was, that he had to tie his up with strings, having parted with the buttons to buy the necessaries of life. At a frugal dinner lately given by the under officers in Heath's command, but seven were able to attend; some for the want of clean linen, but the most of them from having none other than breeches past recovery."

Washington's army retired, in the winter of 1777, to Valley Forge; its sufferings here were so great that the Commander-in-Chief was forced to make a requisition upon the people for supplies and clothing. The neglect of some of the people of Jersey and Pennsylvania to furnish the portion required of them excited much comment. The New Jersey Gazette, of December 31st, contained the following suggestion, written by Governor William Livingston, and signed "Hortentius:"

"I am afraid that while we are employed in furnishing our battalions with clothing, we forget the county of Bergen, which alone is sufficient amply to provide them with winter waistcoats and breeches, from the redundance and superfluity of certain woollen habits, which are at present applied to no kind of use whatsoever. It is well known that the rural ladies in that part of New Jersey pride themselves in an incredible number of petticoats, which, like house furniture, are displayed by way of ostentation, for many years before they are decreed to invest the fair bodies of the proprietors. Till that period they are never worn, but neatly piled up on each side of an immense escritoire, the top of which is decorated with a most capacious brass-clasped Bible, seldom read. What I would, therefore, humbly propose to our superiors is, to make prize of these future female habiliments, and, after proper transformation, immediately apply them to screen from the inclemencies of the weather those gallant males who are now fighting for the liberties of their country. And to clear this measure from every imputation of injustice, I have only to observe,

VALLEY FORGE.

that the generality of women in that county having for above a century worn the breeches, it is highly reasonable that the men should now, and especially upon so important an occasion, make booty of the petticoats."

The condition of Washington's army, in the winter of 1779–80, is thus described in "Thatcher's Journal," of January 1st:

"The sufferings of the poor soldiers can scarcely be described; at night they have a bed of straw upon the ground, and a single blanket to each man; they are badly clad, and some are destitute of shoes. The snow is from five to six feet deep, which so obstructs the roads as to prevent our receiving a supply of provisions. We are frequently for six or eight days destitute of

meat, and then as long without bread. It is well known that General Washington experiences the greatest solicitude for his army, and is sensible that they in general conduct with heroic patience and fortitude. His Excellency, it is understood, despairing of supplies from the commissary-general, has made application to the magistrates of the State of New Jersey for assistance in procuring provisions. This expedient has been attended with the happiest success. It is honorable to the magistrates as well as to the people of Jersey that they have cheerfully complied with the requisition, and furnished for the present an ample supply, and have thus probably saved the army from destruction."

The ladies of Trenton, New Jersey, met, in emulation of the example of other portions of the state, on the 4th of July, 1780, for the purpose of promoting a subscription for the relief and encouragement of the Continental Army. Taking into consideration the scattered situation of the well disposed throughout the State, and for their convenience, they unanimously appointed Mrs. Cox, Mrs. Dickinson, Mrs. Furman, and Miss Cadwallader a committee, whose duty it should be immediately to open subscriptions, with ladies to be thereafter named, requesting their aid and influence in the several districts. Some fifty ladies were then chosen—such as Mrs. Counsellor Condict, Mrs. Colonel Scudder, Mrs. Parson Jones, Mrs. Peter Covenhoven, Mrs. Governor Livingston, Mrs. Doctor Burnet, Mrs. Colonel Hugg—"whose well known patriotism," said the gazette chronicling the movement, "leaves no room to doubt of their best exertions in a cause so humane and praiseworthy; and that they will be happy in forwarding the amount of their several collections, either with or without the names of the donors, which will be immediately transmitted by Mrs. Moore Furman, who is hereby appointed treasurer, to be disposed of by the Commander-in-Chief according to the general plan."

In November, 1780, the ladies of Philadelphia made a systematic effort in behalf of the army. An article published in the newspapers of the day, signed "An American Woman," exerted a powerful influence. From this appeal we take the following passage:

"If I live happy in the midst of my family; if my husband cultivates his field and reaps his harvest in peace; if, surrounded by my children, I myself nourish the youngest and press it to my bosom; if the house in which we dwell, our farms, our orchards, are safe from the hands of the incendiary, it is to you, brave Americans, that we owe it. And shall we hesitate to evidence to you our gratitude? Shall we hesitate to wear a clothing more simple, hair dressed less elegantly, when, at the price of this small privation, we shall

deserve your benedictions? Who among us will not renounce with the highest pleasure those vain ornaments? The time is arrived to display the same sentiments which animated us at the beginning of the Revolution, when we renounced the use of teas, however agreeable to our taste, rather than receive them from our persecutors; when our republican and laborious hands spun the flax and prepared the linen intended for the use of the soldiers; when, exiles and fugitives, we supported with courage all the evils which are the concomitants of war. Let us not lose a moment; let us all be engaged to offer the homage of our gratitude at the altar of military valor."

LADIES OF PHILADELPHIA WORKING FOR WASHINGTON'S ARMY.

The women of Philadelphia, assembling at this inspiring call, divided the city into districts, and then, apportioning the labor, visited every house and received its contribution. The total amount of these collections is given in the records of the time as $300,766, in currency. Those who could give supplies more conveniently than money did so, and one item of two thousand one hundred and seven shirts is mentioned as having been made

by nimble Philadelphia fingers. "Such free-will offerings," exclaimed the gallant Thatcher, "are examples truly worthy of imitation, and ought to be recorded to the honor of American ladies."

The spirit of emulation was soon kindled in the neighboring State of Maryland. Mrs. Lee, wife of his Excellency the Governor, wrote to ladies residing in different portions of the state, begging them to act as treasurers in their respective districts. Baltimore soon responded with six hundred shirts, and the county of Dorset with thirty pounds in specie. Annapolis sent in over sixteen thousand dollars, some ladies giving two, some five, and some twenty guineas in coin. Here, plainly, is the suggestion of the Aid Society and Relief Association of 1861.

But, in spite of all that had been done, the army was in actual danger of dissolution for want of provisions to keep it together. In this emergency, a number of patriotic gentlemen in Philadelphia signed bonds to the amount of two hundred and fifty thousand pounds, in coin, for procuring supplies. Food and clothing were thus obtained; and it is perhaps not too much to say, that without this act of munificence American independence would not have been achieved. There is probably no other example in history of results so tremendous flowing from spontaneous, individual contributions to a cause. We give a portion of the names; and the reader will see, as he progresses in the record of Philadelphia generosity, that the descendants of those who signed bonds in 1780 have signed many similar papers in 1861–5:

Robert Morris	£10,000	Samuel Powell	£5,000
B. McClennigan	10,000	John Nixson	5,000
A. Bunner & Co	6,000	Robert Bridge	4,000
Zouch Francis	5,500	John Dunlap	4,000
James Wilson	5,000	Wm. Coates	4,000
Wm. Bingham	5,000	Emanuel Eyre	4,000
Richard Peters	5,000	James Bodden	4,000
Samuel Meredith	5,000	John Mease	4,000
James Meare	5,000	Joseph Carson	4,000
Thomas Barclay	5,000	Thomas Leiper	4,000
Samuel Morris, Jr	5,000	Kean & Nichols	4,000
Robert Hooper	5,000	Samuel Morris	3,000
Hugh Shields	5,000	Isaac Moses	3,000
Philip Moore	5,000	Chas. Thompson	3,000
Matthew Irwin	5,000	John Pringle	3,000
John Benzet	5,000	Samuel Mills	3,000
Henry Hill	5,000	Cad. Morris	2,500
John Morgan	5,000	Matt. Clarkson	2,500
Thomas Willing	5,000	Joseph Reed	2,000

Benjamin Rush	£2,000	John Bullock	£2,000
Owen Biddle	2,000	Twenty-seven subscriptions of £2,000 each	54,000
John Mitchell	2,000	Nine subscriptions of £1,000 each	9,000
Robert Knox	2,000		
John Wharton	2,000		
		Total	£250,500

Notwithstanding this munificent tribute, and the momentous consequences it produced, encomiums seem to have been exclusively lavished upon the women, and General Washington led the chorus. In a letter of acknowledgment to a committee of ladies, he wrote:

"The army ought not to regret its sacrifices or its sufferings, when they meet with so flattering a reward as in the sympathy of your sex; nor can it fear that its interests will be neglected, when espoused by advocates as powerful as they are amiable."

An officer wrote from camp:

"The patriotism of the women of your city is a subject of conversation with the army. Had I poetical genius I would sit down and write an ode in praise of it. Burgoyne, who, on his first coming to America, boasted that he would dance with the ladies and coax the men into submission, must now have a better understanding of the good sense and public spirit of our females, as he has already had of the fortitude and inflexible temper of our men."

"It is needless," says the Pennsylvania Packet, "to repeat the encomiums that have been already given to the females for their exertions. Every Whig mind must be sensible that they deserve the highest praise. The women of every part of the globe are under obligations to those of America, for having shown that females are capable of the highest political virtue. We cannot help imagining what some learned and elegant historian, the Hume of the future America, when he comes to write the affairs of these times, will say on the subject. In a history, which we may suppose to be published about the year 1820, may be found a paragraph to the following purpose:

"'The treasury was now exhausted, and the army in want of the necessaries of life and clothing, when the women gave a respite to our affairs by one of those exertions which will forever do honor to the sex. In the state of simplicity and plainness in which our country then was, they had not ear-rings and bracelets to give, in imitation of the Roman ladies on a like occasion; but they presented gold and silver, and what share of the paper money had come into their hands. This was laid out in linens, and shirts were made by their hands for the use of the soldiery.

"'Mrs. Reed, of Pennsylvania, the lady of the then President, a most amiable woman, was the first to patronize the measure. Mrs. Lee, of Maryland, lady of the Governor of that state, a woman of excellent accomplishments, was, in her state, the next to receive the patriotic flame and give it popularity among her sex.

"'Mrs. Washington, of Virginia, lady of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, was equally favoring to it in her state. The Jerseys had been already warmed by the example of the virtue of Pennsylvania, and the females of that state, &c., &c., &c.'"

A verse or two from the lyrics of the day will fitly conclude this chain of panegyrie:

"OUR WOMEN.

"Accept the tribute of our warmest praise,
The soldier's blessing and the patriot's bays!
For Fame's first plaudit we no more contest,
Constrain'd to own it decks the female breast.

* * * * * *

"Then Freedom's ensign, thus inscrib'd, shall wave,
'The patriot females who their country save;'
Till time's abyss, absorb'd in heavenly lays,
Shall flow in your eternity of praise."

We have made these brief extracts from the chronicles of the day, to show that, even three quarters of a century ago, the impoverished resources of the state were eked out from the means and purses of individuals; and, descending from their time to ours, to provoke a comparison between what was done by the nation in its manhood and in its day of small things.

CHAPTER II.

MONEY AND MEN.

THE FIRST SUBSCRIPTION.

THE majestic spectacle of a nation flying to arms was offered to the world in America, in the month of April, 1861, under unusual conditions. Vast as was the expanse of territory involved in the question at issue, widely separated as were the points that were called upon to bear their share of the common burden and to offer up their sacrifices upon a common altar, all sense of time and distance, all waiting for the effect to follow the cause, were lost or forgotten in the operations of an invention, which, though no longer a novelty or a marvel, had never played such a part before. Stage-coaches carried the lingering mail that apprised the Americans of 1775 of the injustice and oppression of the mother country; while the Massachusetts militia were fighting at Lexington,

the citizens of Philadelphia were deprecating bloodshed. Forty years later, a sanguinary battle was fought after peace was declared, and men heard first of the fight or the treaty, according as they were nearer to New Orleans or New York. But in 1861 the telegraph brought the whole country into presence, and the nation stood forth, literally, acting as one man, and visible, incarnated in one thought, before itself and in the gaze of all mankind. Villages in the heart of the land counted the guns as they were fired at Sumter, and the burning of the barracks was lamented in the valleys and in the mountains, not as a calamity of yesterday, but as a sore distress of to-day. The newspapers of the 15th of April were no local chronicles; true, the Moss-side Gazette told what was thought and done at Moss-side, but it also told what had been lost at Charleston, what had been sworn at the capital, who had enlisted in Bath, and what was pledged in Hull, how the glove dropped on Sullivan's Island had been picked up by the Briarean arm of twenty states, how the New England village, the prairie settlement, and the Atlantic seaport had severally welcomed the ordeal. As if a mirage had lifted the regions below the horizon into sight, and they had been set upon a hill that the whole people might see them, so did the electric wire, summoning an audience of the country, set before it, from the sea to the Father of Waters, the brief story of treason; the whole people were warned of the now accomplished rebellion, while the mail of other days would have travelled a league.

With but one phase of the splendid unanimity which was the characteristic of the times, we have, in these chronicles, to deal. Others will narrate the terrible story of those who went to the wars; it is our humble province to collect the less stirring records of those who stayed behind. We shall have to show that, in spite of all denials on the part of merely military men, there was, in reality, an army in reserve: and that this army, though not furnishing re-enforcements, precisely, provided what was often as good—aid, comfort, succor, sympathy; joining faith with works, it labored and prayed. The impulse that sent one man into the ranks, was essentially the same as that impelling another who could not go to aid those who did. All were alike drawn to make some sacrifice, one of his person, perhaps his life, another of his goods, perhaps his hoards. Here and there a man able to go was also able to give; witness the Rhode Island millionaire, who enlisted as a private and paid the outfit of his comrades; witness the Connecticut farmers, who not only went themselves, but took their hired men with them. That the two impulses were the same is shown conclusively by the course of events in California. The distance of that state from the scene, and the consequent expense of

transportation incapacitating her from furnishing soldiers, it would be reasonable to expect her to assume a double share of the voluntary burden, and this is precisely what she has done. Furnishing few men, she has provided money; not being called upon for the muscle, she has sent the sinews, of war. We do not mean to impugn the generosity or liberal public spirit of the people of California—far from it: we only mean that having but one vent for her pent-up wrath, that one outlet has given her as much relief as if she had had two, and had used them both. Called upon for no quota, she has sent, or will send, if asked, a quantum sufficit. Had she been summoned to furnish thirty thousand men, her bounty would have found other channels than those in which it has flowed. Therefore, the two actions are one, and this record of what they did who stayed behind, is twin to that of those who shouldered the musket. Leaving to be considered in another place all movements looking to the preservation of health in the army, and the proper treatment of the sick, we examine here the other two phases of the voluntary action of the people—the effort to promote enlistments, and the measures taken to aid the families of volunteers.

The city of Lowell, Massachusetts, claims to have set so many honorable examples to the country in the month of April, 1861, that it is well to consider them in this connection. The following things it is asserted that Lowell was the first to do: the first to send forth a regiment to the defence of Washington; the first to shed the blood of traitors who sought to bar the way; the first to offer a sacrifice of her sons upon the altar of the country; the first to set on foot individual subscriptions in behalf of the soldiers; the first to form a Soldiers' Aid Society, and the first to hold a Sanitary Fair. It would be glory enough for Lowell if she could substantiate her claim to but one of these honorable positions; but against her holding all six of them, Charlestown and New York enter a formal protest. That the Massachusetts Sixth, a Lowell regiment, was the first in the field, and that in its collision with the mob in Baltimore the first blood on either side was spilled, are matters of history; that Lowell held a Sanitary Fair as early as January, 1863, can be readily shown; but the other two claims are not so easily justified. What is urged in their defence may be briefly stated thus:

The President's requisition for troops reached Lowell on the afternoon of the 15th of April, and the next morning, at nine o'clock, the companies composing the Sixth Regiment began to arrive at the station. A public meeting of citizens was held, and the troops were addressed by Mayor Sargeant and others. The regiment left at noon for Boston. Two days after, on the 18th,

Judge Crosby, a distinguished resident of the city, fearing that, through haste and inexperience, the men would find many of their necessary wants unsupplied, sent a note to the mayor, inclosing his check for one hundred dollars, with a request that the money might be at once sent to the paymaster, for the account of the regiment. Judge Crosby also suggested the formation of a society "to furnish paymasters with money and such supplies for the sick and wounded in camp as rations and medicine-chests cannot provide." The mayor laid the matter before the City Council that evening, and took up a subscription as suggested—five hundred dollars, besides Judge Crosby's one hundred, being thus obtained. This was the 18th, and this is Lowell's claim. Unfortunately—or rather fortunately, that the City of Spindles may not monopolize the honors—a subscription started to set the Seventh New York promptly in the field, on the 17th, stood thus at nightfall, and was afterwards increased:

NATIONAL GUARD.

The undersigned agree to pay the sums set opposite our names for the Seventh Regiment, to enable them to place themselves in the position of service and defence:

Moses H. Grinnell	$100	Robert B. Minturn	$100
George B. De Forest	100	C. R. Robert	100
L. B. Cannon	100	Royal Phelps	100
E. Minturn	100	Charles H. Russell	100
S. B. Chittenden	100	W. D. F. Manice	100
Moses Taylor	100	George W. Blunt	100
Theodore Dehon	100	James H. Titus	100
Ogden Haggerty	100	William Curtis Noyes	100
Wm. M. Evarts	100	Shepherd Knapp	100
G. S. Robbins	100	Charles H. Marshall	100
George Griswold	100	A. V. Stout	100
John A. Stevens	100	S. Wetmore	100
James Gallatin	100	R. M. Blatchford	100
E. Walker & Sons	100	Thomas Addis Emmett	100
H. E. Durham	100	John A. C. Gray	100
Hamilton Fish	100		
Total			$3,100

A careful examination of all the facts would seem to show that the above was indeed the first subscription list in point of date, to which the rebellion gave birth; and if the names, as printed, are in the order in which they were signed, as they doubtless are, the interesting question of priority is easily settled.

In respect to the claim of Lowell, that the first Soldiers' Aid Society was organized in that city, it may be merely stated here, leaving the details to a

future chapter, that the Bunker Hill Society of Charlestown also makes the claim, and, we think, with stronger proofs.

It was in this manner that the voluntary giving of money commenced. To put the troops in the field was of course the first necessity, and as money was needed immediately, money given was more useful than money appropriated. Within ten days from the President's call, nearly every town in the loyal states had held its public meeting and had set on foot a war fund, raised by private contributions. Large sums were voted by legislatures, councils, and other representative bodies; but the sums which form our subject were those which were freely given, beyond and outside of all appropriations. Sums appropriated have been, or are to be, refunded by the government, and thus go to swell the national debt; of those considered here the givers desire no reimbursement.

The President had called for seventy-five thousand men, to serve for three months, and these were to consist of the militia organizations already in existence. Few of them were full, but each was a nucleus upon which to build the minimum or maximum. The first expenses to be met were those connected with recruiting, while the wants of the newly enlisted men—often five hundred in a regiment—required large sums to meet them. Many recruits, especially in city regiments, found their own outfits; those unable to do so, and who had nothing to give but their services, found in the regimental fund the means of obtaining the proper clothing and accessories. In the country, where a regimental district often sent but one regiment, the bounty of the people could follow but one channel; but in the cities, where several regiments were to be fitted out, each giver could choose what direction his gift should take; a patron of the Fifth would subscribe to the fund of the Fifth, while he whose sympathies were with the Eighth would signify it by his acts; those who had no preference and looked upon all alike, aided all alike, if Providence had but blessed their store. The Frenchman resident in New York would naturally, if he had either sympathy or specie to spare, bestow them upon the Fifty-fifth. The Irishman's interest, as well as his offering, would be the portion of the Sixty-ninth; and the canny Scotchman, opening his purse and his heart to the Highlanders, would endow the Seventy-ninth. Rivalry and favoritism played a useful part, and many city regiments, their subscription fund well filled, departed with a muster-roll correspondingly replete. The whole country gave heartily, lavishly, and, what is better, sufficiently; as long as money was wanted, it was readily obtained; and when the three months' regiments were dispatched, and the raising of others to serve for two and three

years was commenced, the country still gave, not with diminished, but with augmented zeal; and while legislators appropriated and select-men taxed, private citizens plied check-book and purse as cheerily as ever, and soldiers' money was always to be had for the asking.

Those who could not give money, made contributions in kind. Here a dealer in tinware offered to equip a company or two with cup and plate; there an artificer in leather proposed to furnish visors, straps, and belts for a certain number of suits. A Jersey City patriot, Mr. Jesse Wandel, gave a meal to ninety-three horses of Rhode Island artillery and made no charge. Tradesmen persuaded their clerks to enlist, promising to continue their salary and keep their places. The owners of large unoccupied buildings besought regiments to use them as drill-rooms and to pay no rent. Dealers in mattresses furnished bedding; manufacturers of the weed supplied tobacco for regimental and company use; druggists contributed of their stock to medicine-chest and surgical table. Mr. J. W. Farmer, of New York, spread his famous Ludlow-street board for men in uniform; he afterwards sent a ton of sugar-plums to Fortress Monroe, and gave the garrison a spoonful each. Later, again, he distributed thirty barrels of tobacco to the army of Virginia. A gentleman of Providence destroyed a lately purchased ticket for Liverpool, saying he would see a little more of the southern portion of his own country before visiting the south of Europe. A clergyman resigned his charge to become chaplain of a regiment; the congregation refused the resignation, gave their pastor a furlough, supplied his place, continued his salary, and presented him with one hundred dollars for his outfit. Aid was thus rendered in methods sometimes simple, often ingenious and indirect. So much was done under the rose, so much was a matter of private agreement between those who aided others and those who were so aided, so much has been forgotten and so little was ever recorded, that it is quite impossible to say, at this day, what amount these private subscriptions reached. Such estimates as have been made will appear in the general tabular views at the close of the volume.

The practice of recruiting by regiments having fallen into disuse of late, it may not be clearly remembered by all in what way ready money was essential during the first two years of the war. The government, which now takes each individual recruit as he enlists, uniforms him at once, and makes what instant disposition of him it chooses, had previously received men from the states by regiments, mustering them in by companies when filled to the minimum. Young men seeking a lieutenant's commission were obliged to raise a certain number of men, and the moment they had secured a single

recruit, their expenses began, for the recruit looked to them for lodging and subsistence. A captain, and the lieutenants under him, were compelled to support their company till it numbered eighty-four men; then the government mustered them in, and became responsible for them. There were many other casual, but constant, calls for money, though this was by far the most urgent. Many officers thus spent all their means; others, who have since proved their value, possessing no property, would have been lost to the service had it not been for the war funds raised by subscription throughout the land. One of the most remarkable and useful of these was the fund raised in New York, and intrusted to a body of men known as the Union Defence Committee. Although the principal labor of this committee was the disbursing of a million of dollars appropriated by the city of New York, yet a large sum was also raised by subscription, and the two were merged together. The history of one portion of this fund is therefore the history of both. The origin of the Union Defence Committee was in this wise:

A mass meeting of the citizens of New York had been convened in Union Square on Saturday, the 20th of April. The Massachusetts Sixth had made its bloody passage through Baltimore the day before; the Seventh New York was on its way from Philadelphia to Annapolis; the Massachusetts Eighth was on the eve of leaving Boston. These were but as drops in the sea, and it was considered imperatively necessary to dispatch ten thousand men, if possible, during the coming week. Some means must be taken to collect, equip, and forward these men; concerted and united action was indispensable. A committee was therefore appointed, consisting originally of twenty-six, and subsequently of thirty-two members. The resolutions adopted stated the duty of this committee to be "to represent the citizens in the collection of funds, and the transaction of such other business in aid of the movements of the government as the public interest may require." It is apparent from this that the business of the committee, as viewed at the outset, was merely the disbursement of money raised by subscription; but, as has been said, the city appropriation was also intrusted to their management.

The committee was organized as follows:

John A. Dix, *Chairman*,	Charles H. Marshall,
Simeon Draper, *Vice-Ch'n*,	Robert H. McCurdy,
William M. Evarts, *Secretary*,	Moses H. Grinnell,
Theodore Dehon, *Treasurer*,	Royal Phelps,
Moses Taylor,	Wm. E. Dodge,

Richard M. Blatchford,
Edwards Pierrepont,
Alex. T. Stewart,
Samuel Sloan,
John Jacob Astor, Jr.,
John J. Cisco,
Jas. S. Wadsworth,
Isaac Bell,
James Boorman,
Greene C. Bronson,
Hamilton Fish,
Wm. F. Havemeyer,
Charles H. Russell,
Jas. T. Brady,
Rudolph A. Witthaus,
Abiel A. Low,
Prosper M. Wetmore,
A. C. Richards,
The Mayor of the City of New York,
The Comptroller of the City of New York,
The President of the Board of Aldermen,
The President of the Board of Councilmen.

The subscriptions received on the first working day, Monday, the 22d, were nearly $35,000; additions were constantly made to the fund till it reached hard upon $180,000. The committee held forty-eight meetings in the first twenty-nine days; and at the close of the year had assisted, in a greater or less degree, in placing sixty-six regiments in the field. This is not the place, nor has the time yet come, to attempt to estimate the services rendered the country by this committee. Their own claim may be safely granted, that they placed an army in the field, equipped for the defence of the nation, in a shorter space of time, and with less expenditure of money, than, so far as any record shows, had ever before been accomplished by any government, no matter how great its power, how abundant its resources, or how urgent its call to action. In due time more than this will probably appear: that to the energy of this committee, and to the intrepidity with which, in one pressing strait, they cut through forms and circumlocution, the country is indebted for the safety of Washington, and for the preservation of our most important stronghold, Fortress Monroe.

The list of subscribers to the Union Defence Fund being one of the most interesting of the war, we make no apology for introducing it here:

THE UNION DEFENCE FUND, APRIL AND MAY, 1861.

Wm. B. Astor	$15,000 00	James Gordon Bennett	$3,000 00
Alexander T. Stewart	10,000 00	P. Lorillard	3,000 00
James Lenox	5,000 00	W. W. De Forest	3,000 00
Proceeds of a sale of pictures	4,498 00	John D. Wolfe	2,000 00
Benkard & Hutton	3,000 00	N. Y. Mutual Insurance Co.	2,000 00

Third Avenue Railroad Company, by W. A. Darling, President	$2,000 00
Grinnell, Minturn & Co	2,000 00
Brown, Brothers & Co	2,000 00
Charles H. Marshall	2,000 00
Phelps, Dodge & Co	2,000 00
Howland & Aspinwall	2,000 00
Hamilton Fish	1,500 00
John Bridge	1,500 00
Peter Cooper	1,500 00
James Boorman	1,000 00
A. A. Low	1,000 00
Col. Larned	1,000 00
F. Bronson	1,000 00
A. Iselin & Co	1,000 00
Sturges, Bennet & Co	1,000 00
Alsop & Chauncey	1,000 00
Roosevelt & Son	1,000 00
N. Y. Steam Sugar Refining Co.	1,000 00
August Belmont & Co	1,000 00
George Griswold, Jr	1,000 00
J. N. A. Griswold	1,000 00
A. A. Low & Brothers	1,000 00
Maitland, Phelps & Co	1,000 00
Hoyt, Sprague & Co	1,000 00
Chas. R. Snyder	1,000 00
Hendricks & Brothers	1,000 00
H. C. De Rham	1,000 00
J. F. D. Lanier	1,000 00
Meigs & Greenleaf	1,000 00
J. Boorman Johnston & Co	1,000 00
Goodhue & Co	1,000 00
Saml. Wetmore	1,000 00
New York Tribune Association	1,000 00
R. L. Lord	1,000 00
G. S. Robbins & Sons	1,000 00
Joseph Sampson	1,000 00
John & D. Jackson Steward	1,000 00
Robert Bayard	1,000 00
W. Proctor	1,000 00
New York and Sandy Hook Pilots	1,000 00
Tradesmen's Bank, by R. Perry, President	1,000 00
Eli White	1,000 00
J. E. Woolsey	1,000 00
John Caswell & Co	1,000 00
Alex. Duncan	1,000 00
Duncan, Sherman & Co	1,000 00
E. G. & T. H. Faile	1,000 00
Naylor & Co	1,000 00
Lorillard Spencer	$1,000 00
Wm. C. Rhinelander	1,000 00
Wm. Watson & Co	1,000 00
Charles R. Lynde	1,000 00
Wm. A. Booth	800 00
Thomas Suffern	750 00
Fred. A. Benjamin	500 00
Walden Pell	500 00
D. & A. C. Kingsland	500 00
Wm. B. Crosby	500 00
A. P. Pillot & Son	500 00
Benedict, Burr & Benedict	500 00
R. R. Graves & Co	500 00
Olyphant & Co., of Canton, China	500 00
John Allen, Jr., President Western Transportation Co., Buffalo	500 00
Sullivan, Randolph & Budd	500 00
Marcuse & Baltzer	500 00
Benjamin Aymar	500 00
Aymar & Co	500 00
Edward Banker	500 00
John Munroe & Co	500 00
Degen & Taft	500 00
Japhet Bishop	500 00
R. Hoe & Co	500 00
Penfold & Schuyler	500 00
Oliver Charlick	500 00
Charles Easton	500 00
C. F. Dambmann & Co	500 00
Cady & Smales	500 00
P. M. Lydig	500 00
Alex. Van Rensselaer	500 00
William Whitlock, Jr	500 00
William C. Schermerhorn	500 00
John Jones Schermerhorn	500 00
Bogert & Kneeland	500 00
Theodore Dehon	500 00
A. C. Richards	500 00
Benj. R. Winthrop	500 00
H. W. T. Mali	500 00
Tucker, Cooper & Co	500 00
J. J. Phelps	500 00
S. B. Chittenden	500 00
D. H. Haight	500 00
Spaulding, Vail, Hunt & Co	500 00
A. H. Ward	500 00
C. & R. Poillon	500 00
Haggerty & Co	500 00
Furman & Co	500 00
James K. Pell	500 00

E. Pavenstedt & Co.	$500 00
A. R. Eno.	500 00
Miss Selena Hendricks.	500 00
Troost, Schröder & Co.	500 00
Hazard Powder Company.	500 00
Schepeler & Co.	500 00
J. H. Frerichs & Co.	500 00
Murphy & Smith.	500 00
Peter Goelet.	500 00
Havemeyer, Townsend & Co.	500 00
Wallack's Theatre, proceeds of a benefit.	361 75
Mrs. Mears Burkhardt, proceeds of a concert.	350 00
Laura Keene's Theatre, proceeds of a benefit.	310 00
Thomas G. Hodgkins.	300 00
Cary & Co.	300 00
Thomas N. Dale & Co.	300 00
Janes, Fowler, Kirtland & Co.	300 00
I. C. Whitmore	300 00
John Penfold.	300 00
John A. King	250 00
Bucklin & Crane.	250 00
J. Butler Wright.	250 00
Fabbri & Chauncey.	250 00
A. M. White.	250 00
Munn & Co.	250 00
P. M. Suydam.	250 00
H. S. & C. P. Leverich	250 00
Coolidge & Young.	250 00
E. Caylus, De Ruyter & Co.	250 00
Chas. H. Rogers.	250 00
R. S. Clark.	250 00
Clark, Pardee, Bates & Co.	250 00
D. T. Lanman & Kemp.	250 00
Richard Lathers.	250 00
Robert Goelet.	250 00
Wm. B. Isham & Gallup.	250 00
Thomas Otis Leroy & Co.	250 00
Jacob Leroy.	250 00
Robert Ray.	250 00
Archer & Bull.	250 00
Jacob Harsen.	250 00
Mrs. John Suydam.	250 00
Lemoyne & Bell.	250 00
Gilman, Son & Co.	250 00
Olyphant's Son & Co.	250 00
Wilson G. Hunt.	250 00
Ninth Regiment.	250 00
Pacific Bank	250 00
Wm. A. Freeborn & Co.	250 00
Walsh, Coulter & Co.	$250 00
Geo. S. Stephenson & Co.	250 00
Henry Delafield.	250 00
Mrs. Susan M. Parish.	250 00
John A. Robinson.	250 00
Paton, Stewart & Co.	250 00
A. Humbert.	250 00
Benj. Stephens.	250 00
J. & L. Tuckerman.	250 00
Schenck, Rutherford & Co.	250 00
John Q. Aymar.	250 00
H. Meigs, Jr., & Smith.	250 00
E. B. Clayton's Sons.	250 00
George C. Ward.	250 00
Barclay & Livingston.	250 00
William Wood.	250 00
Valentine G. Hall.	250 00
J. J. Meriam	250 00
William Menzies.	250 00
Menzies, Viele & Mather.	250 00
M. P. Read.	250 00
John C. White.	250 00
Fox & Lingard, New Bowery Theatre.	205 00
W. H. Russell	200 00
Henry Lawrence.	200 00
Pierson & Co.	200 00
M. Van Schaick.	200 00
T. C. Baring.	200 00
Joseph Foulke's Sons.	200 00
F. Cottenet.	200 00
D. L. Suydam.	200 00
Thomas N. Lawrence.	200 00
William K. Strong & Co.	200 00
Edward Cooper.	200 00
A. Hall.	200 00
Gabriel Mead.	200 00
J. D. Jones.	200 00
A. Bininger & Co.	200 00
John M. Dodd.	200 00
R. A. & G. H. Witthaus.	200 00
E. E. Morgan.	200 00
White & Sheffield.	200 00
J. Woodward Haven.	200 00
Tomes, Son & Melvain.	200 00
H. M. Schieffelin.	200 00
Beebe & Brother.	200 00
Mulford Martin.	200 00
Earl, Bartholomew & Co.	200 00
John Haggerty.	200 00
W. H. H. Moore.	200 00
Dutilh & Co.	150 00

Richard Mortimer	$150 00	George Schmelzel	$100 00
H. L. Routh & Sons	150 00	L. Bradish	100 00
Smith & Lawrence	150 00	Wm. Tucker	100 00
Philip Hone	150 00	E. R. Ware & Co.	100 00
Weaver, Richardson & Co.	150 00	W. R. Redwood	100 00
George Forrester	125 00	Acton Civill	100 00
S. T. Nicoll	100 00	Mrs. C. M. Dash	100 00
Robert Carnley	100 00	Cambridge Livingston	100 00
T. O. Fowler	100 00	George Ashton	100 00
John C. Tucker	100 00	Dewitt, Kittle & Co.	100 00
J. Hutchinson	100 00	William Nelson	100 00
Francis Speir	100 00	John R. Hurd	100 00
James R. Steers	100 00	Wm. H. Jackson	100 00
James Williamson & Co.	100 00	John Wolfe	100 00
Samuel Marsh	100 00	Charles Carow	100 00
George Bell	100 00	M. Deland	100 00
Calvin Huntington	100 00	Thomas E. Vermilye	100 00
Arthur N. Gifford	100 00	J. Atkins & Co.	100 00
Fred. M. Maas & Co.	100 00	Ed. H. Coster	100 00
Ridley Watts	100 00	Joseph L. Lewis	100 00
Uriah J. Smith	100 00	Alfred Tobias	100 00
P. I. Nevius & Sons	100 00	George F. Jones	100 00
C. Heydecker	100 00	Thompson Brothers	100 00
Abner H. Beers	100 00	Samuel Blatchford	100 00
Francis Alexandre	100 00	Morewood & Co.	100 00
Edward Delafield, M. D.	100 00	Samuel T. Skidmore	100 00
Newbold Edgar	100 00	John G. Stearns	100 00
Archibald Russell	100 00	Oliver H. Jones	100 00
Nathan H. Hall	100 00	Lawrence, Cohen & Co.	100 00
T. W. Moore	100 00	Cunningham, Frost & Throck-	
Lewis M. Rutherford	100 00	mortons	100 00
Rutherford Stuyvesant	100 00	Holmes & Co.	100 00
Hopkins & Co.	100 00	Wm. Macnaughtan	100 00
James N. Cobb	100 00	Matthew Clarkson	100 00
Edward N. Kent	100 00	Elliot C. Cowdin	100 00
N. Ludlum	100 00	Cornelius K. Sutton	100 00
R. M. Hunt	100 00	Ezra Nye	100 00
Woodruff & Co.	100 00	Tappan & Starbuck	100 00
Ward, Campbell & Co.	100 00	Uriel A. Murdock	100 00
Wm. Mackay	100 00	W. H. Fogg	100 00
Kamlah, Sauer & Co.	100 00	O. Wm. Butt	100 00
Edward H. Ludlow	100 00	Wm. Agnew & Sons	100 00
A. W. Spies & Co.	100 00	Battelle & Renwick	100 00
John T. Metcalfe	100 00	Emil Heinemann	100 00
Henry Owen	100 00	Captain John Britton	100 00
Bernhard Mayer	100 00	Daniel S. Miller	100 00
George J. Schmelzel	100 00	George Abeel	100 00
Drake Mills	100 00	D. B. Fearing	100 00
D. H. Arnold	100 00	Sidney Mason	100 00
George Palen	100 00	Mrs. Hopkins, in pennies	100 00
Isaac H. Bailey	100 00	Charles Henschel	100 00
Sparkman, Truslow & Co.	100 00	James W. Beekman	100 00

Lispenard Stewart	$100 00	Chas. Gillespie	$50 00
John J. Crooke	100 00	S. A. Martine & Co.	50 00
Robert McCoskry	100 00	Clerks of the Bank of America.	50 00
J. Q. Jones	100 00	Edward Robinson, Jr.	50 00
Geo. Collins	100 00	Geo. E. Archer	50 00
Henry Ellsworth	100 00	John B. Crosby	50 00
Thomas T. Smith	100 00	Geo. W. Berrian	50 00
Chas. M. Connolly & Co.	100 00	J. Durbrow	50 00
Mrs. Andrew Dunlap	100 00	Wm. Vernon, Jr.	50 00
L. Lorut	100 00	Capt. Thos. Ferguson	50 00
John B. Schmelzel	100 00	I. Green Pearson	50 00
Scharfenberg & Luis	100 00	Thomas Dewitt	50 00
Chas. J. Howell	100 00	Gilbert Davis	50 00
Charles Dennis	75 00	George Brown	50 00
James Van Antwerp	75 00	Mrs. Isaac Townsend	50 00
Archibald Hall, Jr.	50 00	J. B. Lawrence, M. D.	50 00
John J. Charrnaud	50 00	Julius Gerson	50 00
Quick & L'Hommedieu	50 00	A. S. Jarvis	50 00
Whitmore & Co.	50 00	F. L. Talcott	50 00
Joseph Greenleaf	50 00	Maury Brothers	50 00
Gabriel M. Tooker	50 00	Captain Thos. Ingersoll	50 00
E. G. Thompson	50 00	All other sums, those given anonymously and those under $50	6,350 25
P. G. Churchill	50 00		
J. F. Hoyer	50 00		
Total			$179,500 00

Besides the aid received by volunteer regiments from this fund, many of them made collections of their own—that of the Fire Zouaves, Colonel Ellsworth, amounting to more than $20,000. Fourteen gentlemen, as follows, obtained the sums set opposite their names respectively, besides $5,000 given by the Union Defence Committee, and $5,000 by the Chamber of Commerce:

James Kelly	$2,980	John Decker	$503
A. F. Ockershausen	1,500	Zophar Mills	590
Jno. A. Cregier	3,250	John S. Giles	705
A. G. Delatour	3,400	Wm. Wright	1,060
O. W. Brennan	3,150	J. R. Platt	300
Geo. F. Nesbitt	940	J. Y. Watkins	380
Wm. H. Wickham	825	Henry B. Venn	845
Total			$20,428

There were few regiments, indeed, that did not have their own special fund, though none were as large as that of the Zouaves. A Richmond County regiment, of New York, collected $2,000 upon a Staten Island boat during a single trip. Entertainments, dramatic, musical, gymnastic, in a similar object, were given at an early date; and it is probable that not a day has passed since

in which, in some part of the country, there has not been some performance, professional, social, or amateur, some exhibition, some festival, some lecture, given directly or indirectly in aid of the cause, the receipts varying from five thousand dollars to fifty.

On the 23d of April, the subscription in Chicago had reached hard upon $100,000, and was afterwards largely increased. The achievements of the Sturges Rifles, a company equipped by Solomon Sturges at an expense of $20,000, and of the Battery of the Chicago Board of Trade, upon which $65,000 were expended, have long been familiar to all.

Colonel Samuel Colt, of Hartford, offered to furnish a regiment with breech-loading rifles, at a cost of $50,000.

In Boston, on the 25th of the month, a subscription in behalf of the Twelfth Regiment, to be commanded by Colonel Fletcher Webster, had reached the sum of $12,500. The citizens of Jersey City expended $26,000 upon the Second New Jersey. At a meeting in Oswego, N. Y., $1,600 were subscribed for purchasing side-arms for officers. Adams' Express offered to carry lint and soldiers' letters free.

Large as the sums thus given undoubtedly were, they were of course trifling when compared with the sums appropriated by states and towns, a debt afterwards assumed by the government. Funds raised throughout the country for another purpose, however, which were subject to no such comparison, were not only relatively, but actually, large. These were the local funds, organized in almost every city, town, village, and neighborhood, for the support of the families of volunteers. Four thousand dollars were subscribed in Auburn, for this purpose, on the 19th of April; forty-two persons gave $4,200 in one hour in Pittsburgh; the Canandaigua subscription was headed by a signature good for $500; Oswego had obtained $10,000, Norwich, $10,000, Rochester, $20,000, Utica, $8,000, on the 20th; and Binghampton, $10,000, on the 26th. Mr. Wm. Gray, of Boston, gave $10,000 for a similar purpose. These are not given as special instances, but as examples of what was universal, and had been spontaneous from one end of the country to the other. Nothing could have been more opportune, indeed, more indispensable, than the giving of these sums for this object. It enabled thousands to join the army who must otherwise have tarried at home; and it removed from the minds of many, who would have gone at any rate, all anxiety for those they left behind them. The funds for soldiers' families, raised by private subscription, and added to the sums voted in the same object, have been of the utmost service; the good they have done cannot easily be overestimated.

A call for a meeting of the bench and bar of New York was published in the papers of April 22d, and such a meeting was held in the afternoon of that day, in the room of the Superior Court. Judges and ex-judges of the different benches, and representatives of nearly every law firm in the city, were present. After the reading of resolutions, the following gentlemen were appointed an executive committee:

Hon. John W. Edmonds,
" Jos. S. Bosworth,
" Edwards Pierrepont,
Henry Nicoll,
William Fullerton,
Luther R. Marsh,
Alex. Hamilton, Jr.,
John C. T. Smidt,
William Allen Butler,
Hon. Wm. H. Leonard,
" Henry Hilton,
Daniel Lord,
Dorman B. Eaton,
Richard O'Gorman,
Gilbert Dean.

Mr. Daniel Lord was appointed treasurer, and was soon the custodian of over $27,000, contributed by members of the bench and bar, for the relief of the families of volunteers. But a portion only has thus far been expended; deducting the disbursements, and adding the interest accrued upon the remainder, the balance in hand is, or was very lately, some $19,000.

The first collections in churches in aid of the cause were taken in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, and in the Broadway Tabernacle, New York, on Sunday, the 21st. The latter congregation has, during the four years of the war, given, in answer to the numerous appeals made to it by the Sanitary, Christian, and Union Commissions, no less a sum than $30,000. The former has probably given more, in money and goods.

On the 30th of April, the teachers in the public schools of Boston relinquished a certain proportion of their salaries during the rebellion, as follows:

Superintendent of Schools and Masters of Latin, English High and Girls' High and Normal Schools, 25 per cent.

Masters of Grammar Schools and Sub-Masters of English and Latin High Schools, 15 per cent.

Sub-Masters of Grammar Schools and Ushers of Latin and English High Schools, 12½ per cent.

Ushers of Grammar Schools, 10 per cent.

The aggregate of these percentages would amount to more than $12,000 a year.

The pilots of New York harbor offered their services to take government vessels in and out of port gratis. Mr. Robert Dent, one of the honorable fraternity, seeing a soldier thinly clad about to embark during a heavy blow took off his shaggy, comfortable coat and gave it to him. A gentleman, noticing a Massachusetts man whose boots had given out during the tramp, rushed into a neighboring shoemaker's, purchased a new pair, and proposed to exchange with the ill-shod infantry-man. The latter, making a seat of his

NEW BOOTS FOR OLD.

knapsack placed upon the curb-stone, effected the amiable barter. Instances of personal good-will such as this were innumerable; and where we mention one incident, let the reader give the rein to his fancy and imagine ten thousand similar ones; he will in every case fall short of the truth.

An aged clergyman, the Rev. Mr. Skinner, unable to do much, but anxious to do the little he could, proposed, as the most effective way of applying and multiplying his slender contribution, to print fifty thousand copies of a brief treatise upon health, especially adapted to soldiers' reading. Thus early was one of the ideas broached, afterwards carried out so effectively in the publication of medical monographs by the Sanitary Commission.

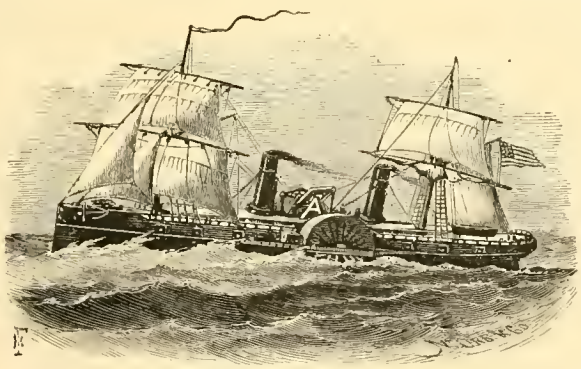
On the 23d of April, Sherman's Battery of eight howitzers, manned by eighty men, passed through Philadelphia on its way to Washington. As the train conveying the troops stopped, the women of the neighboring streets hurried out to the cars, bearing a welcome on their lips and a more substantial one in their hands. Plates which had been filled for others—the soldiers had arrived at the propitious hour of dinner—dishes cooking upon the range, baskets hastily stocked from the pantry and the larder, bottles, decanters, and

flagons were brought forth into the highway, and the weary and thirsty travellers abundantly refreshed. The stocks of itinerant fruiterers were eagerly bought up by generous monopolists, and any man in blue and red might have as many oranges as he could catch. A hat was passed around, and its contents were expended in cigars and tobacco for those who loved the weed. This done, hands were hurriedly shaken, good-byes hastily uttered, and the train moved slowly off, the gallant cannoneers giving nine cheers for the Union, the Constitution, and the ladies of Philadelphia.

At the close of an enthusiastic meeting for army contributions in New York, two ladies approached the secretary's desk, and placed upon it an unpretentious parcel. As they passed out, a curious hand unrolled the package, and revealed a large number of old linen handkerchiefs, inscribed with the names of Alice and Phœbe Cary.

On the 14th of May, Cornelius Vanderbilt wrote a letter to Mr. W. O. Bartlett, in which he said that he had offered to dispose of the ocean steamer Vanderbilt to the government, but had received no answer to his communication. He then added what follows:

"You are authorized to renew this proposition, with such additions thereto as are hereinafter set forth. I feel a great desire that the government should



THE FRIGATE VANDERBILT.

have the steamer Vanderbilt, as she is acknowledged to be as fine a ship as floats the ocean, and, in consequence of her great speed and capacity, would, with a proper armament, be of more efficient service in keeping our coast clear of piratical vessels than any other ship. Therefore you are authorized to say, in my behalf, that the government can take this ship at a valuation to be determined by the Hon. Robert F. Stockton, of New Jersey, the only

ex-commodore in the navy, and any two commodores in the service, to be selected by the government; and if this will not answer, will the government accept her as a present from their humble servant?

* * * * * * * * * * * *

"Yours, very respectfully,

"C. VANDERBILT."

Owing to the fact that a portion of the Vanderbilt's machinery is above the deck, and exposed to the enemy's shot, the Navy Department was for a time unwilling to accept this munificent proposal; but afterwards, when better provided with long range cannon, which would enable the vessel to use her own guns at a safe distance from those of the enemy, she was accepted by the government, converted into a powerful man-of-war, and sent upon a cruise in search of privateers. The vessel has since done excellent service, and proved a most valuable acquisition to the navy. The gift was worth, in money, not far from three quarters of a million of dollars.

Certain persons endeavored to show that Mr. Vanderbilt could well afford to give his vessel to the government, as she had already earned a large sum of money, and that therefore he deserved but little credit. We cannot see the force of this reasoning. Would any one of these captious individuals impugn the generosity of a friend who should give or bequeath them a government bond, on the ground that he had cut off and cashed the coupons as they successively fell due?

At about this time, the congregation of Plymouth Church engaged to furnish every man of the Brooklyn Fourteenth with shoes, undershirts, drawers, stockings, handkerchiefs, suspenders, and sponge. As if to furnish a basis of comparison between individual and congregational effort, Mrs. Walker, a poor woman of New York, supplied Wilson's Regiment of Zouaves with sixty shirts of her own making.

The police force of New York had, by the middle of May, furnished the army thirty-four volunteers, engaging to pay to the family of each $50 a month, and assessing themselves in the following amounts for that object: Superintendents, $5; inspectors, $3; captains, $2; sergeants, $1.50; patrolmen, $1 each.

In the first month after the fall of Sumter, the people of the United States spent a million dollars for flags, and half as much more for badges, emblems, cockades, rosettes, and other patriotic devices. For one flag torn down, thousands upon thousands were thrown to the wind. In the cities they floated not

"THERE LET IT WAVE, AS IT WAVED OF OLD."

only from liberty-pole, flag-staff, and casement, not only from ropes and halliards, but from steeple, spire, and belfry. "We will take our glorious flag," said Bishop Simpson, "and nail it just below the cross. That is high enough! There let it wave, as it waved of old. First Christ, then our country!" The streets were gorgeous with the loyal colors; and when the wind blew at right angles with the grand thoroughfares of the larger cities, the sky seemed heavy with massive red and blue, and stars could be seen at

mid-day. Before the rebellion there were not ten flag-staffs upon private edifices in Broadway; by the first of June there were hundreds. The flag manufacturers were overrun, and though they doubled and trebled their prices, there was no diminution in the demand. When bunting gave out, pongee, China silk, and finally cotton were used. What recruiting officers those starry banners were! They rendered better service than provost-marshals have since. Mr. Thomas W. Davidson, a rigger by trade, who believed that no height was too lofty to bear the stars and stripes, raised the flag upon the pinnacle of Trinity and St. Paul's, apparently at the imminent risk of his life, and offered to do as much for any church, gratis. William O'Donnell and Charles McLaughlin, painters, clambered up Grace Church lightning-rod, fastened a staff to the stem of the cross, threw out the flag, and raised their hats to the crowd below. There have been few open air spectacles more beautiful than the display of the national colors in the cities, on two widely dissimilar occasions: when Sumter was lost, and when it was recovered. There may be a certain beauty, fantastic and weird, in a feast of lanterns; but there is more than beauty, there is grandeur, inspiration, sublimity, in a carnival of flags.

Serious undertaking though it be to regale a regiment of soldiers, men and women have been found, or were found in the earlier times, to attempt it, yea, and to succeed in it. Two instances must suffice: that of a New York regiment treated to clams, and that of a distribution of doughnuts among the men of the Third Maine.

Clams and colors! This was the bill of fare drawn up and paid for by an ingenious gentlemen who lived upon the sea-coast. A state and regimental flag and thirty thousand clams! Clams in such aggregates as this suggest appalling reflections; but they are singularly modified by distribution and subdivision, and there remains but the lesser question of individual digestion. But the leavings! Sixty thousand clam-shells! Memories of Aristides and ostracism heave up out of the mists of other days, and we wonder whether the majority against The Just was any thing like this. Then we ask ourselves if ostracizing a just man is in any wise different from nominating to office, and then defeating, a good man. Should Aristides be proposed as alderman in New York, could he be elected? Is it not likely that he was merely an early victim to universal suffrage? And what right have we to contemn the Greek method of utilizing oyster-shells, when it is plain we should put the clam-shell to the same use if the paper-mills should stop?

Clams upon the coast, doughnuts on the plain. The ladies of Augusta summoned the men of the Third Maine to a festival, promising fifty bushels

THE LADIES OF AUGUSTA TREATING THE THIRD MAINE TO DOUGHNUTS.

of doughnuts. The cooks and housewives of the city had for days been elaborating the viscous compound, and it appeared upon the field at the appointed hour, cut into lengths and twisted into shapes, conveyed in baskets by persons who had not yet been pronounced contraband of war. The soldiers, drawn up in hollow square—how apt is this word hollow, when applied to men who have fasted in view of promised doughnuts!—received the procession, which consisted of music, then the ladies, then the doughnuts. After certain ceremonies, the ranks were broken, and the martial, civic, and contraband elements blended in pleasing harmony. Eye-witnesses have given us glimpses of the scene. It is true, they say, that there were a few human beings, houses, and quadrupeds, which might have been remarked, but the principal feature of the landscape was doughnuts. Never was such an aggregate seen since the world began. The circumambient air was redolent of doughnuts; every breeze sighed doughnuts; the soldiers ate doughnuts, the ladies laughed doughnuts, the distributors cried doughnuts. There was the molasses doughnut and the sugar doughnut, the round doughnut and the square doughnut, the single-twisted doughnut and the three-ply doughnut, the light-riz doughnut and the hard-kneaded doughnut. Doughnuts ruled the camp, if not the court and the grove. As those who lived upon short

commons sighed for the flesh-pots, so, doubtless, doughnuts were remembered with longings in the days of hard tack.

One instance of another sort must answer for hundreds. Lieutenant York, of Duryea's Zouaves, lost his sword in an early skirmish; and by "lost" it is meant that a grape-shot struck it, broke the scabbard in halves, bent the sword, and cut out a piece of the blade. Lieutenant York sent the remnant home to his son, who exhibited it to his father's colleagues of the bar, in the Superior Court room in New York. Of course a subscription was the immediate result, no one being allowed to contribute more than two dollars. When the new sword was purchased, it was found that money still remained, so a carbine was added, and after that a field-glass. The outfit of thousands of officers—their swords, their saddles, their horses—were paid for by coteries of admiring friends, or by appeals to an indulgent and sympathizing public.

The artists of New York put their loyalty on record at an early date. Several of their number had either left the city with their regiments or had joined regiments in order to leave. Those who remained clubbed together to collect a gallery of pictures, over which Mr. Leeds should brandish his hammer—driving imaginary nails on which to hang the pictures when patriots had bought them. One hundred and thirteen pictures were contributed, and if they had brought two dollars more than they did, the result would have been a round $5,000. We give a specimen from the catalogue, premising that what is omitted from this book, in this case as in others, is every whit as good as that which is told: after all we can say or do, we shall have given but a sample, a taste, a glimpse. Our digestion could not bear a full feast, nor our eyes the full glare:

Moonlight on the Grand Menan	Wm. Hart	$100 00
Black Your Boots, Sir	J. O. B. Inman	45 00
Swiss Mountains	Casilear	85 00
Niagara	Gignoux	160 00
Reflection	Beard	60 00
South Pass, Rocky Mountains	Bierstadt	50 00
Cumæan Sibyl	Lang	100 00
Homeward through the Stream	A. F. Bellows	140 00
A Foxy Morning	Eastman Johnson	105 00
Landscape	Kensett	105 00
Stream	J. M. Hart	80 00
Paolina	H. P. Gray	80 00
Happy Summer Time	G. A. Baker	150 00
Old Mill	McEntee	47 50
Study	Durand	110 00
Beatrice	Huntington	115 00
The Life Boat	Warren	60 00
Death of Scipio	Darley	75 00

New York set the example, in May, of aiding, by levies of money, the efforts of patriots a thousand miles away. The situation of Missouri was so anomalous, the condition of Union men there so distressing, that assistance from without was indispensable to enable them to fulfil their duty as loyal inhabitants of a loyal state. Mr. Frank P. Blair asked the assistance of New York to enable him to equip a regiment of Missouri volunteers; Mr. Isaac Sherman would receive subscriptions and administer the fund. In a month's time the account stood thus, and was finally closed:

Friends of Missouri, through James McKaye	$1,000	J. D. Jones	$100
I. Sherman	1,000	F. G. Shaw	100
Royal Phelps	500	Goodhue & Co.	100
August Belmont	500	J. F. Butterworth	100
Geo. Griswold, Jr.	500	R. P. Buck & Co.	100
J. N. A. Griswold	500	D. Dows & Co.	100
James Lenox	500	C. H. Marshall & Co.	100
Mr. Aspinwall, Mr. Whitewright, Mr. Hoadley	500	Benj. B. Sherman	100
Sherman & Romaine	400	Duncan, Sherman & Co.	100
Brown Brothers & Co.	250	W. H. Peckham	100
James Meinell	250	Western Transportation Co.	100
Sandy Hook Pilots	250	A. Iselin & Co.	100
Great Western Ins. Co.	250	Seligman & Stettheimer	100
Smith & Dimon	200	Joseph Battell	100
Samuel Wetmore	100	Ephraim Treadwell's Sons	100
Meigs & Greenleaf	100	Grinnell, Minturn & Co.	100
		Benkard & Hutton	100
		All others	6,230
		Clothing	155
Total	$14,885		

Somewhat later, when a foothold was obtained upon the coast of North Carolina by the capture of Fort Hatteras, the inhabitants of the redeemed district were found to be in need, and a North Carolina Aid Association solicited money to be spent in their relief. Ten thousand dollars were obtained for this purpose in New York.

When Colonel Stetson, of the Astor House, New York, was asked for his bill for the entertainment of regiments from Massachusetts, he sent this message to Governor Andrew: "The Astor House makes no charge for feeding Massachusetts troops."

The Americans in Paris no sooner heard of the events in Charleston Harbor than they convened to concert measures in aid of the government. The first form given to the assistance offered was coin; the second, artillery. It was thought that cannon were more needed at home than any other weapons

of offence, and accordingly two Whitworth guns were in due time dispatched. These were mounted first upon Federal Hill, Baltimore, and afterwards in Fort Ellsworth, Alexandria. The following was the paper, as drawn up and signed in Paris in May, 1861:

We, the undersigned, hereby agree to pay the sums affixed to our names, for the purpose of purchasing rifled cannon to be forwarded to America, to be used in enforcing the laws and upholding the Constitution and Union:

John J. Ridgeway	frs. 2,500	W. K. Strong	frs. 500
Robert Sturgis	2,500	Geo. A. Hearn	500
Francis Warden	2,000	J. S. Andrews	500
Messrs. Cranch, Dana & May, each a picture, 500 frs.	1,500	T. Wallace Evans	500
A. E. Borie	1,000	F. S. Lovering	500
Henry Woods	1,000	Geo. B. English	500
Dr. Thomas W. Evans	1,000	Madame de Courbal	500
Mrs. Dudley Selden	1,000	Mrs. R. G. Shaw	500
W. C. Emmett	1,000	G. H. Mumford	500
Woodbury Langdon	1,000	Mrs. Colford Jones	500
A. J. Cipriant	1,000	Rev. C. T. Thayer	300
James Phalen	1,000	H. L.	300
G. H. Coster	1,000	Miss H. R. Woolsey	250
Renel Smith	1,000	E. Lincoln	250
F. Sumner	1,000	Dr. Beylard	250
J. K. Smyth	1,000	A. Depeyster	250
H. Hutchinson	1,000	Wm. A. Hovey	250
Mrs. Richard Ray	1,000	M. C. Burnap	250
G. R. Russell	1,000	Charles Pepper	250
Dr. Berger	1,000	J. J. Randolph	250
Theodore Lyman	1,000	Mrs. H. L.	200
Edward Brooks	1,000	J. H. Deming	200
J. D. Wendel	500	J. H. Canfield	200
A. T. P.	500	Mrs. Lawrence Moore	200
J. W. Wheeler	500	Mrs. Dodge	200
J. D. B. C.	500	A. K. P. Cooper	100
Mrs. C. F. Hovey	500	G. P. Howell	100
C. B. Hotchkiss	500	H. C. S.	100
E. C. Cowdin	500	John Smith	100
Mrs. Greenough	500	E. F. Emmett	100
Geo. T. Richards	500	G. Hinckley Clark	100
James Eddy	500	G. S. Partridge	100
Dr. Gage	500	Dr. McClintock	100
Persifer Fraser	500	Miss C. C. Woolsey	100
Theo. S. Evans	500	Mrs. E. W. Clark	100
D. D. Howard	500	Jas. W. Tucker	100
H. W. Spencer	500	John Markes	100
Horace H. Williams	500	George Potter	100
Samuel Hammond	500	Henry J. Hunt	100
Mr. Fagnani (two portraits at one quarter the usual price)	500	J. E. Irvin	100
		A. P. Strange	100
		T. Puison	100

John Mix	frs. 100	Rev. Mr. Longacre	frs. 50
W. F. Dodd	100	Rev. Mr. Loomis	50
Charles Francis	100	Mr. Eastman	50
P. B.	100	Dr. McGowan	50
F. H. Clark	100	Elbridge Torry	50
Mrs. G.	100	John Lindsey	50
Mr. Homer	100	J. Fagnani	40

For a year the voluntary offerings of the people continued upon the scale indicated by the few instances we have mentioned. And this scale was one which had been tacitly established or agreed upon, and represented, doubtless, the public idea of the necessities of the case. But in May, 1862, when certain events showed the need of the country to be far greater than had been supposed, the spirit of giving rose with the occasion. General Banks was compelled to retreat down the Shenandoah Valley and to recross the Potomac. Washington was again believed to be in danger, and the militia of the neighboring states were again called out. Soon after, the Army of the Potomac was forced, after inflicting and suffering great loss, to abandon its attempt on Richmond; Pope was defeated in the Valley of Virginia, and the now defiant army of the rebels crossed the Potomac into Maryland. Under the spur of this second necessity, the contributions of the people were to those made after the fall of Sumter and the defeat of Bull Run as sixteen is to seven. Such statistics as are accessible show the voluntary contributions of the second year to have been more than double those of the first. Disaster seemed only to stimulate to further exertion, and whether the call was for money or men, the supply and the willingness to furnish either the one or the other kept steady pace with the demand. Every town and village had its war fund, its relief committee, its disbursing officers. An example or two will show how these matters were managed in 1862. We take one village, Colchester, Connecticut; and one city, Philadelphia.

Colchester may be dismissed in a few words. The inhabitants first subscribed to a fund for the promotion of enlistments; then to a fund for the relief of the families of volunteers. Both the soldiers and their wives and children were handsomely dealt with. Then the village doctor promised to prescribe for those left behind, gratis; then the clergymen engaged to furnish them sittings in all the churches, gratis; next, the village apothecary declared that he would put up all prescriptions for the wives and children of soldiers, gratis; and, finally, the undertaker agreed that if the physician and the druggist labored in vain, and any soldier's heir died, he would bury him gratis. The quota of Colchester was filled at an early day.

We take the case of Philadelphia, for the reason that the sum obtained was by far the largest bounty and defence fund ever raised by subscription; it therefore serves for itself and for those of all smaller communities, as the greater includes the less. Doubtless the exposure of the city to invasion lent a certain zest to the proceedings of the various assemblages, but it is not necessary to suppose that a sense of danger placed one additional dollar upon the books. It was the 16th of July; the Army of the Potomac was at Harrison's Landing, and the rebel forces, relieved from the necessity of defending Richmond, were preparing to assume the offensive. The President was known to be preparing an order for a draft, to compel the filling of quotas under the call for 300,000 men. A public-spirited citizen wrote to one of the morning papers that he would be glad to be one of one hundred persons to subscribe $1,000 each, towards raising ten regiments in the city. This proposal was seconded in the papers of the next day; and two days afterwards another correspondent made known his willingness to be one of the hundred, adding that he inferred from the remarks of a friend, that that gentleman could also be counted upon.

On Thursday, the 24th of July, a preliminary meeting of citizens was held at the rooms of the Board of Trade, the mayor of the city in the chair. Mr. John D. Watson stated that the meeting was called in consequence of the proclamation issued by the governor, urging every city, town, and borough in the commonwealth, to take some action in the now pressing matter of providing bounties and filling the contingent of Pennsylvania. Money could not be obtained from the treasury without authority of law, and the legislature was not in session. It must be raised by individual subscription. Harrisburg had set the example, and it was time that Philadelphia followed it. Mr. Charles Gilpin thought that the occasion appealed both to the honor and selfishness of the people. The solid men should now come forward. For himself, he was not able to serve as a private, and he had not the faculty of command; he was not rich, but he would place one thousand dollars—in his opinion a small contribution—at the service of the country. Mr. Gilpin was the first subscriber.

The Hon. Henry D. Moore said that there were three causes which retarded enlistments in Pennsylvania; first, the laboring classes were earning better wages than were paid by government; second, the floating population had already been absorbed; and, third, neighboring states and towns had offered bounties as an inducement to volunteer, while Pennsylvania had offered none. Bounties must be offered, and the citizens must provide for their payment.

Mr. Lorin Blodget submitted a series of resolutions providing for the appointment of committees.

The three gentlemen whom we have mentioned as proposing to contribute $1,000 each, now proved their sincerity. A paper was handed to the mayor containing the names of eleven firms pledged for $15,000, in case the sum of $100,000 should be subscribed, for the purpose of raising ten city regiments, under the direction of the mayor. It was thought best, however, to leave the matter in the hands of the state authorities, and the plan was not adopted. The officers to collect and administer the fund were now appointed, as follows:

Chairman,
ALEXANDER HENRY, Mayor of the City.

Vice-Chairman,
THOMAS WEBSTER.

Treasurer,
S. A. MERCER.

Secretary,
LORIN BLODGET.

Disbursing Committee,
MICHAEL V. BAKER, GEORGE WHITNEY,
S. A. MERCER.

Committee,

ALEXANDER HENRY,	WILLIAM WELSH,
CHARLES GIBBONS,	J. ROSS SNOWDEN,
CHARLES D. FREEMAN,	A. E. BORIE,
S. A. MERCER,	S. W. DE COURSEY,
DR. JAMES MCCLINTOCK,	GEORGE H. STUART,
THOMAS WEBSTER,	M. V. BAKER,
GEORGE WHITNEY,	J. E. ADDICKS,
J. D. WATSON,	JAMES MILLIKEN,
L. BLODGET,	JAMES C. HAND.

A subscription book was formally opened, and before the meeting adjourned nearly $36,000 had been promised. During the progress of the meeting, the Board of Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company had

indited a letter to Governor Curtin to the effect that $50,000 of their money was at the disposal of the executive, or of a duly appointed committee, for bounty money to soldiers. The next day, the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company subscribed $25,000, and private citizens $34,000 more. On Saturday, under the genial influence of a war meeting, held in Independence Square, $42,000 were received. Subscriptions continued to be made till the middle of September, when the sum total was within a few thousand dollars of half a million. We subjoin the list, as perhaps the most remarkable to which the rebellion has given birth; and, to make this brief story of the Philadelphia Bounty Fund complete, append a statement of the objects to which the money was applied. The reader will find these columns of names more interesting than, at first glance, he would perhaps be inclined to suppose, and their value will increase with age:

PHILADELPHIA BOUNTY FUND—JULY, AUGUST, SEPTEMBER, 1862.

Pennsylvania Railroad Co.	$50,000	00	
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company	25,000	00	
Bank of North America	10,000	00	
Philadelphia Bank	6,000	00	
Philadelphia Saving Fund Society	5,000	00	
Green Tree Mutual Ins. Co.	5,000	00	
Mutual Assurance Company for Insuring Houses	5,000	00	
Franklin Fire Insurance Co.	5,000	00	
Philadelphia Contributionship Insurance Company	5,000	00	
Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank	5,000	00	
S. V. Merrick	3,000	00	
McKean, Borie & Co.	3,000	00	
Benjamin Bullock & Sons	3,000	00	
A. Whitney & Sons	3,000	00	
Girard Bank	3,000	00	
North American Insurance Co.	2,500	00	
Delaware Mutual Insurance Co.	2,500	00	
Commercial Bank	2,500	00	
Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Co.	2,500	00	
Philadelphia Steam Propeller Co.	2,500	00	
Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company	2,500	00	
I. P. Morris, Towne & Co.	2,000	00	
Wm. H. Horstmann & Sons	2,000	00	
Sellers & Co.	2,000	00	
Morris, Tasker & Co.	2,000	00	
Pennsylvania Company for Insurance on Lives and Granting Annuities	$2,000	00	
Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company	2,000	00	
Neafie & Levy	2,000	00	
Western Bank	1,500	00	
Bank of Northern Liberties	1,500	00	
W. P. Wilstach & Co.	1,500	00	
American Bank Note Company	1,500	00	
Reliance Mutual Insurance Co.	1,500	00	
American Fire Insurance Co.	1,500	00	
Employees of Schuylkill Arsenal	1,200	00	
John Grigg	1,100	00	
Chas. Gilpin	1,000	00	
Wm. Welsh	1,000	00	
A friend, per Wm. Welsh	1,000	00	
Hanson Robinson	1,000	00	
Henry Winsor	1,000	00	
John T. Lewis & Brothers	1,000	00	
Daniel Haddock	1,000	00	
John Ashurst	1,000	00	
Joseph B. Myers	1,000	00	
Samuel S. White	1,000	00	
J. E. Caldwell	1,000	00	
Stuart & Brother	1,000	00	
John Haseltine	1,000	00	
Wm. H. Kern	1,000	00	
Edward C. Knight & Co.	1,000	00	
Stephen & Jas. M. Flanagan	1,000	00	

Henry M. Watts	$1,000 00
Welling, Coffin & Co	1,000 00
Wm. B. Mann	1,000 00
Bailey & Co	1,000 00
Taylor, Gillespie & Co	1 000 00
De Coursey, Lafonreade & Co	1,000 00
John B. Alyers	1,000 00
C. Sherman & Son	1,000 00
J. P. Hutchinson	1,000 00
W. A. Blanchard	1,000 00
Drexel & Co	1,000 00
Jay Cooke & Co	1,000 00
Cabeen & Co	1,000 00
Benjamin Homer	1,000 00
Thomas Sparks	1,000 00
Evan Randolph	1,000 00
John Gibson, Sons & Co	1,000 00
Jungerich & Smith	1,000 00
Daniel Smith, Jr	1,000 00
C. & H. Borie	1,000 00
Edward M. Hopkins	1,000 00
Jacob Jones	1,000 00
Henry J. Williams	1,000 00
John Dallett & Co	1,000 00
S. B. Van Syckel	1,000 00
Tatham & Brothers	1,000 00
W. R. White	1,000 00
N. Trotter & Co	1,000 00
Slade, Smith & Co	1,000 00
Bloomfield H. Moore	1,000 00
A. D. Jessup	1,000 00
J. B. Lippincott & Co	1,000 00
Captain W. Whilldin	1,000 00
Howell & Brothers	1,000 00
Henry Simons	1,000 00
Charles P. Fox	1,000 00
Mercer & Antelo	1,000 00
Joseph Swift	1,000 00
Thomas Drake	1,000 00
Charles N. Baker	1,000 00
John Mason & Co	1,000 00
Stewart, Carson & Co	1,000 00
Alexander Benson & Co	1,000 00
Horace Binney	1,000 00
James Rowland & Co	1,000 00
Brown, Hill & Co	1,000 00
J. Rhea Barton, M. D	1,000 00
Leonard & Baker	1,000 00
Peter Williamson	1,000 00
James, Kent & Santee	1,000 00
Edmund A. Souder & Co	1,000 00
Edwin Forrest	1,000 00
Sharpless Brothers	$1,000 00
Charles Gibbons	1,000 00
W. M. Meredith	1,000 00
T. W. Evans	1,000 00
Tredick, Stokes & Co	1,000 00
Geo. P. Smith	1,000 00
Chas. S. Coxe	1,000 00
Girard Life Insurance Company	1,000 00
Adams' Express Company	1,000 00
Bank of Penn Township	1,000 00
American Life and Trust Co	1,000 00
Fire Association of Philadelphia	1,000 00
J. R. Ingersoll	1,000 00
Manufacturers' and Mechanics' Bank	1,000 00
Riegel, Wiest & Ervin	1,000 00
Cornelius & Baker	1,000 00
A. Campbell & Co	1,000 00
Baltimore & Philadelphia Steamboat Company	1,000 00
New York and Baltimore Transportation Line	1,000 00
Wm. C. Houston & Thos. Mott	1,000 00
Phœnix Iron Company	1,000 00
Thomas P. Hooper	1,000 00
John Pondir	1,000 00
Noblit, Brown & Noblit	1,000 00
Evans Rogers	1,000 00
Philadelphia and New York Express Steamboat Company	1,000 00
Samuel Welsh	1,000 00
Philadelphia Hide and Tallow Association	1,000 00
John J. Ridgeway, of Paris	1,000 00
John A. Brown	1,000 00
Tyler, Stone & Co	1,000 00
James Dundas	1,000 00
N. R. Chambers	1,000 00
Thos. Wattson & Sons	1,000 00
A Visitor at Brigantine Beach	1,000 00
J. B. Moorhead	1,000 00
J. V. Williamson	1,000 00
William Bucknell	1,000 00
Union Mutual Insurance Co	1,000 00
Chas. Macalester	1,000 00
Jas. C. Hand & Co	1,000 00
Murphy & Allison	1,000 00
Dr. D. Jayne & Son	1,000 00
Powers & Weightman	1,000 00
Jacob P. Jones	1,000 00
Bank of Commerce	1,000 00
Phœnix Mutual Insurance Co	1,000 00

City Bank	$1,000 00
R. F. Loper	1,000 00
Geo. F. Peabody & Co.	1,000 00
Insurance Company of the State of Pennsylvania	1,000 00
Kensington Bank	1,000 00
Le Fevre, Park & Co.	1,000 00
Pennsylvania Mutual Life Insurance Company	1,000 00
Shaffner, Zeigler & Co.	1,000 00
Tradesmen's Bank	1,000 00
Consolidation Bank	1,000 00
Southwark Bank	1,000 00
Thomas Smith	1,000 00
David Milne	800 00
J. H. Ingham	700 00
Philadelphia Board of Brokers	600 00
Geo. D. Parrish	500 00
Thomas A. Scott	500 00
Gans, Leberman & Co.	500 00
W. R. Thompson	500 00
Thompson, Clarke & Young	500 00
John Baird	500 00
Waln, Leaming & Co.	500 00
Tobias Wagner	500 00
Chas. W. Poultney	500 00
W. H. Newbold, Son & Aertsen.	500 00
Wm. Rowland & Co.	500 00
A. J. Lewis	500 00
Verree & Mitchell	500 00
Chas. Taylor	500 00
John Stone & Sons	500 00
William S. Smith	500 00
John C. Farr	500 00
D. B. Cummins	500 00
Reece, Seal & Co.	500 00
N. & G. Taylor	500 00
H. B. & G. W. Benners	500 00
Isaac Lea	500 00
Mrs. Anne Hertzog	500 00
Samuel Powell	500 00
Baeder, Delaney & Adamson	500 00
Wm. Ashbridge	500 00
E. S. Whelen & Co.	500 00
Hay & McDevitt	500 00
Wm. M. Baird	500 00
M. & C. Sternberger	500 00
Esherick, Black & Co.	500 00
Humphreys, Hoffman & Wright.	500 00
Wilcox, Brothers & Co.	500 00
Thomas Clyde	500 00
William H. Hart	500 00
John M. Ford	$500 00
John Wyeth & Brother	500 00
Joseph B. Lapsley	500 00
Cumberland Nail & Iron Works.	500 00
Charles E. Smith	500 00
Hunter, Scott & Co.	500 00
Rosengarten & Sons	500 00
Proprietors of Evening Bulletin.	500 00
Joseph Campion	500 00
Wm. Struthers	500 00
John Rodman Paul	500 00
Stillwell S. Bishop	500 00
James Manderson	500 00
T. C. Henry & Co.	500 00
Philip S. Justice	500 00
Samuel R. Phillips	500 00
E. C. & P. H. Warren	500 00
Alexander Henry	500 00
E. W. Clark & Co.	500 00
Little, Stokes & Co.	500 00
James R. Campbell	500 00
John W. Forney	500 00
Charles Spencer	500 00
Delaware Mutual Insurance Co.	500 00
Union Steamship Co.	500 00
S. B. Stitt	500 00
Commonwealth Bank	500 00
Wilson, Childs & Co.	500 00
Michael F. Clark	500 00
Tioga Railroad Co.	500 00
Martin Landenberger	500 00
Philadelphia Master Plasterers' Society	500 00
W. E. Garrett & Sons	500 00
Alexander Brown	500 00
E. Jessup	500 00
George F. Lee	500 00
Abraham Baker	500 00
Andrew M. Jones	500 00
William D. Jones & Co.	500 00
Smith, Williams & Co.	500 00
William S. Hansell & Sons	500 00
William Harmer	500 00
Yarnell & Trimble	500 00
Union Bank	500 00
Enterprise Insurance Co.	500 00
J. Emory Stone	500 00
Frishmuth & Co.	500 00
Edwin Greble	500 00
Bank of Germantown	500 00
Anthracite Insurance Co.	500 00
Wilmington Steamboat Co.	500 00

Corn Exchange Bank	$500 00
Wm. Richardson	500 00
Stephen G. Fotterall	500 00
Adam Warthman	500 00
Noble, Caldwell & Co	500 00
Davis Pearson & Co	500 00
Billings, Roop & Co	500 00
Geo. C. Thomas	500 00
Lewis & Damon	500 00
American Mutual Insurance Co.	500 00
O. Colket	500 00
Furness, Brinley & Co	500 00
John M. Reed	500 00
Ludwig, Kneedler & Co	500 00
Edward Coles	500 00
Girard Fire and Marine Ins. Co.	500 00
T. & J. W. Johnson & Co	500 00
Arnold, Nusbaum & Nirdlinger	500 00
Francis King	500 00
Vetterlein & Co	500 00
Alan Wood & Co	400 00
Shields & Brother	400 00
S. & C. Schofield	400 00
Elias D. Kennedy	400 00
J. Wood & Brothers	400 00
Robert Coburn & Son	400 00
Crissey & Markley	350 00
Evans & Hassall	300 00
E. P. Moyer & Brothers	300 00
Rockhill & Wilson	300 00
Gilbert Royal & Co	300 00
Stevenson & Maris	300 00
Joseph F. Page	300 00
Code, Hopper & Co	300 00
French, Richards & Co	300 00
John Eisenbrey	300 00
Clement L. Hughes	300 00
Grocers' Sugar House	300 00
Jesse Smith	300 00
Ficken & Williams	300 00
Reynolds, Howell & Reiff	300 00
Grove & Brother	300 00
Dr. David James	300 00
G. D. Wetherill	300 00
S. T. Altemus	300 00
Dr. Charles Willing	300 00
Field & Keehmle	300 00
McAllister & Brother	300 00
James Graham & Co	300 00
Cornelius A. Walborn	300 00
Thomas W. Price	300 00
W. W. Knight & Son	300 00
Geo. B. Reece, Son & Co	$300 00
Henry Stiles	300 00
Chas. P. Relf	300 00
Jeanes, Scattergood & Co	300 00
B. P. Hutchinson	300 00
Cox, Whiteman & Cox	300 00
H. Geiger	300 00
Benneville D. Brown	300 00
Harris, Heyl & Co	300 00
L. A. Godey	300 00
Wharton Chancellor	300 00
John F. Gilpin	300 00
Miss Mary Gibson	300 00
Southwick, Sheble & Co	300 00
C. H. Harkness	300 00
Fairman Rogers	300 00
Brooks, Brother & Co	300 00
Lawlor, Everett & Hincken	300 00
James M. Preston	300 00
Eagle Mills	300 00
Martin Nixon	300 00
Joel Thomas	300 00
Rev. Dr. Ducachet	300 00
George Fales	300 00
Chambers & Cattell	300 00
Edwin Swift	300 00
Henry Disston	300 00
Farmers' Market	300 00
R. Shoemaker & Co	300 00
Thomas Earp	300 00
Hunsworth, Eakins & Naylor	300 00
Patterson, Morgan & Caskey	300 00
Henry Helmuth	300 00
Marshall, Griffith & Co	300 00
Joseph Jones	300 00
John McAllister	300 00
Sower, Barnes & Co	300 00
Employees of Riegel, Wiest & Ervin	287 50
Employees of Wm. Sellers & Co.	269 76
Charles Megarge & Co	250 00
Wright, Brothers & Co	250 00
R. H. Gratz & Co	250 00
A. T. Lane	250 00
Rutter & Patteson	250 00
Sharp, Haines & Co	250 00
M. B. Mahony & Co	250 00
A. C. Barclay	250 00
Prichett, Baugh & Co	250 00
Barcroft & Co	250 00
W. F. Hansell	250 00
Feltus & Zimmerling	250 00

Wm. Ashurst	$250 00	M. Lewis	$200 00
F. A. Hoyt & Brother	250 00	Hillman & Streaker	200 00
Edwin K. Myers	250 00	D. C. Spooner	200 00
James Bayard	250 00	Garrett & Martin	200 00
Frothingham & Wells	250 00	Samuel H. Carpenter	200 00
Davis & Co	250 00	Vance & Landis	200 00
N. Middleton & Co	250 00	S. H. Bush & Co	200 00
E. J. Maginnis	250 00	E. J. Lewis	200 00
Robert Ewing	250 00	H. Weiner	200 00
Samuel Castner	250 00	Fred. Brown	200 00
Lockwood Manufacturing Co	250 00	J. W. Everman & Co	200 00
George Martin	250 00	Conrad & Serrill	200 00
Benjamin Sharp	250 00	Jonathan Patterson	200 00
N. Hellings & Brother	250 00	J. B. Mitchell	200 00
Irwin & Stinson	250 00	Chas. T. Yerkes	200 00
Henry Croskey & Co	250 00	Thomas I. Potts	200 00
Hon. Wm. Milward	250 00	James Hogg	200 00
Geo. W. Childs	250 00	Hance, Griffith & Co	200 00
Joseph Oat & Son	250 00	W. L. Schaffer	200 00
A. B. Carver & Co	250 00	J. Craig Miller	200 00
M. Thomas & Son	250 00	Shloss & Brother	200 00
Jacob W. Goff	250 00	George Gilpin	200 00
Alfred C. Harmer	250 00	George A. Wood	200 00
Wolgamuth, Raleigh & Co	250 00	Samuel Norris	200 00
W. S. Stewart & Co	250 00	Adam Everley	200 00
Thos. A. Biddle	250 00	John Lambert	200 00
Samuel B. Thomas	250 00	Wm. H. Woodward	200 00
L. Johnson & Co	250 00	Lewis Thompson & Co	200 00
Samuel F. Smith	250 00	Wabash Mill	200 00
Morris, Patterson & Co	250 00	John R. McCurdy	200 00
Richard T. Shepherd	250 00	Stillman & Ellis	200 00
Geo. L. Harrison	250 00	Strauss & Goldman	200 00
H. T. Desilver	250 00	Wm. C. Bowen	200 00
Edwin Kirkpatrick	250 00	Charles Leland	200 00
Edwin M. Lewis	250 00	Wm. Musser	200 00
Samuel Gorgas	250 00	Wm. Mann	200 00
Robert K. Neff	250 00	Miss M. M. Barclay	200 00
James Simpson & Neil	250 00	Wm. Kirkham	200 00
C. F. & G. G. Lennig	250 00	Chas. Dutilh	200 00
Garretson, Brady & Co	250 00	J. W. Rulon & Son	200 00
J. M. Mitchell & Co	250 00	Wm. S. Baird	200 00
B. D. Stewart & Son	250 00	Heaton and Denckla	200 00
Henry C. Lea	250 00	Boyd & Stroud	200 00
Samuel A. Lewis	250 00	Charles O'Neill	200 00
Allen & Needles	250 00	Mrs. Geo. N. Baker	200 00
Horace Binney, Jr	200 00	Thomas Robins	200 00
Wm. F. Hughes	200 00	James L. Claghorn	200 00
Harrison, Bros. & Co	200 00	W. T. Lowber	200 00
Richard Wistar	200 00	Thos. H. Megear	200 00
Hood, Bombright & Co	200 00	G. D. Wetherill & Co	200 00
J. R. & J. Price	200 00	Geo. W. Hamersley	200 00
Chas. J. Peterson	200 00	John R. Coxe	200 00

Dr. G. Emerson	$200 00
Adeline & Margaretta Sager	200 00
Muzzey & Monroe	200 00
Jacob Rech	200 00
Peter Sieger	200 00
James W. Paul	200 00
Lawrence Lewis, Jr	200 00
Benners & Draper	200 00
A. C. Jones	200 00
Withers & Peterson	200 00
Jacob Sharp	200 00
Handy & Brenner	200 00
Chas. Koons	200 00
John Horn	200 00
F. L. Bodine	200 00
S. & G. W. Townsend	200 00
Davis & Wickersham	200 00
E. J. Etting & Brother	200 00
Wm. Warner	200 00
Henry Duhring	200 00
Edward S. Willing	200 00
Isaac Norris	200 00
Henry C. Townsend	200 00
Abraham Barker	200 00
Samuel Barton	200 00
Clement Biddle	200 00
Nathan Young	200 00
Chas. Young	200 00
Leon Berg & Co	200 00
John T. Taitt	200 00
Jos. B. Bussier & Co	200 00
C. W. Churchman	200 00
Milne Brothers	200 00
Ward B. Haseltine	200 00
Henry D. Moore	200 00
Solomon Gans	150 00
Percival Roberts	150 00
W. H. Hunter	150 00
D. W. Denison	150 00
Robert P. Desilver	150 00
Employees of Industrial Works, 2029 Callowhill street	150 00
M. Lukens & Co	150 00
Snowden & Brother	150 00
Wm. McFadden & Son	150 00
John Maxson & Son	150 00
David Wallace	150 00
John Button & Sons	150 00
Miss Rebecca Gratz	150 00
Sheppard, Van Harlingen & Arrison	150 00
Wm. A. Drown & Co	150 00
Bockius Brothers	$150 00
George Watson	150 00
George A. Coffey	150 00
S. M. Felton	150 00
Employees of Asa Whitney & Sons	132 00
Wm. Allen & Sons	125 00
Pemberton S. Hutchinson	125 00
Spencer H. Hazard	125 00
Employees of Union Steam Sugar Refining Company	108 50
Chas. M. Wagner	100 00
John Long	100 00
Geo. R. Harmstead	100 00
A. L. Vansant	100 00
Jos. Gillingham	100 00
O. S. Janney & Co	100 00
T. & F. Evans	100 00
Chas. Penrose	100 00
John Welsh	100 00
Joseph Perot	100 00
E. K. Tryon	100 00
Daniel Dougherty	100 00
James Hopkins	100 00
Arthur Ritchie	100 00
George Helmuth	100 00
John E. Gould	100 00
Samuel Bradford	100 00
Captain R. B. Decan, of ship Westmoreland	100 00
Horace Moses	100 00
Jas. S. Earle & Son	100 00
Thos. McEuen	100 00
W. Schively	100 00
George Mitchell	100 00
H. Geiger & Co	100 00
George W. Toland	100 00
Charles Perot	100 00
Saml. L. Shober	100 00
Mrs. Saml. L. Shober	100 00
S. D. Walton & Co	100 00
Eyre & Landell	100 00
Wm. K. Bray	100 00
Jacob Fritz	100 00
Abraham Wilt	100 00
Thomas C. Love	100 00
Geo. W. Reed & Co	100 00
H. Kellogg & Sons	100 00
Henry W. Hensel	100 00
S. Milliken & Co	100 00
I. Peterson & Co	100 00
Dr. Henry W. Rihl	100 00

James Lesley	$100 00	John W. Claghorn	$100 00
B. Hooley & Son	100 00	J. V. Cowell	100 00
Thain & McKeone	100 00	John Castner	100 00
G. M. Hickling & Co	100 00	Robert Churchman	100 00
Aaron A. Hurley	100 00	O. Gilpin	100 00
Fries & Lehman	100 00	Bowen & Fox	100 00
James Traquair	100 00	Arthur G. Coffin	100 00
Wm. C. Rudman	100 00	L. Herbert	100 00
Dr. L. S. Filbert	100 00	L. A. Godey	100 00
Thomas Singer	100 00	Charles Schaffer	100 00
Cramp & Sons	100 00	G. Rush Smith	100 00
Wm. Stevenson	100 00	E. P. Middleton & Brother	100 00
Chas. Wister	100 00	Wetherill & Brother	100 00
John R. Blakiston	100 00	John Davis	100 00
N. B. Browne	100 00	C. H. Grant	100 00
Abm. R. Perkins	100 00	Wm. Gulager	100 00
C. Prudden	100 00	Motz & Boehm	100 00
R. Nece	100 00	E. C. Pratt	100 00
Dr. E. Morwitz	100 00	N. H. Graham	100 00
J. S. Phillips	100 00	Altemus & Cozens	100 00
Wm. Chancellor	100 00	Kates & Foster	100 00
Geo. Dodd & Son	100 00	Mrs. Sarah Benners	100 00
James and Joseph Morgan	100 00	Warner & Kline	100 00
W. D. Glenn	100 00	Harrold, Williams & Co	100 00
Wm. J. Taylor	100 00	A. Wray & Co	100 00
Tyndale & Mitchell	100 00	N. Chauncey	100 00
James W. Scott	100 00	John M. Kennedy	100 00
Jacob Hentz	100 00	Henry Handy	100 00
J. Henry Wentz	100 00	John McArthur	100 00
Dr. McClintock	100 00	Mrs. David Webster	100 00
Geo. R. Smith	100 00	James Lees	100 00
Frank Haseltine	100 00	J. F. Nicholas	100 00
James G. Smith	100 00	Isaac Ford	100 00
Samuel T. Bodine	100 00	Christopher Bockius	100 00
Isaac Hazlehurst	100 00	George Bockius	100 00
Troutman & May	100 00	James T. Sutton & Co	100 00
Thos. H. Speakman	100 00	Jabez Gates	100 00
James Reisky	100 00	O. J. Wister, M. D	100 00
Brooke & Fuller	100 00	Ridgeway & Rufe	100 00
Pearson Yard	100 00	John Armstrong	100 00
Lukens & Montgomery	100 00	A. Miskey	100 00
R. M. Dunlevy	100 00	Samuel Harney, Jr	100 00
Amos Ellis	100 00	Geo. C. Thomas	100 00
Benj. G. Godfrey	100 00	G. W. Carr & Co	100 00
Wm. Y. Colladay	100 00	Samuel Lowengrund	100 00
J. Smith Harris	100 00	Mrs. H. C. Flickwir	100 00
Amos Briggs	100 00	Joseph R. Chandler	100 00
Samuel F. Fisher	100 00	Joseph W. Ryerss	100 00
Jno. R. Worrell	100 00	Robert Clark	100 00
Francis Tete	100 00	Dr. Wm. Helmuth	100 00
Farrel, Herring & Co	100 00	Orum & Armstrong	100 00
A. Winchester	100 00	Wm. Henry Rawle	100 00

Wm. Cadwalader	$100 00	Charles Abbey	$100 00
H. Killion	100 00	W. L. Maddock & Co	100 00
Charles Tuller	100 00	Wm. Rotch Wister	100 00
Milligan & Carnahan	100 00	Humane Hose Co., No. 4	100 00
John W. Thomas	100 00	George Gordon	100 00
Stephen Smith & Sons	100 00	Thomas Dunlap	100 00
Joseph E. Gillingham	100 00	Aristides Welsh	100 00
C. H. Kunkle	100 00	J. Linnard	100 00
Miss J. Shaw	100 00	James Wilson	100 00
James Twaddell	100 00	L. Dickerman & Co	100 00
John Ross	100 00	James Dobbin	100 00
J. Whiteside	100 00	Jacob Haehnlen	100 00
Dr. J. T. Sharpless	100 00	T. P. Stotesbury	100 00
Edward E. Law	100 00	John J. Joyce	100 00
Davis & Wickersham	100 00	W. H. Clement	100 00
Howell Evans	100 00	John S. Jenks	100 00
Solomon Conrad	100 00	William Randolph	100 00
J. H. Michener & Co	100 00	Patterson, Coane & Co	100 00
W. & J. Watt	100 00	John Vanderkemp	100 00
Goldsmith Brothers	100 00	Harvey Filley	100 00
Jenkins & Co	100 00	Philadelphia, Reading and Potts-	
Thos. R. Maris	100 00	ville Telegraph Co	100 00
James B. Watson	100 00	Owen Jones	100 00
Thos. Dixey	100 00	A. Elkin	100 00
James Harper	100 00	James H. Mullen	100 00
Employees of James Harper	100 00	George Mecke	100 00
Wilson Jewell	100 00	Hugh Bridgeport	100 00
Miers Busch	100 00	Charles E. Lex	100 00
James Field	100 00	Wm. E. Whitman	100 00
Wm. Wagner	100 00	Joseph Walton & Co	100 00
Henry Carson	100 00	Thos. F. Wharton	100 00
Mrs. Mary Shields	100 00	Edward C. Dale	100 00
J. & G. A. Bender	100 00	Farr & Brother	100 00
Samuel Fox	100 00	Allen Cuthbert	100 00
Wm. Fox	100 00	Le Boutillier Brothers	100 00
Elias G. Cope	100 00	Penrose Fell	100 00
Geiershofer, Loewi & Co	100 00	Morton C. Rogers	100 00
John B. Stevenson	100 00	Stephen Robbins	100 00
James Somers Smith	100 00	W. A. Ingham	100 00
Daniel R. Knight	100 00	Rev. Joseph D. Newlin	100 00
Dr. Geo. W. Norris	100 00	James Moore	100 00
Chas. L. Desanque	100 00	Webb & Garrett	100 00
Geo. Halfman	100 00	Henry Martin	100 00
John C. Knox	100 00	John Tucker, Jr	100 00
Henry Bumm	100 00	Wm. E. Somers	100 00
Capt. Henderson	100 00	Charles Norris	100 00
John Pearce	100 00	Michael Erickson	100 00
I. Binswanger	100 00	Joseph Fisher	100 00
Newlin, Zell & Abbott	100 00	R. N. Lee & Co	100 00
Laycock & Holt	100 00	John S. Littell	100 00
James Hilton	100 00	Norman L. Hart & Co	100 00
Francis Lasher	100 00	Wm. Brown	100 00

Henry Cohen	$100 00	John Wiegand	$100 00
Wm. C. Watson	100 00	Rev. Dr. Dorr	100 00
Henry C. Kellogg	100 00	Nathan T. Clapp	100 00
A. P. Phillips	100 00	Washington Jones	100 00
Robert Adams	100 00	Miss Sydney Paul	100 00
Wolf, Mayer & Co	100 00	Mrs. E. P. Wilson	100 00
Joseph Moore	100 00	Thomas Manderson	100 00
Blum, Rau & Co	100 00	Edward Perot	100 00
George H. Ashton	100 00	F. W. Ralston	100 00
E. & P. Coleman	100 00	E. B. Gardette	100 00
Pekin Mills	100 00	Joshua Lippincott	100 00
Hughes & Muller	100 00	Jacob Goldsmith	100 00
Alexander Fullerton	100 00	Charles Williams	100 00
Rev. Albert Barnes	100 00	George K. Ziegler	100 00
Isaac Rosenbaum	100 00	John Wister, Jr.	100 00
John Fareira	100 00	Hon. R. C. Grier	100 00
Robert Lindsay	100 00	Albert C. Roberts	100 00
A. Merino	100 00	John Philbin	100 00
D. Samuel & Son	100 00	Besson & Son	100 00
Mrs. S. Donaldson	100 00	A. H. Franciscus	100 00
Mrs. Eliza F. Sparks	100 00	Robert Allen	100 00
Thomas Webster, Jr.	100 00	Charles Wells	100 00
J. H. Curtis & Son	100 00	S. Mayer & Brother	100 00
J. Nicholson	100 00	C. B. & E. M. Smith	100 00
M. A. Dropsie	100 00	Warner, Miskey & Merrill	100 00
R. S. M. Camden	100 00	Employees of Naylor & Co.	100 00
H. C. Oram & Co	100 00	Tenbrook & Brother	100 00
J. R. Eckfeldt	100 00	John C. Cresson	100 00
Wm. E. Dubois	100 00	Charles A. Rubicam	100 00
C. Stoddart & Brother	100 00	Jacob T. Williams	100 00
Richard S. Ashhurst, Jr.	100 00	Hon. J. I. Clark Hare	100 00
Dr. John Ashhurst	100 00	Edward Watson & Co	100 00
Samuel B. Fales	100 00	Thomas J. Miles	100 00
Joseph Kelly & Brother	100 00	Wilson C. Swann	100 00
Jos. H. Trotter	100 00	Henry Cramond	100 00
Geo. H. Thomson	100 00	Philip S. P. Connor	100 00
P. R. Freas	100 00	Frankford Mutual Insurance Co.	100 00
Thomas A. Budd	100 00	Patterson & Boulton	100 00
Wm. G. Stevenson	100 00	Edward Shippen	100 00
Dr. M. C. Shalleross	100 00	James W. Queen	100 00
E. Twaddell & Sons	100 00	Edwin Clinton	100 00
Benjamin Rush	100 00	William Neal	100 00
John H. Campbell	100 00	Charles M. Neal	100 00
George W. Thorn	100 00	Charles Fuller	100 00
Feustmann & Kaufmann	100 00	Wm. Weightman	100 00
H. G. Leisenring	100 00	Isaac Koons	100 00
Adolph & Keen	100 00	M. S. Bulkley	100 00
Saml. Asbury & Co	100 00	Lewis Albertson	100 00
Danl. K. Grim	100 00	Henry Tilge & Co	100 00
Ald. John Thompson	100 00	Stanhope & Suplee	100 00
John B. Colahan	100 00	Operatives of Police and Fire	
M. J. & C. Croll	100 00	Alarm Telegraph	100 00

John W. & W. F. Simes	$100 00	Geo. S. Lang	$100 00
C. H. Garden & Co.	100 00	Harris L. Sproat	100 00
J. W. Forsyth	100 00	Mutual Fire Insurance Company	100 00
Wm. Morris	100 00	James S. Chambers	100 00
Henry Bower	100 00	John Linn	100 00
Wm. Hogg, Sr.	100 00	C. B. Mench	100 00
Oliphant & Dell	100 00	Daniel M. Fox	100 00
Michener & Morris	100 00	Elijah Davis	100 00
J. & T. Gillespie	100 00	Thomas R. Bitting	100 00
H. C. Fox	100 00	M. Moyer	100 00
J. C. D. Christman	100 00	J. Geo. Smith	100 00
Thos. R. Williams	100 00	David R. Garrison	100 00
James Davis	100 00	Mrs. Sarah A. Brown	100 00
Jacob Snyder	100 00	Catherwood & Winebrener	100 00
Henry R. Gilbert	100 00	Reeve & Knight	100 00
Samuel C. Ford	100 00	J. & A. Kemper	100 00
Theodore Megargee	100 00	Field & Hardie	100 00
Fisher & Brother	100 00	All other sums, those given anonymously, and those under one hundred dollars	31,610 67
Wm. S. Allen	100 00		
John Gamble	100 00		
H. A. Pue	100 00		
Total			$487,233 43

The following is a statement of the receipts and expenditures, as rendered by the trustees of the fund:

RECEIPTS.

Subscriptions to the Bounty and Defence Fund	$487,233 43
Interest on a portion temporarily invested	4,910 09
Total	$492,143 52

1862. EXPENDITURES FROM THE BOUNTY FUND.

Bounties to Pennsylvania Volunteers	$172,573 03	
Bounties to United States Regulars and Marines	6,350 00	
Premiums and remunerations to captains to promote recruiting	57,004 00	
Expenses of ward meetings to encourage recruiting	796 44	
Expenses of fitting up temporary barracks	212 70	
Expenses of recruiting camps and offices, bands of music, flags, &c.	4,453 63	
Travelling expenses of committee	393 20	
Expenses of advertising	4,064 07	
Expenses of printing—posters, blanks, stationery, books, &c.	1,422 61	
Expenses of telegraphing	54 14	
Salaries of clerks and messengers	1,147 42	
		$248,470 24

$492,143 52

EXPENDITURES FROM THE DEFENCE FUND.

Allowance made to volunteers called out by the proclamation of the governor for the defence of the state.	$28,110 00	
Allowance made to United States seamen sent from the Navy Yard to the frontier with naval batteries, at the request of the governor	561 25	
Paid for carbines for Captain E. Spencer Miller's Artillery Company (to be returned to the committee should this company disband)	1,600 00	
		$30,271 25

1863. EXPENDITURES FROM THE BOUNTY FUND.

Bounties and premiums to Pennsylvania volunteers and militia	$153,485 00	
Bounties to United States Regulars	200 00	
Contributions and premiums to companies and captains to promote recruiting	4,216 00	
Distribution to the Ward Bounty Committees, to aid in avoiding the draft	15,015 00	
Allowance to regiments and to recruiting officers for organizing and other extra expenses	1,335 63	
Travelling expenses of committee	154 70	
Expenses of stationery, blanks, postages, and stamps	99 25	
Expenses of advertising	1,424 73	
Salaries of paymaster and clerks	1,720 23	
		177,650 54

EXPENDITURES FROM THE DEFENCE FUND.

Cost of revolvers furnished to Capt. Isaac Starr's (Jr.) company of artillery	$1,515 63	
Expenses of furnishing horses to the Dana Troop for service during the summer of 1863	3,624 15	
Expenses of reboring two batteries of cannon from rifled to smooth-bore, in the summer of 1863	175 85	
Advance to the First Troop, Philadelphia City Cavalry on their claim on the government for their expenses when in service in the summer of 1863	4,964 16	
Ammunition furnished to the Hamilton Rifle Corps for services during the summer of 1863	199 50	
Appropriation to the First Regiment Reserve Brigade (Gray Reserves), to aid in establishing a fund for their permanent support as a regiment	11,000 00	
1864.		
Paid Captain E. Spencer Miller, to aid in equipping and maintaining the howitzer battery under his command	1,009 00	
Paid the Second Regiment Reserve Brigade (Blue Reserves), to aid in furnishing new uniforms	1,209 00	
Stamps	38	
		23,697 67

			$492,143 52
Bounties and premiums to Pennsylvania volunteers and militia	$1,732 50		
Expenses of advertising, &c.	213 03		
		$1,945 53	
On deposit as follows:			
In the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank, at the credit of the disbursing agents, reserved to meet outstanding bounty certificates and other dues to volunteers	$7,930 12		
In the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank, at the credit of the treasurer, reserved to meet outstanding dues to the militia and expenses	2,178 17		
		10,108 29	
Total		$492,143 52	$492,143 52

This is a noble record; but we can add to its proportions by stating that the coal dealers contributed to a fund of their own, which reached $50,000; that the members of the Corn Exchange gave bounties of twenty-five dollars per man to a regiment of one thousand; and that an association of Market street merchants paid similar bounties to the Merchants' Regiment; and even this would not exhaust the catalogue of Quaker belligerence, as seen in its pecuniary expression.

To stimulate recruiting by offering bounties to volunteers is one way of serving one's country; to effect the same object by insuring their lives is another. This was done in many places, and as an example we take the case of Cambridge, Massachusetts. The idea was proposed in July, 1862, and by the middle of August $25,000 were obtained, and this sum was still further increased, as the following table shows:

Charles Beck	$2,000	Curtis Davis	$300
William F. Stearns	2,000	Eben M. Dunbar	300
Luke Carter	1,000	John C. Dodge	300
George Livermore	1,000	Henry O. Houghton	300
J. P. Melledge	1,000	Lewis Hall	300
J. Warren Merrill	1,000	Charles L. Jones	300
Richardson, Deane & Co.	1,000	Lucius A. Jones	300
J. M. S. Williams	1,000	Charles C. Little	300
Richard M. Hodges	600	Nathaniel G. Manson	300
Thomas G. Appleton	500	Charles E. Norton	300
Thomas Dana	500	C. H. P. Plympton	300
David Humphrey	500	Samuel B. Rindge	300
Henry W. Longfellow	500	S. S. Sleeper	300
William Read	500	Arthur Wilkinson	300
Alanson Bigelow	300	P. Francis Wells	300
Samuel Batchelder	300	Willard Phillips	250
Charles Cushman	300	George L. Ward	250

Jared Sparks	$250	Chas. Theo. Russell	$100
George W. Abbott	200	Solomon Sargent	100
Mrs. E. H. Blatchford	200	Benjamin G. Smith	100
Charles F. Choate	200	Eben Snow	100
Charles W. Eliot	200	Henry Thayer & Co.	100
David B. Flint	200	J. A. Wellington	100
Rob. O. Fuller	200	J. C. Wellington	100
Gardiner G. Hubbard	200	E. P. Whitman	100
Estes Howe	200	Wm. L. Whitney	100
J. Russell Lowell	200	Joseph E. Worcester	100
Samuel F. Nay	200	Frederick Gould	75
Louis Agassiz	150	Augustus Russ	75
Stephen G. Davis	150	Allen & Endicott	50
Henry R. Glover	150	Richard F. Bond	50
Edward W. Kinsley	150	A. Z. Brown	50
George Meacham	150	Daniel S. Brown	50
Theo. Parsons	150	Wm. P. Butterfield	50
Robert B. Storer	150	F. L. Chapman	50
Emery Washburn	150	Hosea Clark	50
James S. Whitney	150	Edward R. Cogswell	50
Warren Bacon	100	Richard H. Dana, Jr.	50
George W. Colburn	100	Eliphalet Davis	50
Levi Conant	100	Charles Eaton	50
Charles H. Cummings	100	S. T. Farwell	50
Charles Davenport	100	P. F. Folsom	50
Alexander Dickinson	100	A. T. Frothingham	50
Ezra C. Dyer	100	Miss Mary Harris	50
George L. Foote	100	H. N. Hovey	50
Charles C. Foster	100	J. S. March	50
John C. Gray	100	Arthur Merrill	50
Joseph Goodnow	100	Lucius R. Page	50
H. R. Harding	100	J. Stacy Read	50
A. E. Hildreth	100	Edward Richardson	50
Edward Hixon	100	Wm. T. Richardson	50
Avery F. Howe	100	Nathaniel D. Sawin	50
Edward Hyde	100	Wm. V. Spencer	50
George Lucy	100	D. H. Thurston	50
J. N. Merriam	100	J. H. Tyler	50
Mrs. A. L. Mëring	100	Moses Warren	50
Joel Parker	100	O. W. Watris	50
O. Pickering	100	John Conlan	25
Geo. C. Piper	100	Converse Francis	25
Henry C. Rand	100	J. H. Sparrow	25
Z. L. Raymond	100	Abel Willard	25
Total			$27,650

Of this amount, the sum of $10,000 was appropriated to the procuring of one hundred and seven policies, and a committee was appointed to consider what disposition should be made of the remainder. The decision made was

that this balance should be loaned to the City of Cambridge at six per cent. interest, and that the interest should be used in assisting deserving persons. It was also determined that, at the end of the war, the whole fund should be devoted to the purchase of life annuities, or other permanent provision, for sick and disabled soldiers, or for the widow, child or children, or parent, who may have been left destitute by the death of the husband, father, or son, deceased in the service of the United States.

During the first year after the payment of the premium upon the one hundred and seven policies, twelve soldiers died, and $6,000 were consequently paid in by the insurance company to the trustees of the fund, and were distributed by them among the twelve bereaved families. Several soldiers having been discharged or disabled, the trustees made them presents of their policies, the returned men to pay the succeeding premiums.

On the 1st of July, 1862, Mr. Wm. H. Aspinwall sent to the War Department a check for $25,290.60, being the amount of his commissions upon certain purchases abroad of Enfield rifles, made through the house of Howland & Aspinwall. He was glad, he added, to be able to serve the government in its hour of trial, without compensation. The Secretary of War ordered the thanks of the department to be tendered to Mr. Aspinwall for this manifestation of a disinterested and patriotic spirit.

On the invasion of the State of Pennsylvania, in the summer of 1863, the Union League of Philadelphia resolved to abandon a celebration of the 4th of July, for which they had long been preparing, and, with the concurrence of the subscribers, to use the money contributed for that purpose, together with such other funds as could be obtained, in assisting the government to repel the enemy. Eighty thousand dollars were collected in less than a week, and three regiments of three months' men were organized, equipped, and sent forward before their services were needed. The "Dana Troop" were assisted in their preparations, and their departure was thus greatly hastened. On the return of the three regiments, the League determined to send one regiment, if possible, to serve for three years or the war. They were successful in this, and the regiment—the One Hundred and Eighty-third Pennsylvania—left for the field in the early part of the winter. During the year 1864, two full regiments were recruited and sent to the front, one—the One Hundred and Ninty-sixth Pennsylvania—for one hundred days, the other—the One Hundred and Ninty-eighth—for one year, besides a battalion of four companies, for the same term, attached to the latter. Thus, in eighteen months, six regiments and a battalion of thoroughly equipped men were added to the

armies by the exertions of the League, and at their expense, the total outlay being somewhat over $100,000. Not content with this, the Military Committee did what was possible, from time to time, to fill up the ranks of the wasted battalions.

On the 12th of February, 1864, General Hancock wrote the following letter to a number of gentlemen in New York:

"HEADQUARTERS RECRUITING SERVICE,
SECOND ARMY CORPS, *February 12th*, 1864.

"*Messrs. George Cabot Ward, Stephen Hyatt, Parker Handy, Theodore Roosevelt, Daniel Devlin, George Bliss, Jr.:*

"GENTLEMEN,

"You will greatly oblige me, if, in connection with any other gentlemen whom you may associate with yourselves, you will undertake to raise and disburse the funds needed to promote recruiting for the New York regiments of the Second Army Corps.

"The existing bounties are quite large enough, but there are many other ways in which money can be used to promote volunteering with great advantage. I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

"WINFIELD S. HANCOCK,
"*Major-General U. S. Vols.*"

The gentlemen thus addressed, and sixteen others who were added to the committee, appealed to the citizens of New York for subscriptions to carry out the object thus indicated, the New York regiments in the Second Corps being thirteen in number.

The sum of forty thousand dollars was obtained, and, as long as the city paid a bounty for men, the committee procured a large number of recruits; when the supervisors stopped the bounty and volunteering ceased, certain measures adopted by the committee gave it a renewed impetus. The number of men enlisted for the Second Army Corps, through these efforts, appears in the following figures:

Volunteers for the Second Army Corps	2,535
Substitutes assigned to the Second Army Corps . .	313
" who preferred " " . .	243
	3,091

besides some seventy men sent to other commands.

We have said, more than once, that our plan did not embrace either appropriations or loans; but we might have made a reservation in regard to loans made, in a patriotic spirit, upon bad or insufficient security. The following instance is a type of investments of this nature. The mayor of Jersey City called upon Mr. John Anderson, of New York, and laid the case of his constituents before him. A draft was progressing, he said, in Jersey City; men were plenty, but the city was unable to pay the necessary bounties, and, under these circumstances, no one would enlist; and the city's credit was, at this period, to say the least of it, poor, and money could not be obtained, without great sacrifice, by a sale of its bonds. Would Mr. Anderson lend Jersey City $60,000, and take the chance of repayment? This was an unexpected proposal, and Mr. Anderson requested time to consider it, say till the next day, at ten in the morning. At the appointed hour, the Jersey functionary reappeared before Mr. Anderson, and received from him the assurance that if $60,000, loaned on security that capitalists considered inadequate, would save Jersey City from the draft, and place a certain number of able-bodied men in the army, Jersey City should be spared and the ranks recruited. We have ventured to include this act in our record of private munificence, and we doubt not that moneyed men at least will bear us out, even though interest may have been punctually paid, and though the principal may, in course of time, be duly redeemed.

We defer mention of the funds raised for the recruiting of colored regiments to a later portion of this book; the event itself happened only in the fulness of time, and it is but proper to delay the chronicle thereof till the fitting hour and season.

One method—and a peculiarly American one—of increasing the efficiency of the army, remains to be noticed. When the draft was resorted to as a means of filling the ranks, the exemption of a large portion of the community, by reason of age, sex, or infirmity, was a necessary consequence. And yet those exempted were no less interested in the result than those upon whom the lot fell; a man who had spent fifty years in the accumulation of property was not indifferent to the fate of the country because of his whitening hairs; a man might in some way be curtailed of his fair proportions, without, for that, feeling that he had less at stake than his neighbor; and a woman might desire to have a champion to represent her, personally, in a fight in which she could not herself engage. Hence arose a class of substitutes called "representative recruits:" men voluntarily sent, and their bounty paid, by persons upon whom the provost-marshal had no claim. Every man thus secured was a clear gain to

the army; he was in no sense what is understood by the term substitute, but, literally, an addition to the arms-bearing population. The effect was precisely as if the man of sixty, quaffing a draught from the fountain of youth, regained his vigor and shouldered his musket; as if the hunchback found a knapsack where his hump had been, and hastened with his lighter burden to the front; as if those of our mothers, sisters, and wives, who sent their representatives, had been erroneously registered in the census, and had really been entitled to entry in the unprepossessing column. Many thousands of recruits of this kind were sent to the armies in 1863–64; it is impossible to fix upon the number with precision. It can only be said that many who could not fight in person, fought by proxy; and of exempts, who had the means to send a representative, and yet failed to do so, it must be said, that upon them, as a class, has fallen the largest share of the voluntary burdens of the war. Many a man has sent no representative recruit, who, if his signatures and subscriptions from the beginning be counted, will be found to have given enough to purchase a dozen such.

We have thus touched, in a discursive way, upon the principal methods and devices to which private bounty has resorted to fill and replenish the army. Compelled to compress the matter of a volume into a score of pages, we have treated the subject by examples, and have sought to make one incident stand for thousands, and one generous act the spokesman for its countless fellows. At any rate, the army is in the field, and during four trying though not exhausting years, its numbers have been kept full. But was this army sprung from the loins of the people, forgotten or neglected by those who stayed at home? Was it left to grapple, unassisted, not only with the enemy, but with disease and inexperience, those scourges of the camp and hospital? Were its wounded left to official care and to the routine of the medical bureau? Were its spiritual interests abandoned to those to whom army regulations committed them—to one man in a thousand? Was the cold shoulder turned to the disabled soldier? Were the widow and orphan left to beg? Was the republic ungrateful, and did it disown its great men whom time brought to the surface, and whom their own achievements kept there? And if charity shall be naturally found to have begun at home, shall we find that it ended there? Were the unhappy victims upon the border left to perish in utter misery? Were the men, women, and children in foreign lands, thrown out of work by our terrible struggle, and still desiring no disgraceful compromise, abandoned to their fate? And if these and other self-imposed duties shall prove to have been worthily discharged, did all other charities languish, and

were other works of philanthropy suspended? The reader's answer springs to his lips. No one in this country, and few in Europe, need to be told how the army has been sustained, not only by the prayers and faith, but by the labors and sacrifices, of the American people; but it is worth while to consider the modes and processes through which the people rose to a sense of the duty which they were called upon to assume. The tender solicitude of the people for its army; its anxiety to make it efficient to serve the land of its birth, and worthy to aspire to the better land hereafter; the building of hospitals and soldiers' homes; the founding of asylums; the sending of food across the mountains and over the sea, to friends and even to foes; the argument which convinced the country that these things were to be done, and liberally done; the devices by which the spirit of well-doing was revived, if it ever faltered; the ingenuity by which communities were made to labor together as one man and for one object—these, and the many other benevolent schemes to which the rebellion has given birth, form the theme and matter of these pages.

CHAPTER III.

THE EARLIER AID SOCIETIES.

SIX AND EIGHTY-SIX KNITTING FOR THE SOLDIERS.

If the men of America sprang to arms with alacrity, the women of the country applied themselves to those labors for which their strength fitted them with enthusiasm. Lint had been scraped and bandages rolled before blood was shed at Baltimore. Without knowledge of their own, and for a long time without guidance, they worked with zeal, though it was often, of necessity, aimless and unreflecting. Organization was for the first few weeks hardly thought of, and concert of action only came with the certainty that, without it, all effort to assist the government, in this direction, must fail. Societies were formed here and there in New England, Ohio, and New York, and as these may be said to have led to the establishment of the great philanthropic enterprises of which the country is now so justly proud, a few words upon each of them, in the order of their foundation, may not be out of place.

The ladies of Bridgeport, Connecticut, met on the 15th of April, the day on which the President's call for troops appeared, and they commenced their labors that afternoon. The future treasurer of the Bunker Hill Aid Society of Charlestown, Massachusetts, conceived the idea of such an association on the same day, though the roll was not signed by the co-operating ladies

until the 19th. On the 20th a meeting was called by the mayor of Lowell, "for the purpose of initiating measures for the comfort, encouragement, and relief of citizen soldiers." Judge Crosby, one of the twenty gentlemen who attended the meeting,* appears to have been the first to propose and lay down certain definite objects to be attained by concerted action. He presented the following memoranda of the methods by which assistance could be rendered:

"1. By gathering such funds and supplies as may be necessary.

"2. By supplying nurses for the sick or wounded when and as far as practicable.

"3. By bringing home such sick and wounded as may be proper.

"4. By purchasing clothing, provisions, and matters of comfort which rations and camp allowances may not provide, and which would contribute to the soldier's happiness.

"5. By placing in camp such bibles, books, and papers as would instruct and amuse their days of rest and quiet, and keep them informed of passing events.

"6. By gathering the dates and making a record of the names and history of each soldier and his services.

"7. By holding constant communication with paymasters or other officers of our regiments, that friends may interchange letters and packages."

The Soldiers' Aid Association of Lowell was founded upon this basis, Judge Crosby being elected president, Mr. S. W. Stickney, treasurer, and Mr. M. C. Bryant, secretary, and it at once entered upon a career of usefulness and prosperity.

The Soldiers' Aid Society of Cleveland was organized upon the same 20th of April, and its first act was to raise a fund for the temporary support of the families of three months' men. It has since become one of the most important of the auxiliaries of the Sanitary Commission.

With these exceptions, the sympathies of the country, the industry of twenty millions of people, longing to be usefully employed, were totally without organization. While, in the military department, inexperienced as

---

* Nathan Crosby,
J. G. Abbott,
Elisha Huntington,
T. H. Sweetzer,
Wm. A. Burke,
J. T. McDermott,
Wm. S. Southworth,
Tappan Wentworth,
Sewell G. Mack,
James C. Ayer,
Frederick Hinkley,
S. W. Stickney,
John A. Goodwin,
M. C. Bryant,
L. B. Morse,
James G. Carney,
Linus Childs,
Wm. G. Wise,
A. L. Brooks,
C. L. Knapp.

all taking service were, there was a certain degree of order, while each embryo company had its captain, and each regiment on paper its colonel and quartermaster, those whose capacities and tastes threw them into the battalions of relief were without head, without system; there was no method, no economy, no co-operation. There were thimble societies, picket societies, circles, associations; and all were in want of information and guidance. The churches, parlors, schools, and even the nurseries, were alive with industrious and zealous labor; but zeal and industry were alike thrown away for want of discipline and direction. Should this state of things continue, the cause which all had so much at heart must be seriously imperilled. It was clear that the benevolence of the women of the country must be turned into one general current, and be made to flow regularly in one channel. Most fortunately, providentially, the first plan suggested succeeded. An informal meeting of ladies of New York was held on April 25th, at the Infirmary for Women; an appeal to the women of New York was drawn up and signed, and was published in the papers of Monday, the 29th.

After stating the importance of concentration and system, and disclaiming for all existing circles and societies any desire to lead or claim precedence over others, the ladies whose names were appended to this paper proposed that the women of New York should meet at Cooper Institute, to confer together and to appoint a general committee, with power to organize the benevolent purposes of all in a common movement. To effect this it seemed necessary to keep two objects especially in view: first, the contribution of skill, labor, and money, in the preparation of lint, bandages, and stores; and second, the offer of personal service as nurses. In regard to the first, it would be important to obtain and disseminate exact official information as to the wants of the army, through a committee having this department in hand, which, by letter and through the press, should put itself in communication with similar associations throughout the country. And in regard to the second point, experience having shown the inefficiency of all but picked and skilled women upon the field or in the hospital, the zeal of ninety-nine one-hundredths of the women of the land should be concentrated upon finding, equipping, and sending forward the other hundredth, of suitable age, condition, temperament and training.

The meeting took place, the large hall being completely filled with the wives, mothers, and daughters of New York, a large body of clergymen, physicians, lawyers, and philanthropists occupying the platform. Mr. David Dudley Field was called to the chair, and set forth the object of the meeting.

The Rev. Dr. Bellows spoke of the importance of female action in such a crisis as the present, reminding his hearers how the mothers and sisters of the first American Revolution had imparted courage to the fathers and brothers who had gone forth to battle; and it was no evil omen to find an earnest of the same moral aid being extended to their descendants. Dr. Wood, on behalf of the medical gentlemen of Bellevue Hospital, said that they were ready to render assistance, either by advice or by the training of nurses at their establishment; they would take at least fifty, and support and qualify them. Dr. Mott remarked that the lint which had been already prepared could hardly be consumed in a seven years' war, and deprecated a continuance of such unprofitable labor. After several addresses, all practical and to the point, the committee appointed to prepare a plan of operations reported certain "Articles of Organization," of which the following is an abstract:

I. The women of New York hereby associate themselves as a Committee of the Whole, to furnish comforts, stores and nurses, in aid of the medical staff.

II. To give the advantages of organization to the scattered efforts of the women of the country, they resolve themselves into a Women's Central Association of Relief.

III. Its objects shall be to collect and disseminate information upon the actual and prospective wants of the army; to establish recognized relations with the medical staff, and to act as an auxiliary to it; to establish and sustain a central depot of stores; to solicit and accept the aid of all local associations which may choose to act through this society; and to open a bureau for the examination and registration of nurses.

* * * * * * *

VI. The Financial Committee shall solicit, guard, and disburse the funds of the association. The treasurer shall acknowledge all contributions of moneys or stores in the public papers. Subscriptions shall be solicited through the press. The operations of the association shall proceed upon a scale commensurate with the funds received, and donations are hereby requested.

VII. The Executive Committee shall establish direct relations with the central medical authorities; shall obtain and diffuse information for the guidance of affiliated associations; shall keep the women of the country advised of the best direction their industry can take; shall superintend the reception and transfer of stores; and shall devise ways and means of increasing the usefulness of the association.

VIII. The Registration Committee shall have charge of the bureau for examining and registering those offering themselves as nurses, in rooms soon to be opened in a convenient quarter of the city.

IX. The Board of Management shall consist of twelve ladies and twelve gentlemen; it shall appoint the officers of the association; it shall meet weekly, during the war, five constituting a quorum; and it shall consist of the following persons:

Mrs. Hamilton Fish,
" H. Baylis,
" H. D. Sweet,
" Chas. Abernethy,
Miss E. Blackwell,
Mrs. Cyrus W. Field,
" G. L. Schuyler,
" d'Oremieulx,
" Dr. Ed. Bayard,
" Christine Griffin,
" V. Botta,
" C. M. Kirkland,
Dr. Valentine Mott,
John D. Wolfe,
Hector Morrison,
Frederick L. Olmsted,
Geo. F. Allen,
Dr. Elisha Harris,
" Markoe,
" Draper,
Rev. Dr. Hague,
" Bellows,
" A. D. Smith,
Rev. Morgan Dix.

The Board of Management, the composition of which, however, was soon after modified by resignations and new appointments, met immediately, and completed the organization of the association by the choice of the following officers and committees:

President,
Valentine Mott, M. D.
Vice-President,
Henry W. Bellows, D. D.
Secretary,
George F. Allen.
Treasurer,
Howard Potter.

Executive Committee.

H. W. Bellows, D. D., *Chairman*,
Frederick L. Olmsted,
Miss Ellen Collins,
Mrs. G. L. Schuyler,
Valentine Mott, M. D.,
T. d'Oremieulx,
W. H. Draper, M. D.,
G. F. Allen.

REGISTRATION COMMITTEE.

Miss E. Blackwell, M. D., *Chairman*,
" H. Baylis,
" V. Botta,
Wm. A. Muhlenberg, D. D.,
Mrs. W. P. Griffin, *Secretary*,
" J. A. Swett,
" C. Abernethy,
E. Harris, M. D.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

Howard Potter,
John D. Wolfe,
William Hague, D. D.,
T. M. Markoe, M. D.,
Mrs. Hamilton Fish, *Chairman*,
" C. M. Kirkland,
" C. W. Field,
Asa D. Smith, D. D.

The reader will hardly fail to see that this society, in its objects, organization and plan, contained the germ of what was afterwards the United States Sanitary Commission. The one grew logically out of the other.

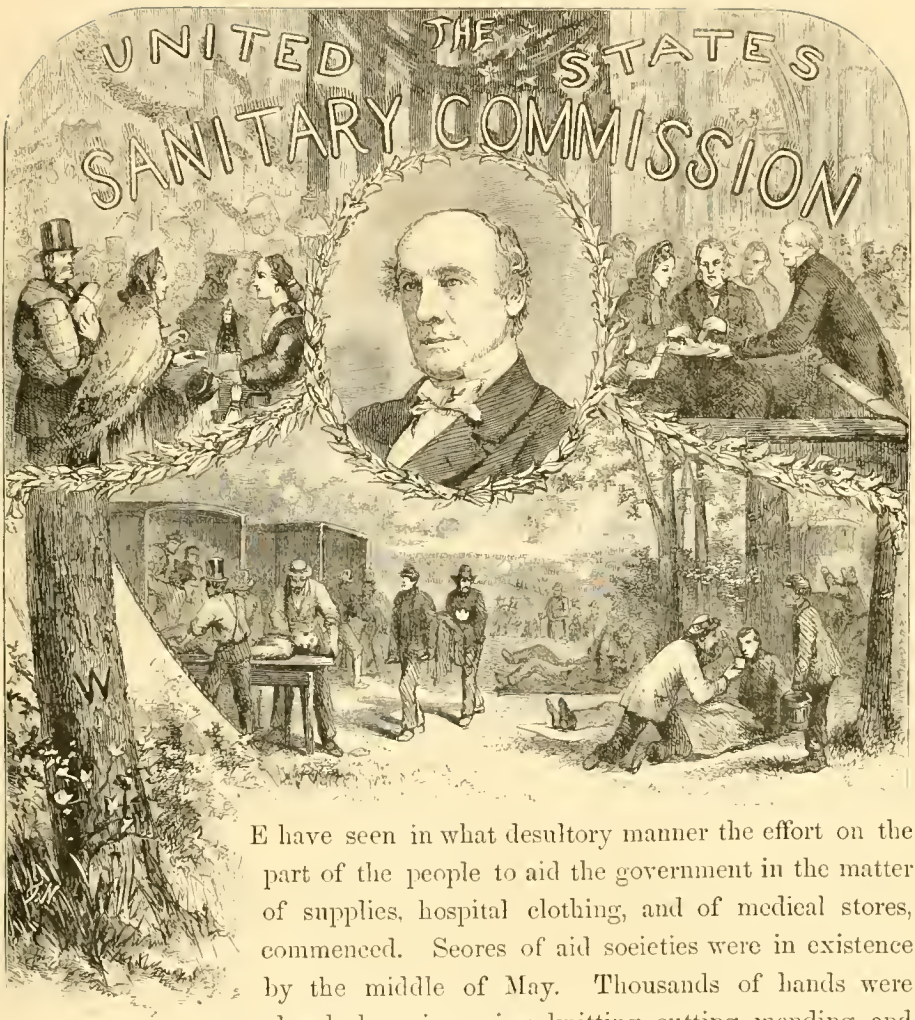
For a time, however, the Relief Association proceeded alone, its members working with earnestness and faith. A most arduous labor—one of which the public has little idea—was performed by the Committee on Registrations. Women had never been employed as nurses in the army, soldiers drafted from the ranks for that purpose having previously discharged the duty. The government, therefore, had made no preparation for lodging, paying, or even recognizing women as nurses. It became necessary to commence afresh, and in this work the committee met with unlooked for difficulties and discouragements. The medical education of the chairman, Miss Blackwell, however, and the energy of the associate members, enabled them to overcome the one and speedily recover from the other. Ninety-one nurses were prepared and sent forward during the first year, the association paying for the outfit and journey of all, and even the salaries of those first dispatched; the government, however, afterwards assumed the payment of salaries. The Finance Committee collected during the year nearly $10,000, by far the larger part in New York. To the labors of the chairman, Mrs. Hamilton Fish, more than half of this sum was due. Two hundred and forty thousand articles were received and distributed; the estimated value of them was not far from $140,000.

The Executive Committee transferred its duties at an early date to a subcommittee on supplies, of which Miss Ellen Collins was, and still is, chairman. The work of sorting, packing, and marking goods was done entirely by ladies, the best of volunteer aids. "We have met with no rebuffs," writes Miss Collins in her first report, "and our appeals have been answered with ready

and willing hands and hearts. Throughout the heats of summer and storms of winter, the little sewing circle of twelve or fifteen members have kept up their weekly meetings. Only those who have seen our letters, all breathing the same spirit of love and patriotism, from the little villages and homes hundreds of miles away, can appreciate the sacrifices and the noble spirit of these true-hearted, loyal women."

We need not pursue the history of the Women's Central Association of Relief beyond the first year, absorbed, as it was, at so early a date, in the Sanitary Commission. The ladies connected with it have the gratification and the pride of knowing that their names are linked, henceforth and forever, with one of the noblest enterprises of modern philanthropy. It was, doubtless, far from their thoughts, when they invited their fellow-countrywomen to meet them in conference, that they were laying the foundations of an edifice that should endure longer than buildings made with hands; that none would be able to read of the American rebellion without reading of them and their works; nor could they have imagined that the plan upon which they then proposed to act, and the idea which they proposed to carry out, were destined to do such honor to themselves and their country, to extort the admiration of the foe and the approval of mankind.

CHAPTER IV.



WE have seen in what desultory manner the effort on the part of the people to aid the government in the matter of supplies, hospital clothing, and of medical stores, commenced. Scores of aid societies were in existence by the middle of May. Thousands of hands were already busy in sewing, knitting, cutting, mending, and thousands more were ready to help, if once assured that their labor could be rightly directed. It was well known that bandages were to be cut and rolled, shirts made, stockings knit, medicines, wines, jellies prepared; but how these were to be distributed, what quantities of each would be required, were matters of which all were ignorant. Still, seventy-five thousand men had been called from their homes, to meet disease and death upon the field and in

the camp; it was possible that hundreds of thousands more might still be called upon; and the medical staff of the army, as it existed at this time, was notoriously unable to grapple with the tremendous difficulties which lay before it. It was plain that the first duty of those who, unable to aid the government by shouldering a musket, still wished to serve their country according to their strength, was to come to an understanding with the central authorities as to what they could do and would do, and what they could not do and yet wanted done.

Delegates from the Women's Central Association of Relief, from the "New York Medical Association for Furnishing Hospital Supplies in Aid of the Army," and from the "Advisory Committee of the Board of Physicians and Surgeons of the Hospitals of New York," visited Washington towards the middle of May, and on the 18th of the month addressed a communication to the Secretary of War upon the subject of special measures of prevention of disease in the now rapidly gathering army, and of the utilization of voluntary contributions from the people. In this communication were the following passages:

"The present is essentially a people's war. The hearts and minds, the bodies and souls, of the whole people and of both sexes, throughout the loyal states, are in it.

"Convinced, by inquiries made here, of the practical difficulty of reconciling the claims of their own and numerous similar associations in other cities with the regular workings of the Commissariat and the Medical Bureau, the undersigned respectfully ask that a mixed commission of civilians, distinguished for their philanthropic experience and acquaintance with sanitary matters, of medical men and of military officers, be appointed by the government, who shall be charged with the duty of investigating the best means of methodizing and reducing to practical service the already active but undirected benevolence of the people towards the army; who shall consider the general subject of the prevention of sickness and suffering among the troops; and suggest the wisest methods which the people at large can use to manifest their good will towards the comfort, security, and health of the army.

"It must be well known to the Department of War that several such commissions followed the Crimean and Indian wars. The civilization and humanity of the age and of the American people demand that such a commission should precede our second war of independence—more sacred than the first. We wish to prevent the evils which England and France could only investigate and deplore."

Four days after the date of this document, the Acting Surgeon-General of the Army, after stating, in a note to the Secretary of War, that the pressure upon his bureau had been unexpectedly severe, and that the means at his disposal, though effectively used, had proved insufficient, added: "The Medical Bureau would, in my judgment, derive important and useful aid from the counsels and well-directed efforts of an intelligent and scientific commission, to be styled 'A Commission of Inquiry and Advice in respect to the Sanitary Interests of the United States Forces,' and acting in co-operation with this bureau, with reference to the diet and hygiene of troops and the organization of military hospitals."

The next day the committee of delegates laid a statement in outline of the plan and powers they desired to recommend before the Secretary of War, suggesting that the commission would ask for no legal authority, but only the official sanction and moral countenance of the government, which would be secured by its public appointment; it desired only a recommendatory order, addressed in its favor to all officers of the government, to further its inquiries, and the permission to correspond and confer, on a confidential footing, with the Medical Bureau and the War Department upon all topics connected with their duties. The paper went on to say:

"The commission would inquire with scientific thoroughness into the subjects of diet, cooking, cooks, clothing, tents, camping grounds, transports, transitory dépôts, with their exposures, camp police, with reference to settling the question how far the regulations of the army proper are or can be practically carried out among the volunteer regiments, and what changes or modifications are desirable from their peculiar character and circumstances. Every thing appertaining to outfit, cleanliness, precautions against damp, cold, heat, malaria, infection; crude, unvaried, or ill-cooked food, and an irregular or careless regimental commissariat, would fall under this head.

"The commission would inquire into the organization of military hospitals, general and regimental; the precise regulations and routine through which the services of the patriotic women of the country could be made available as nurses; the nature and sufficiency of hospital supplies; the question of ambulances and field services, and of extra medical aid; and whatever else relates to the care, relief, and cure of the sick and wounded."

These printed statements, addressed to the War Department preliminary to the institution of the Sanitary Commission, bore the signatures of Henry W. Bellows, D. D.; W. H. Van Buren, M. D.; J. Harsen, M. D.; and Elisha Harris, M. D., delegates from the three above mentioned New York societies.

There seems to be no reason to doubt that the President and Secretary of War both looked upon this scheme as visionary and sentimental; as an idea originating with well meaning, benevolent people, but one that would bear no fruit when confronted with the terrible realities of the field and hospital. The earnestness and the high social and professional position of its advocates might all have gone for naught, had not the Surgeon-General, in the document already quoted from, asked for some such assistance, and represented his bureau as likely to be overwhelmed unless aid were afforded from without.

"I confess now," said a member of the cabinet, two years later, "that I had no faith in the commission when it started—prophesied that it would upset itself in six months, and that we should be lucky if it did not help to upset us! None of us had faith in it; but it seemed easier to let it destroy itself than to resist the popular urgency which called so lustily for a trial of it. I am free to confess that it has been of the greatest service to the country, that it has occasioned none of the evils expected from it, and that it has lived down all the fears and misgivings of the government. I hear from no quarter a word against it."

The official warrant creating the commission issued from the War Office on the 9th of June, though it was not signed by the President till the 13th. This paper specified the objects to which the commission should direct its inquiries, and appointed the persons who should compose it. These were as follows:

President,

Rev. HENRY W. BELLOWS, D. D., New York.

Vice-President,

Prof. A. D. BACHE, LL. D., Washington.

Corresponding Secretary,

ELISHA HARRIS, M. D., New York.

GEORGE W. CULLUM, U. S. A., Washington.
ALEXANDER E. SHIRAS, U. S. A., Washington.
ROBERT C. WOOD, M. D., U. S. A., Washington.
WILLIAM H. VAN BUREN, M. D., New York.
WOLCOTT GIBBS, M. D., New York.
CORNELIUS R. AGNEW, M. D., New York.
GEORGE T. STRONG, New York.
FREDERICK LAW OLMSTED, New York.
SAMUEL G. HOWE, M. D., Boston.
J. S. NEWBERRY, M. D., Cleveland.

To these were subsequently added:

Horace Binney, Jr., Philadelphia;
Rt. Rev. Thomas M. Clark, D. D., Providence;
Hon. Joseph Holt, Kentucky;
R. W. Burnet, Cincinnati;
Hon. Mark Skinner, Chicago;
Rev. John H. Heywood, Louisville;
Prof. Fairman Rogers, Philadelphia;
Charles J. Stillé, Philadelphia;
J. Huntington Wolcott, Boston;

and about five hundred associate members, in all parts of the country.

Mr. Frederick Law Olmsted was placed in charge of the central office, as General Secretary of the Commission, and gave himself wholly to its executive duties; and to his remarkable powers of organization must be attributed a large share of the success which has attended the labors of the commission.

The greater number of the gentlemen thus named at once convened at Washington, and adopted the plan of organization which immediately became and long remained the broad basis of operations almost continental in their extent. The president of the commission hastened upon a tour of observation and inquiry in the West, while other commissioners visited the forces gathering upon the Potomac. Until battle actually occurred, prevention and sanitary inspection engrossed the larger share of the attention of the members. Preparations were, nevertheless, made in view of an actual collision, and the battle of Bull Run found their emissaries and delegates ready to take the field.

In the first public appeal for money and supplies—being a letter to an auxiliary committee of finance just organized in New York—Dr. Bellows, fresh from his western tour, used the following language:

"Consider the prospects of two hundred and fifty thousand troops, chiefly volunteers, gathered not only from the out-door, but still more from the in-door occupations of life—farmers, clerks, students, mechanics, lawyers, doctors, accustomed, for the most part, to regularity of life, and those comforts of home which, above any recorded experience, bless our own prosperous land and benignant institutions; consider these men, used to the tender providence of mothers, wives, and sisters, to varied and well prepared food, separate and commodious homes, moderate toil, to careful medical supervision in all their

ailments; consider these men, many of them not yet hardened into the bone of rugged manhood, suddenly precipitated by unexpected events into the field of war, at the very season of the greatest heat, transferred to climates to which they are unwonted, driven to the use of food and water to which they are not accustomed, living in crowded barracks and tents, sleeping on the bare earth, broken of rest, called on to bear arms six and eight hours a day, to make rapid marches over rough roads in July and August, wearing their thick uniforms and carrying heavy knapsacks on their backs—and what can be looked for but men falling by the dozen in the ranks from sheer exhaustion, hundreds prostrated with relaxing disorders, and, finally, thousands suddenly swept off by camp diseases, the result of irregularity of life, exposure, filth, heat, and inability to take care of themselves under such novel conditions."

The first estimate made by the commission of the amount of money that would be required to distribute the supplies in kind that it was already receiving in abundance, and for all incidental expenses, was fifty thousand dollars—so universal was the belief that the rebellion would be summarily suppressed. An appeal was specially addressed to the life insurance companies, "whose intelligent acquaintance," said the commission, "with vital statistics constitutes them the proper and the readiest judges of the necessities of such a commission. We look to them to give the first indorsement to our enterprise by generous donations—the best proof they can give the public of the solid claim we have on the liberality of the rich, the patriotic, and the humane."

The first instalments of the nation's bounty came from these institutions: the New England Company giving $3,000; the New York, $5,000; the Mutual Benefit, $2,000; the Mutual, $3,000, and, at a later period, $6,000 more. The Central Finance Committee of New York now issued a fervent, and, as it proved, irresistible appeal, making the following strong points:

"Never before, in the history of human benevolence, did a gracious Providence vouchsafe an opportunity for doing good on such a scale, to so great a number, in so short a time, and with comparatively so little money. Of the immense array of three hundred thousand men now in arms in our defence—to be swelled, if necessary, to five hundred thousand—the experienced military and medical members of the Sanitary Commission declare that one-fifth, if not one-fourth, who must otherwise perish, may be saved by proper care.

* * * * * * *

"Men and women of New York! We beg you to awake to instant action. Death is already in the breeze. Disease, insidious and inevitable, is even now

stealing through the camps, on scorching plain, in midnight damp, menacing our dearest treasure—the very flower of our nation's youth. You surely will not permit them thus ingloriously to perish. In the name of humanity and patriotism; in the name alike of justice and manly generosity, bidding us save them who stake their lives in saving us; in the name of the honored ancestors who fought for the land we live in; in the name of the Blessed Being, the friend on earth of the sick and the suffering, we now commit this holy cause to your willing hearts, your helping hands, with our earnest assurance that whatever you do will be doubly welcome if done at once.

"Samuel B. Ruggles,
"Christopher R. Robert,
"Robert B. Minturn,
"George Opdyke,
"Jonathan Sturges,
"Morris Ketchum,
"William A. Booth,
"David Hoadley,
"J. P. Giraud Foster,
"Charles E. Strong,

"*Members of the Executive Committee of the Central Financial*
"*Committee U. S. Sanitary Association.*

"New York, July 13, 1861."

A week after the publication of this appeal occurred the battle of Bull Run, the commentary thus accompanying the text. The whole country unloosed its purse-strings, and opened wide the doors of pantry, larder, cellar and wardrobe. In one night the Washington storehouse was filled to overflowing. A long peace had left the houses of the land well stocked with the materials which, with a little manipulation, and a few hundred miles of travel, would serve to preserve health and even life. The shelves groaned beneath piles of cotton which had not yet been thought cheap at a shilling a yard, with linen and woolen fabrics that had accumulated almost insensibly. The raw material was at hand and abundant; the fingers to fashion it into shirt, sock, havelock, sheet, blanket, ached to be at work. Thus, the plan laid down by the commission having been generally approved: the names of the gentlemen composing it inspiring universal confidence, and the appointment of Mr. George T. Strong, of New York, as treasurer, furnishing a guarantee that all funds intrusted to it would be faithfully guarded and

prudently administered, the United States Sanitary Commission entered upon its marvellous, unexampled career of practical philanthropy.

Though it forms no part of the object of this work to describe in detail the vast operations of this and other similar associations, we may incidentally give a brief sketch of their working plans—that of the Sanitary Commission including three distinct departments of labor:

1st. The Preventive Service or Sanitary Inspection.—This department employs the services of a corps of medical inspectors, who visit the camps, hospitals, and transports of each army corps in the field; who watch all chance of danger from change of climate, from exposure, from malarious causes, from hard marching, or from any failure of supplies or transportation. Reports made by them to the proper authorities lead either to the adoption of better methods of supply, to change of location, or to sanitary reform. These reports, too, furnish the basis of valuable tables, which it is the duty of a bureau of statistics to elaborate from the data thus supplied. To this department belongs the Corps of Special Hospital Inspectors, who from time to time make the tour of all the general army hospitals, and report upon their condition, wants, or progress. The preparation and issue of medical tracts and of concise sanitary bulletins, for the information of officers and men, also fall within the duties of the preventive service. These treatises have been, many of them, written by the ablest physicians and surgeons in the country, and their value to the service cannot be overestimated.

2d. The Department of General Relief.—This branch of the service embraces three-quarters of the whole work done by the commission. Its duty is to supply food, clothing, bandages, hospital furniture, bedding, delicacies, stimulants, cordials, &c., &c., for the wounded on the field, and for the sick and wounded in camp, field, post, regimental, and general hospitals. These supplies are originally collected from the people into the twelve branches of the commission, located respectively at

Boston,	Baltimore,	Chicago,	Louisville,
New York,	Cincinnati,	Columbus,	Pittsburg,
Philadelphia,	Cleveland,	Detroit,	Buffalo.

Each of these branches is a central point for the numerous aid societies in its neighborhood, as many as twelve hundred being in some cases tributary to a single branch office. The stores thus received are opened, assorted, repacked, and shipped, according to instructions received, to the associate secretary of the east or west, whose duty it is to know where they will be first needed, and to see that they are taken there. These supplies, upon the field or in the

THE SANITARY COMMISSION IN THE HOSPITAL.

hospital, are distributed impartially to all who need them, whether they come from Maine or Missouri, whether they are Union soldiers or rebel prisoners. Certain states have not contributed either to the treasury or the storehouses of the commission, but nothing has ever been withheld from the soldiers of these states on that account. The result of the meeting of the agents of a local state organization and those of the commission upon a battle-field, has often been that the former, seeing the evil effects of exclusiveness, have, for that particular exigency, merged their supplies in the stock of the commission, and have themselves aided in distributing them without state distinction.

3d. The Department of Special Relief.—The associate secretaries of the east and of the west, the Rev. Mr. Knapp, at Washington, and Dr. Newberry, at Louisville, have the general direction of this department, "which

deals mainly with the waifs and strays of the army, and relieves the individual soldier when temporarily out of connection with the military system." The "Soldiers' Homes" of the commission come under this head. Here shelter, food, and medical care are furnished to men who, for one reason or another, cannot get it directly of the government—such as men on furlough or sick leave, recruits, stragglers, men who have been left behind by their regiments, or who have been prematurely discharged from the hospitals. At one period the eight homes at Washington, Cincinnati, Cairo, Louisville, Nashville, Columbus, Cleveland, and New Orleans, gave food and lodging to two thousand three hundred men every twenty-four hours.

There are also several "lodges," or homes on a smaller scale, belonging to this department. Here the soldier, enfeebled but not disabled, may wait his opportunity of securing his pay, or may obtain rest and medical treatment till he is either able to rejoin his regiment or may be transferred to the hospital. The hospital cars; the hospital steamboats; the agencies for aiding the soldier or his family to obtain back pay, bounties, or pensions; the hospital directories, containing the names and military status of every man who has received hospital treatment; the sending of supplies to prisoners at Richmond by flag of truce boat—all these varied services belong to, and are performed by, the Department of Special Relief.

For somewhat over a year the simple machinery adopted for procuring from the people the requisite supplies, and the funds necessary to move, distribute, and properly apply them, proved amply sufficient. From time to time a fresh appeal was issued; the subject was kept constantly before the country by means of the press; the army bore witness in thousands of letters, written by those whom experience had taught, to the efficiency, integrity, and humanity of the commission. The willing fingers knew no rest, the scissors and the needle no respite. The people had insensibly taken, as it were, the measure of the situation, and were furnishing, month by month, a supply which, up to June, 1862, had proved amply sufficient. But now came in quick succession Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, Gaines' Mills, Malvern Hill, the terrible second battle of Bull Run, and finally the bloody victory of Antietam. This last struggle left ten thousand of our own men wounded upon the field, and several thousand rebel prisoners in our hands. This series of battles, culminating upon the soil of Maryland, exhausted the commission's reserved stores, and sent the last funds of the treasury into the market for the purchase of an additional supply. "It was at this hour of imperative duty and greatest anxiety," we quote one of the reports of the commission, "on the 21st of

BEFORE THE BATTLE.

September, the fourth day after the battle, that a telegram from California brought intelligence of liberal promise of pecuniary aid from the Pacific coast; and with that inspiring promise came the welcome announcement that a hundred thousand dollars—the first instalment of the golden treasure—was then on the way to the Sanitary Commission. That hundred thousand dollars, at the time, seemed to be the means of insuring the successful prosecution of the commission's greatly expanded methods of aid; and every subsequent passage in the history of its sanitary works, and its relief service, will tell how energizing and how salutary was that early lesson of faith, and how California's gold has strengthened and established the broad plans and humane purposes that might otherwise have fluctuated between necessity and inability."

But to refer in greater detail to some of the ways and means adopted to collect the contributions of the people. "Alert Clubs" had been established in many of the villages and hamlets throughout the country, and these were as successful in bringing money into the treasury of the commission as the Dorcas, Thimble, Needle, and Picket Associations were in replenishing its wardrobe and storecloset. They derived their name from the Alert Club, composed of the little girls and young people of Norwalk, Ohio, who collected in seven months, in a village of two thousand souls, with hardly a single person of wealth among them, $560. Their immediate aim was to furnish

the aid society of their town or neighborhood with the means of purchasing material to cut and make up: as has been said, the past year had made sad havoc among the reserves and accumulations of the people. These clubs had each a president, secretary, two treasurers, and as many collectors as possible, often forty. The president divided the neighborhood into districts, and appointed four collectors for each—two ladies, two gentlemen. These were to obtain subscriptions among the ladies of twenty cents a month, and among the gentlemen of as much as their good will prompted them to give. Their duty was to call at every house in the district, omitting none, no matter what its alleged illiberality, inscribing each name given and every sum collected in a book furnished for that purpose by the aid society. Every subscriber was to be asked for his subscription on and after the first Monday of the month, and accounts were to be audited and collections paid over to the parent society on the second Monday. At the monthly meetings of the Alerts, they might, if they chose, make slippers and quilts, though they were not expected to burden themselves with any other labor than the collection of funds. The fact has been, indeed, that they made few slippers and fewer quilts; but they did what was better, or what led to better financial results: they gave concerts and tea-parties in winter, and strawberry festivals in June; they picked blackberries in August; gave their firework money for onions in July; held fairs on the door-step and in the front yard, whenever it did not rain; enacted charades when any one would pay to see them; and, throughout the war, worked with a zeal worthy of older heads, and an unselfishness beyond all praise.

ALERT.

Towards the close of 1862 the supplies of cotton and woolen material were exhausted throughout the country, having stood the drain of nearly two years. The sewing societies were as willing to work as ever; but they had no cloth to work upon. Applications were therefore constantly made to the Central Commission for material, which the village aid societies would be glad to make up. The commission made a short trial of this plan, but finding that it arrested even the straggling flow of supplies toward their dépôts, abandoned it. If any societies were thus furnished, all must be, and this would ruin the treasury in twenty days.

"Nothing," said the commission, in an appeal issued at this time, "but

the unbought, freely given services of our people at home, both in furnishing labor and material, can avail to meet the vast demand for hospital clothing existing among our suffering troops. If you recall the fact that we have

SANITARY CHARADE: MET-A-PHYSICIAN.

70,000 men in general hospitals, 10,000 men in regimental hospitals, and perhaps 50,000 more in convalescent camps, you will see what a vast supply these 130,000 sick or invalid soldiers require. For you have only to think how much change of clothing, how much costly medicine, how much delicate food, how much wine and other stimulants, a single sick person at home requires, to appreciate the endless wants of 130,000 men in our hospitals and camps, one-third seriously ill, one-third really sick, and one-third ailing. Nothing short of the free activity and free contributions of every family, hamlet, village, church, and community, throughout the loyal states, continued as long as the war continues, can avail to meet this never ending, always increasing drain.

"It is the little springs of fireside labor oozing into the rills of village industry, these again uniting in the streams of county beneficence, and these in state or larger movements, flowing together into the rivers which directly empty into our great national reservoir of supplies, which could alone render

possible the vast outflow of assistance which the Sanitary Commission is lending our sick and wounded soldiers. It is only necessary to give one statement to prove the absurdity of attempting to supply from our treasury the material of this home-labor for our cause. During the month of September, the Sanitary Commission distributed daily, through its various agencies, West, East, and South, as well as can be now ascertained, not less than 26,000 articles, which, at an estimated value of fifty cents each, were worth thirteen thousand dollars. In a month of thirty-one days, as any one can see, this would amount to over $400,000; and supposing only half the value to be in the material, you can see that it would cost us $200,000 per month to supply the material which has, up to this time, been given us. This statement equally demonstrates the munificence of our contributors, in the past, and the utter folly of attempting to substitute our money for their free gifts. No! the moment the liberality and confidence of the homes and villages desert the Sanitary Commission, that moment its work of relief is ended."

During the year 1863, not only the hoarded linen being exhausted, but many a bed having been despoiled of its quilt, many a window of its curtain, it became necessary for the commission to enter the market and purchase. Now cotton was extravagantly dear, and the money of the commission, like that of every one else, was the depreciated currency of the country. A dollar was doubtless a dollar to all who gave, but its value, in the hands of those who spent, fluctuated with the fortunes of the war. Fortunately, California and the Pacific coast continued their munificent donations, and this portion of the receipts of the commission represented dollar for dollar. Thus, as the giving of stores fell off, that of money increased, and the commission was enabled to sustain itself.

The following extract from a speech in San Francisco, by Mr. William T. Coleman, will show by what arguments the Californians were wrought up to the necessary pitch of generosity, though, indeed, they needed little urging:

"It was cheering," he said, "to Californians in the East, to witness the emulation and spirit caused by the contributions of our state to the Sanitary Fund. Never did a people gain so much at so small a price. The donations coming in a bulk, appeared to be large; but, really, this state has given very little, in comparison with others. The loyal states of the east have all been called upon for contributions in many ways not witnessed here. There were soldiers to be fitted out, wounded soldiers to be received on their return, help to be sent to the battle-field, and appeals were made at every corner. People have not stopped to inquire any thing, save whether the sufferer was a soldier

and in need. The government provided arms and ammunition in abundance, but hospital supplies were lacking; the cause was in danger of great loss by neglecting wounded men in the field and in the hospitals. Then it was that California blazed up suddenly with a brilliant, a golden light, and our state gained a name of which Californians, with all their vanity, may well be proud.

"Though the eastern states have given much more, their gifts were not in one large stream, but in numberless rivulets—by states, by cities, by villages, by societies. The treasurer of no eastern association has had the satisfaction of sending $100,000 at one time. But if California should give $100,000 per month, she would not give any more than her share. Congratulate yourselves that you have so little to do; but take care to do it well. This state ought really to bear the entire expenses of the Sanitary Commission. Let us send them more than they ask. We could do it and never miss it.

"The attention and favor of the Sanitary Commission are not limited to any class of soldiers. No lines are drawn of nativity, or of shades of religious or political opinion. Officers of the Commission do not turn their backs on wounded rebels, but supply their wants also, and God grant that they make better men. There were, not long since, 2,500 sick and wounded rebels at New York, and they were not neglected. The Sanitary Commission has saved more lives and spared more suffering than any other effort of that kind ever made. I now ask you, fellow-citizens, to again come forward with your contributions and subscriptions. Your wealth is increasing at a rate unequalled in the world, and this great charity is ready to relieve you of part of the responsibility and burden. Send fifty bars of gold and a hundred of silver, through Wells, Fargo & Co., by steamer, to the Sanitary Commission, with the compliments of California, and you will strengthen the well with confidence and renewed zeal, and the wounded will find their cup sweeter and their beds softer, while they bless the Golden State."

One instance of the spirit which animated those who, having literally nothing to give, nevertheless gave, may properly be mentioned here, as it has never been mentioned elsewhere. The Rev. George Gordon, whom ill health and other afflictions had deprived of his pulpit, and who had no hopes of ever filling another, with a large family, no income, and no property but a small house and garden, with two sons in the army and a bed-ridden daughter at home, lived in Putnam county, New York, a few miles from the five hotels lining the eastern bank of Lake Mahopac. The only church here being Methodist, and very small, it was the custom of the visitors at the various

hotels to meet on Sunday mornings in the parlor of the Baldwin House for religious worship. The Rev. Mr. Gordon read the service and preached, and the collections taken up, on the eight Sundays of the brief Mahopac season, constituted his sole money receipts for the year. The President appointed a day for thanksgiving and praise after the capture of Vicksburg, and what might be taken up on that Thursday Mr. Gordon proposed should be sent to the Sanitary Commission. The congregation objected, not that they did not wish well to the commission, but that they deemed the sacrifice too great for the reverend gentleman to make. But not one penny would Mr. Gordon touch, and the receipt of a certain sum of money, from the Rev. George Gordon, "the result of a collection taken at Lake Mahopac," was soon afterwards acknowledged by Mr. George Strong. This, the attendants upon the parlor service felt, was Mr. Gordon's gift, not theirs; and conscious that he, of his penury, had cast in more than they all, quietly circulated a paper from house to house, from dock to bowling-alley, on Blackberry Island and Petrea, and on the following Sunday presented Mr. Gordon with a list and a long roll. The humane clergyman had cast his bread upon the waters; he had sent thirty-seven dollars to the hospital, and it came back to him five dollars for one.

We come now to the era of the great sanitary fairs which, in the fall of 1863, and during 1864 and 1865, were held from one end of the country to the other. Postponing, for the present, a description of them—a description which we give elsewhere in detail, as the best method of showing the zeal, the devotion, the ingenuity of the various neighborhoods interested—we quote from a letter written by the president of the commission some months later, but the proper place of which, in a consecutive narrative, is here. This letter was in answer to one from the Rev. Mr. Beecher, in which these words occurred: "There is great ignorance of the scope of the commission, its details and its need of vast funds; and where there is ignorance there will be more or less fear and doubt whether such volumes of money, as in the imagination of the people are rolling into the treasury, can be needed or well spent." Dr. Bellows replied as follows:

"The business of the United States Sanitary Commission lies:

"I. In collecting supplies. This is done through its branches. During the first two years the homes of the country sent of their superfluity immense quantities of sheets, pillow-cases, comforters, blankets, shirts, drawers, socks, &c. This superfluity is long ago exhausted, while the want continues. Of course now they must buy the raw material, and make up newly what they

originally could take out of their closets and trunks. Hence the necessity of the great fairs to raise the money to purchase the clothing and other supplies which they obtained formerly in another way. All the money raised by the fairs will be spent, with small exceptions, at home, in creating supplies. It takes about fifteen-sixteenths of all the cost of the United States Sanitary Commission to furnish its supplies and transportation. The other one-sixteenth goes into the support of its homes, its lodges, its machinery of distribution, its hospital directory, and hospital and camp inspection. The cash which actually reaches the central treasury of the United States Sanitary Commission has, in three years, amounted to about one million of dollars, of which the Pacific coast has given nearly three-quarters. It would be well for those who on the Atlantic coast sometimes question our economy, to consider this fact.

"Of this money, more than half has been spent in the purchase of such supplies as the homes of the land do not and cannot furnish, and in the transportation of them, such as:

"Condensed milk by the ton.

"Beef-stock by the ton.

"Wines and spirits by the barrel.

"Crackers and farinaceous food by the ton.

"Tea, coffee, and sugar, by the chest and hogshead.

"Crutches, bed-rests, mattresses, and bedsteads, by the hundred.

"Cargoes of ice, potatoes, onions, and curried cabbage, lemons, oranges, anti-scorbutics, and tonics. At times we have supplied not only the sick, but a whole army threatened with scurvy, with the means of averting it; and we have averted it at Vicksburg, at Murfreesboro', before Charleston. Thousands of barrels of onions, thousands of barrels of potatoes, hundreds of barrels of curried cabbage, have been forwarded to various corps, even as far as Texas, to appease the demon of scurvy and save our troops.

"The other half million has been used in supporting two hundred experts, medical inspectors, relief agents, clerks, wagoners, and accompanying agents, in the field, or in our offices and dépôts, through whom our work is done. These two hundred men receive, on an average, two dollars per day for labor, which is, say half of it, highly skilled, sometimes of professional eminence, and worth from five to ten times that amount. Few of these men could be had for the money; but they work for love and patriotism, and are content with a bare support. This costs $12,000 a month. The board (all included, twenty-one in number)—president, treasurer, medical committee, standing committee—

give their services and their time gratuitously. They receive nothing. Their travelling expenses alone are partly refunded them, and these are trifling, excepting the case of one or two who go frequently on tours of observation.

"II. The next large expense is the support of twenty-five soldiers' homes, or lodges, scattered over the whole field of war, from New Orleans to Washington, including Vicksburg, Memphis, Cairo, Chattanooga, Nashville, Louisville, Washington, &c., &c. In these homes and lodges twenty-three hundred soldiers (different ones) daily receive shelter, food, medical aid, protection and care. These soldiers are such as are crowded by the rigidity of the military system out of the regular channels; soldiers left behind, astray, who have lost their military status, convalescents, discharged men, not able to get their pay. Of these, the average length of time they are on our hands is about three days. The priceless value of this supplementary system no tongue can tell. The abandonment of it would create an amount of suffering which a multiplication of two thousand three hundred by three hundred and sixty-five days in the year will but serve to hint at.

"In connection with these homes, at the great military centres, New Orleans, Louisville, Washington, are bureaus in aid of the discharged soldier's great necessities, growing out of his loss of papers in battle, or during the bewilderment of sickness, or through the ignorance of his superiors, or his own:

"1. A Claim Agency, to secure his bounty.

"2. A Pension Agency.

"3. A Back-pay Agency.

"The mercy of these ministries, by which soldiers and their families, helpless without this aid—the prey of sharpers, runners, and grog-shops—are put in speedy possession of their rights, is inexpressible. We have often $20,000 a day of back-pay in our office at Washington alone, which might have been lost forever, or delayed until it was no longer needed by the soldier's own family, without this system.

"Sometimes a dozen letters must pass back and forth with various officials to verify a single claim. By these agencies, wronged men, stricken in disgrace from the army rolls, are restored; and in several cases, men condemned to be shot as deserters, have been saved from an undeserved death.

"To these are to be added:

"1. A special provision for wives, mothers, and sisters, who have expended all the little means of home in getting to Washington or Louisville to see and protect their sick relatives.

"2. A home for faithful nurses broken down in the service.

"3. Arrangements for sending very sick soldiers home under escort.

"III. A hospital directory, by which the whereabouts of all sick men is determined. There are six hundred thousand names in its books. It is corrected daily. It saves endless confusion, suspense, and misery; prevents needless journeys; answers the most urgent questions; relieves the home-feeling that their boys are lost in the crowded hospitals; blesses and keeps heart-whole hundreds of wives, brothers, and sisters, every day. It costs $20,000 a year to maintain it, and it is worth a million, if human anxiety can be estimated in money.

"IV. Hospital Inspection. Sixty of the most skilful surgeons and physicians in the nation were—eight or ten at a time—six months engaged, under the direction of the commission, in a systematic and scientific survey of all the general hospitals. They inspected seventy thousand beds, saw two hundred thousand patients, and reported in four thousand written pages the critical results of these inquiries. Can any body estimate the scientific and human value of such a survey, brought home to the surgeon, the medical authorities, and the government?

"V. The transportation of the sick, carried on by us for the government in vessels from the Peninsula—from which we brought eight thousand men in a comfort wholly unattainable by government transportation, aided by our generous medical students and our heroic though delicate women—we have since largely carried on in our patent hospital cars, in which the sick, without jar, can be conveyed hundreds of miles with little suffering or injury. We have these cars on the main lines, east and west, along which sick soldiers are carried.

"VI. We supply the barren market of Washington with car-loads of fresh hospital supplies from Philadelphia. All the beef, mutton, poultry, butter, eggs, vegetables, used in all the hospitals at Washington, are selected, forwarded, distributed by the Sanitary Commission—the Medical Department refunding our outlay at the end of each month, saving the profit made by ordinary dealers, and securing wholesome food to the sick.

"VII. The battle-field service of the commission is perhaps too well known to require any elucidation. But let us take the case of Gettysburg. We had accumulated stores, and placed agents at Harrisburg, Pa., Frederick, Md., and Chambersburg, and at Baltimore, to watch the probable necessities of Meade's army. We had inspectors and wagon-trains marching with it; one with each column. The dreadful battle came off. The best calculations

of the government had anticipated the wants of ten thousand wounded men. The result of that glorious yet horrible contest left about twenty-five thousand wounded men (our own and the enemy's) on an area of four miles square. Every church, private house, barn, shed, was crammed with wounded men—additional to field hospitals (in tents) whitening the hill-sides, and drenching the soil in the blood of amputated limbs. The railroads clogged with trains forwarding troops to re-enforce Meade in his pursuit of Lee; the bridges burnt by the enemy; neither cars nor locomotives enough to do half the required business; the surgeons and stewards compelled largely to accompany the troops, who expected another battle within a week—what would have become of these noble sufferers, if the half-preparation (not half) which the providence of the government had made had not been supplemented, for the first week or two, full one-half by the Sanitary Commission, aided by the Christian Commission and other relief agencies? Look at the list of things furnished them alone, and remember that this was one single battle-field, and cost the Sanitary Commission in stores, clothing, food, and transportation, $75,000. Was there one dollar more spent than was called for? Was one dollar mis-spent? Was not the moral and material economy in the saving of life (I believe thousands of lives were literally saved by our succor on that occasion alone), and in the saving of pain and needless misery, such as every benefactor of the commission must forever rejoice in?"

Dr. Bellows concluded his communication with some estimates for the future, closing thus: "The only uncertain element in these calculations is the estimated value of our supplies. The uncertainty here is not due to want of great pains to ascertain the facts. We shall very soon be able to lay before the public the exact estimates, how many shirts and their estimated value, how many drawers, stockings, sheets, comforters, &c., and the estimated value of each; and they can then judge for themselves. Meanwhile they must give our statement only such credit as they may think our opportunity to know, and our desire to state frankly the exact truth, entitle it to."

Up to the period when the first large fair was held, that is, from June, 1861, to December 1st, 1863, the treasurer of the commission had received the following sums, in cash, from the several states:

From Maine	$17,720 33	From Connecticut	$5,181 35
" New Hampshire	1,701 44	" Rhode Island	8,068 30
" Vermont	2,035 15	" New England (states not discriminated)	6,683 75
" Massachusetts	48,548 86		

From New York	$160,042 58	From Washington Territory	$7,258 97
" New Jersey	3,170 88	" Idaho	2,110 46
" Pennsylvania	11,699 18	" Vancouver's and San Juan Islands	2,552 68
" Delaware	765 00	" Honolulu	4,085 00
" Maryland	1,733 00	" Santiago de Chili	3,688 84
" Washington, D. C.	2,333 08	" Peru	2,002 00
" Ohio	2,700 00	" Newfoundland	150 00
" Michigan	578 00	" Canada	439 48
" Illinois	546 25	" England and Scotland	1,150 00
" Kentucky	6,166 45	" France	2,750 00
" Indiana	500 00	" Turkey	50 00
" Minnesota	45 00	" China	2,300 00
" Nevada Territory	54,144 75	" Cuba	23 00
" California	526,909 61	" Unknown sources	3,192 88
" Oregon	26,450 78		
Total			$919,477 05

These sums were received by the Central New York Treasury; the branch treasuries received other sums, as, for instance, that of Philadelphia $117,000, in the same time. But it may be generally said that the cash receipts of the branches were expended in the purchase of supplies, while those of the central treasury were used not only to purchase, but to transport, apply, and administer the supplies thus procured.

Some four or five fairs, producing large sums of money, had now been held, and an unexpected but not unnatural result was discovered to have been produced by them. The people throughout the country had been toiling for the commission, and yet really had not benefited it; that is, the commission was no better off this year with the fairs than it had been the previous year without them. The sewing societies, which had previously made shirts, now made dolls; the needle pickets, the busy fingers, which had supplied the storehouses with hospital clothing, with flannels, with socks, with food for the sick, were now engaged upon work which, though capable of being converted into money, would even then only purchase the clothing, flannels, and food no longer furnished by them; and goods thus purchased, with two or three profits upon them, and with a depreciated currency, were vastly dearer than when furnished as they previously had been. The people at large, seeing such vast money receipts in the hands of the commission, and not reflecting that they were merely in place of supplies in kind, the flow of which was now arrested, were already building national asylums with the imaginary runnings-over from the full font of the treasury. The fairs had thus, so far from assuring the future of the great charity, placed it in some peril; for the people were at any moment likely to abandon all effort in its behalf.

There was another point in this connection not well understood. In spite of the fairs, which produced millions in cash, the commission was actually in want of ready money to keep its machinery in motion. The fairs, which had been held under the auspices of branches of the commission, sent the proceeds

CHILDREN'S SOLDIERS' FAIR.

to the branch treasuries; the money was expended in supplies; the supplies were forwarded to the central dépôts; and just at this point the work of distribution was threatened with stoppage, for want of money in the central treasury. This difficulty was fully set forth by Dr. Bellows in a letter, dated January, 1864, to Mr. Otis, in San Francisco. After acknowledging the receipt of $50,000, California's January and February instalment, the doctor thus continued: "You will hear a great deal of the vast sanitary fairs at Chicago, Cincinnati, Boston, Buffalo, Albany, Washington, at which very large sums of money are raised, and you may very naturally think that it must be high-water in our central treasury! It is important that the people of California should understand that all this money is fitly expended by the branches themselves in the purchase of supplies, which supplies are forwarded to our receiving dépôt for distribution. But the whole cost of distribution,

with the men, wagons, horses, and machinery of every kind which transports supplies and makes them useful and saving to the army—all these accumulated comforts and necessaries fall upon our central treasury, which has more to do, and is more indispensable, precisely according to the amount of supplies that are furnished to it. The more money the branches have, the more supplies we have; and the more supplies we have, the more it costs to forward them, distribute and supply them to our vast army, scattered over our wide country.

"All the money and all the supplies that could be raised and furnished would be as useless to the army without us as the rains on the hill-sides of the Croton River would be to the city of New York, if the city had not built an expensive aqueduct; which accumulates, economizes, and distributes, by an intricate and costly system of mains, and gates, and trainers, and pipes, and stop-cocks, this water to every house, every kitchen and chamber, every wash-bowl and pitcher and mouth in New York!

* * * * * * *

"Understand, then, that the wealth of the branches is indispensable to the soldier's relief, but that their wealth only makes us poor—by giving us more to do and nothing to do it with! We are like a stage company, with an immense number of passengers, but left without forage for our horses, or horses for our coaches: or, rather, we should be so if California did not make herself the great motive-power for the central machinery of the Sanitary Commission, and thus furnish horses and forage, by which our overflow of passengers (the supplies) are all expeditiously transported to their destination—the sick and wounded, the naked and hungry."

Somewhat later, the idea having got abroad, and being in some quarters persistently fostered, that the Sanitary Commission was rich, having more funds than it could judiciously spend, that its storehouses were filled to overflowing, Mr. J. Foster Jenkins, the worthy successor of Mr. Olmsted as general secretary of the commission, made and published a statement in the Boston Journal which did much to set these dangerous rumors at rest. The assertions alluded to, he said, were incorrect, and of a character to injure the cause of the commission. Its storehouses were not filled with goods; its treasury did not run over. The fairs had arrested the flow of sanitary stores to such an extent that the receipts in kind had for some months been fifty per cent. less than in the corresponding period of 1863. Even if the commission had received all the money raised by the various fairs, it would still be straitened by the falling off in the supply of supplementary stores. "If," Mr. Jenkins added, "the

people are persuaded that the Sanitary Commission has grown rich, and therefore is in need of nothing, in less than two months its storehouses will be empty and its treasury exhausted, in the vain attempt to eke out the funds raised by the fairs in the purchase of underclothing, dried fruits, blankets, and stimulants."

Up to this period, the Sanitary Commission had received about a million of dollars in money, $700,000 of which was the gift of the Pacific Coast alone. The Atlantic States were waking up to this disproportion. It was decided that a fair should be held in New York, for the benefit of the central treasury; that, inasmuch as the proceeds of the Chicago fair had been paid into the treasury of the northwestern branch, and expended in supplies, as those of the Boston fair had been paid into the treasury of the New England branch, and also expended in supplies, those of the great metropolitan fair should be used, as far as might be necessary, in the work of moving and distribution. "Our fair," wrote Dr. Bellows to Mr. Otis, "will come off late in March; at which we hope, at one blow, to raise perhaps half a million of dollars, and so equalize the contributions of the Atlantic and the Pacific. I rejoice at this holy jealousy."

It was just before the Fourth of July, 1864, that the desire, indeed the necessity, for onions in the several armies of the country became known to the people. Scurvy had appeared in the Army of the Cumberland, and it threatened the armies of the Potomac and the James. Where actual disease had not broken out, and even where there were no symptoms of its coming, the soldiers yearned for fresh vegetables with an intensity that impaired their efficiency by turning their thoughts homewards, to the savory onion-patches and cucumber-beds they had left behind them. The regular commissions did much to supply this sudden demand; it will be stated, in the proper place, that the State of Wisconsin, while the necessity lasted, sent anti-scorbutics by the hundred barrels to the hospitals and armies within its circuit. Still, it was thought that much could be done by special outside work in behalf of this mid-summer want. An effort was made in New York to induce the Common Council to expend the usual appropriation for fire-works at Fulton Market instead of at the Powder Works, but it was unsuccessful. The children of the country, however, did what the City Fathers refused to do: they spent their Fourth of July money in onions. The New York Onion Fund was built upon a boy's dollar, given for crackers, spent in onions. The movement, thus begun, spread from state to state, and there is hardly an aid society's report which does not mention, among its irregular and incidental

work, the collection of onion money or the sending of some barrel of pickles. The relief given was immense, and may be counted in lives saved and in the sustained efficiency of the armies. The sum thus expended, outside of the Sanitary Commission, cannot have been less than $50,000.

FAIR UPON A DOOR STEP.

Without underrating the value of the publicity attained through the press in all affairs of public concern, we may say that the newspapers rendered peculiarly effective service in this matter of anti-scorbutics. One article, copied far and wide from a New York weekly sheet, exerted so great an influence that we transfer a portion of it to our pages. It purported to be a letter from a country girl to country girls and boys:

"Not long ago," said this country girl, "I heard a soldier say that soldiers like onions; that he had, at one time, paid twenty-five cents for an onion. Onions are good for soldiers, and many of them crave them. You and I don't, maybe—we like them only a long way off; but the soldiers do. Down in the corner of our garden, behind the currant-bushes, in what I recognize from surroundings as a long neglected corner—a spot unoccupied save by our dogs, who have considered it their own peculiar play-ground, and from which our boy has taken many a load of bones of their strewing—I see, in vision, the morning sun gleam brightly on rows of tiny green blades; and, as I look, the rows seem to form themselves into great characters, which presently I see are, FOR THE SOLDIERS. Henceforth, for this season at least, that bone-strewed plot has a nobler destiny. The vision shall be realized. The dogs

must seek another play-ground; this plot is to bear onions for the soldiers. Where now is stiff sod shall indeed be mellow soil, where onions may take to themselves size and sap and odor. In due time, the green tops may flavor soup for the Home Guard; but every bulb lying concealed in the dark mold shall be sacred to such as have seen actual service. Never, since exiled Israelites landed and sighed for the leeks and onions of Egypt, has there been so great a glorification of the odorous, tear-provoking bulb as there shall be in this garden-corner.

"This sounds well, say you; but talking breaks no bones, and that frozen sod is not broken yet for those onion-beds. You are right. When the barrels (or shall it only be barrel?) containing them shall have been directed to the Sanitary Commission, that will be a better time for talking of these onions of mine. But just one word to you, girls and boys. Have you a neglected corner in your garden, in your yard, or a place hitherto given to the cultivation of flowers only? That patch is not yours, I beg leave to inform you. The soldier has a mortgage on it. Waste soil is not to be tolerated about our homes in these times, and the tulip, though a lovely ministrant, must give place to a root which may be put to nobler uses."

In August, 1864, the Sanitary Commission set all the children in the country to picking blackberries for the soldiers, their mothers and sisters to distil from them a refreshing cordial and tonic. In September, acknowledging that "rivers of blackberry juice had flowed in upon them from all parts of the country, and that it would be impossible to think of a more grateful flood," it made another call upon the boys and girls, asking for peaches, not canned, nor preserved, but simply dried. Peaches were never so plentiful, and could never be turned to better account. The peach had never borne a large part in the charities of mankind, and its history had had but slight connection with the practice of the healing art, but its opportunity had now come. Do not can the peaches, said the commission to the children, and waste no sugar upon them. Cut them carefully in halves, and take out the stones. Lay the halves upon clean boards or upon sheds and roofs sloping to the south. Dry them thoroughly in the sun, if possible; if not, put them in slightly heated ovens, or toast them gently upon the hearth, or before the stove. You cannot dry them too thoroughly, boys; and you cannot send too many, girls. If there are any left when the sick and the convalescent have had their fill, they will do no harm to the well men in the trenches and the field.

An excellent result having been attained in many parts of the country

PICKING BLACKBERRIES FOR THE SOLDIERS.

by a systematic canvassing of counties, towns, wards, and streets, and the Philadelphia Committee on Labor, Income and Revenue having furnished an admirable basis for the conduct of such a canvass, the commission issued an appeal, late in the year, suggesting a similar organized effort in the Northwestern States. It was proposed, in this paper, that an attempt be made to obtain from every person in the Northwest the proceeds of one day's labor, one day's profits, or one day's income, for the benefit of the sick and wounded of the army. The commission asked for the 365th part of the gifts of Providence, for the benefit of the gallant men now preserving them for those at home. It hoped that the appeal would be answered by the toiling seamstress and daughter of luxury, the hardy day-laborer and skilful mechanic, by the millionaire, banker and lawyer, by the successful merchant and his clerks, by the hardy mariner and stalwart yeoman, by the government employee—even by corporate bodies, heretofore said to be destitute of souls. No class would be denied the privilege of uniting with, and none would be oppressed by, this thorough and systematic plan.

The various trades, professions, and businesses of Chicago were already

organizing, with a view to obtain from all this voluntary assessment. In many of the country towns an efficient organization had been effected. It was recommended that committees of two or three persons should be appointed for every department of business and labor, mercantile, mechanical, agricultural, operative; male and female, old and young. It was hoped that clergymen and Sabbath-schools, as well as business men and associations, would become interested in this plan, that the press might be subsidized in its behalf, that Aid Societies, Loyal Leagues, and Good Templars would take it in hand promptly and energetically. The way to do it was to ORGANIZE!

It was easily done. If the workmen would authorize their employers to deduct one day from their week's or month's earnings, and the employers would add to it a day of their profits, the whole would be acknowledged together to the credit of the establishment. Every acknowledgment would stimulate others to follow the example.

Two of the churches of Chicago had already taken the initiative in carrying out this programme: St. James' Church, Rev. Dr. Clarkson, rector, and the first Congregational Church, Rev. Dr. Patton, pastor. Each had paid into the treasury the fifty-second part of its church revenue for a year, on the ground that a church organization has but fifty-two days in its year.

In Palatine, a small town in Cook County, a few miles from Chicago, the Aid Society had assessed a monthly tax on every person in the town, varying from one dollar to five cents. Collectors had been appointed for the nine school districts of the town, whose business it was to collect the sums pledged monthly, and pay them to the Aid Society, and the aggregate would be an amount of between one and two thousand dollars yearly. If every town in the Northwest would follow this example, the Sanitary Commission would have a revenue sufficiently ample for its needs, and every Aid Society would be able to supply itself with all the fabrics it needed for the manufacture of hospital clothing. It was under a system thus set on foot that a considerable portion of the contributions in money to the Chicago Fair of 1865 were collected.

We have thus rapidly passed in review the various methods by which the treasury and storehouses of the commission were filled and from time to time replenished. For the purpose of going more into detail, as has been already said, and in order to describe more fully the little devices and ingenious shifts resorted to, in the same object, we give, in a succeeding chapter, an account of the various fairs, which, by the way, need not be considered as artificial

stimulants, but may be better characterized as furnishing an opportunity for simultaneous giving and concerted action. The commission needs, let us suppose, a million dollars, and thinks that New York ought to furnish it. Mr. A. is applied to, and says that he would willingly give a hundred or a thousand dollars, if he were sure that Mr. B. and Mr. C. would do the same. The cabinetmaker says that he would gladly contribute a specimen of his handicraft, if he knew that others would do as much; that the milliner would furnish a bonnet and the machinist an engine. Now, the holding of a fair assures A. that B. and C., to say nothing of D., E., and F., will be called upon to contribute as well as himself; and the cabinetmaker, the machinist, and the milliner are severally convinced that their neighbors are to co-operate with them. A fair is simply a lever by which a good purchase is obtained upon the purses and pockets of the community. It brings about a long pull and a strong pull, but, better yet, a pull altogether. There need be nothing artificial, factitious, or unhealthy in a fair; it is simply a form of organization. A composer, having his choice of means, and desiring to produce a massive effect, would dismiss the tenor and soprano and call upon the chorus. And as a choir is to a solo, so is a fair to all chance contributions.

Of one device resorted to in some cities, objected to and forbidden in others, it may be proper to say a word or two here. The subject of raffling excited great interest throughout the country, and the minds of thoughtful people seemed to be pretty nearly divided upon its propriety. We give the two sides of the question as presented, the one by the officers of the Sanitary Commission themselves, and the other by a clergyman of Cincinnati. The commission deprecated raffles, the clergyman defended them—that is, under the circumstances. The commission, according to The Bulletin, its organ, had felt it necessary to establish one rule in regard to the source of its support—to accept, without question and from all quarters, such gifts as were brought to its treasury. Accordingly, neither political, theological, nor moral questions had come before it. It had studiously avoided complication with the methods employed by those who had supplied its pecuniary necessities, declining to patronize or make itself responsible for either good or bad plans for raising money, and simply engaging, as trustees of the people's bounty, to spend the means placed in its hands in the most moral, most patriotic, and most faithful manner. It held itself strictly responsible for the safe custody, the wise and economical disbursement, and the most humane application of the funds committed to it; but not for the methods by which they were raised. Any other course would make the Sanitary Commission the moral censor of

the public, and cut off the sympathies of large bodies of people—a loss even less important in a pecuniary than in a patriotic light.

It should not be supposed, however, that the Sanitary Commission was indifferent to the morals of the community, or to the ways employed to aid and assist its own work. While it could not prescribe those ways, or go behind the gifts it received to catechize the motives or the methods of its benefactors, it earnestly desired, as a body of thoughtful citizens engaged in so serious a business, to see a careful respect for the laws, a tender regard for the moral interests of society, a profound reverence for God and duty, animating all its supporters. Confessing that the moral interests of the community are far more important than the success of its own work, it could not desire to flourish at the expense of any permanent principle of truth, justice, and religion.

In regard to raffling, if the question were one the Sanitary Commission had the right to settle, the board could not hesitate to decide against it, as not being strictly legal; as being, at the best, of disputed moral complexion, and, at the worst, decidedly evil in its tendencies, if not wrong in its principle. The practical settlement of the question lay with the gentlemen and lady managers of the fair. They had thus far endeavored in their plan to free raffling from its universally recognized evils, judging it to be essential in some form to the success of the fair. That they might, under the discussion now going on, see it to be as immediately expedient as it is desirable on several grounds to abandon it wholly, was the wish and hope of the board. The Sanitary Commission was perfectly willing to sacrifice any pecuniary interest in the returns of the fair, to the practical testing of the question: "Are raffles necessary evils?" They thought not.

The Cincinnati clergyman, in his sermon defending such appeals to the lot as those under discussion, took his text from Proverbs, xviii. 18: "The lot causeth contentions to cease, and parteth the mighty." He maintained, generally, that where a ticket, or chance, is bought in a raffle with the simple desire of contributing to some worthy cause, and with indifference as to who wins, there is no gambling and no offence. After making the statement that goods of great value must have been sacrificed without this recourse to the lot, he said:

"Let us now consider what was done to save these goods, amounting to many thousands of dollars, from this sacrifice, and to secure the full value for the benefit of the soldiers.

"A single case will illustrate correctly the principle of the whole. There

was an article worth, say, thirty dollars. But few or none were willing to invest so much in a single article. The result was, it was unsold. Then one said to another, 'Let us, thirty of us, unite, pay one dollar each, and purchase this. If sold at auction, it will go for, perhaps, ten or even five dollars. If we buy it, its whole value will be secured for the soldiers' fund.' Thus far, certainly, all is well. No one has been injured, the treasury of the fair receives money which it would not otherwise have obtained, and the thirty have what they willingly accept as the equivalent of their money. Now what shall be done with the article obtained? It might have been sold and the proceeds divided. Had money been the object of the purchasers, this would have been done. Instead of this, they say to each other, 'We cannot all have it; and the money which each put in is of no consequence; let us cast lots for it. One will obtain it, and the other twenty-nine will have made a donation of one dollar each to the funds of the fair.' This, as I understand it, was the operation in which Christians and other conscientious persons engaged, and these were their motives. I know that these were the views and the motives of those of my own church who consulted me, and we are bound to believe, until the contrary is shown, that others are and were as conscientious as we.

"Now, it is quite clear that it is in the last step in the agreement of the thirty, that they would decide by lot which should have the purchased article, that the gambling, if anywhere, lies; and I declare, without the slightest hesitation, and with no fear that it can be successfully denied, that, in the transaction as set forth, there is not one feature or element of gambling. The only question possible, in regard to such an operation, is, Is it right on such an occasion to make an appeal to the lot, which is really an appeal to God, to decide the question at issue?

"Those who condemn this must do so upon one of two grounds: either that an appeal to the lot is wrong in all cases, or wrong in this particular case. But it is not wrong in all cases, as will appear from the following considerations: First, from the statement of our text, which shows, beyond dispute, that in the Jewish Commonwealth, in the time of Solomon, the appeal to the lot was a common practice, and its usefulness is acknowledged in deciding questions and ending controversies between men. It placed the decision with God himself, from whom there was no appeal.

"The land was divided among the tribes by lot. The order of service for the priests in the temple was decided by lot; so was that of the musicians; and in the same manner the gates were assigned to the porters.

"This practice was continued in the time of the Saviour; for, at the time

of the vision of Zacharias, it is said his lot was to burn incense before the altar. And here our word 'lot' becomes a history in itself. We use it as applied to a field; we call it a lot, because, originally, lands were divided by the appeal to God, and what was thus assigned to a man was his lot. In the same sense we speak of a man's lot in life. The original idea was that each man's position is appointed by God. So, when an apostle was to be appointed, the eleven, not by any special command, but because it was a common custom, made the choice by lot. 'They gave forth their lots, and the lot fell upon Matthias.'

"The use of the lot is, in itself, not only not immoral, but, rightly used, is a religious act, a solemn appeal unto the perfect wisdom of God; and as such has been ordered by God, and used and sanctioned by religious and prayerful people from the time of Moses downward to our own; and is, in itself, just as far removed from gambling as is the act of prayer itself.

"But if right in itself, was the occasion on which we employed it a proper one?

"We admit that the object of the fair was a right and Christian one. That because much of the value was in articles too costly for one man to buy, there was great danger, or, perhaps, a certainty that a very large amount would remain unsold, to be sacrificed at auctions. To prevent this sacrifice and to secure the proper amount for the soldiers' benefit, individuals combined to purchase an article which no one felt inclined to do alone, paying its fair value, knowing that every dollar paid, but one, would be a donation to the funds of the fair, and intending it to be so, and satisfied with this as the equivalent; and when the purchase was made, the lot, by mutual consent, decided the ownership.

"This, I know, was the principle, and these were the motives, in which the use of the lot began among our own people. In principle and spirit, both, it was proper and Christian, so far as my judgment goes. There was no appeal to selfishness or to a mercenary spirit. The contributors gave their money as a donation, to prevent a sacrifice of funds. He who finally obtained the article was pleased, and the rest were perfectly satisfied. It was as far removed from gambling as the distribution by lot of the land of Canaan after it had been won by the hard purchase of war.

"If the thing was abused—if any bought their chance merely in the hope of winning—they were gambling; and I have no defence to enter for such."

Another branch of the argument was taken up by a correspondent of the New York "Spirit of the Fair," who made the following affecting appeal to those in authority:

"*Messieurs et Mesdames the Committee:*

"Permit me, as one deeply interested in the success of the fair, and in that of the Sanitary Commission, which God speed in its good work, to call your attention to a matter of some importance.

"Before the resolutions against raffling were announced, many ladies had made, as their donation to the fair, rare and beautiful fancy articles, as delicate as they were valuable. These they wished to dispose of at their real value, often amounting to a large sum. Now, let me ask, how can we do this, while raffling is rigorously and entirely excluded? With the exception of the more wealthy part of the community, people cannot afford to spend fifty or sixty dollars on a single fancy article, although perfectly willing to acknowledge that it is worth the money; and where they would gladly take a dollar share, go away without contributing their mite to the treasury.

"Now, surely, if a man wins an afghan or a bouquet of wax flowers at a fair stall, he need not go and ruin his family at a faro-table. Assisting the soldier to fight our common enemy, is not an act likely to be associated with 'fighting the tiger.' There need be no raffles at the Children's Department, if they are thought likely to lead the youthful mind out of the way it should go; and surely, allowing beautiful articles to go to ruin in the dust, as they are now doing, to be finally disposed of at auction for a mere song, is not the best way to roll up a pile of substantial and much needed greenbacks.

"Now do, most courteous, brave, and liberal signors and signoras, who have so well sustained your part in this our effort to aid our sanitary brethren, yield a little in this respect. Don't strain at such a gnat as a dollar share in a wax doll, while the tremendous camel of an army of sick and wounded men remains to be disposed of.

"Our soldiers have been not unready at that great lottery, the draft. Those on whom the lot fell went gladly and willingly to yield up their lives and their all in the service of our country. Let us, bearing this in mind, avail ourselves of the readiest means in our power to serve those 'who suffer that we may enjoy,' taking good heed meanwhile to enforce the weightier matters of the law, and be assured we shall be held blameless in this matter also.

"AN ASSISTANT AT THE FAIR."

The case has thus been presented by the prosecuting attorney, and the counsel for the defence has been heard at length. To what judge and jury shall the decision be submitted? To the ladies and gentlemen of the Maryland State Fair, at Baltimore, half the proceeds of which were to go to the

Christian Commission? They permitted raffling. To the ladies and gentlemen of the Great Central Fair at Philadelphia? There was no raffling at this fair. Suppose we give the casting vote to Boston, a city renowned for sobriety and practical views. What was done in regard to raffles at the National Sailors' Fair, held many months after the case, as above argued, had been submitted to the country? The people of Boston, then, who hold that it is not well to go to the theatre on Saturday evenings, whose play-houses, lately shut by law on those evenings, are now closed by common consent, decided that there was no gambling in sanitary raffling; that the essential element, the desire to win, was wanting, and they therefore disposed of every article which did not otherwise obtain an owner, by raffles. Wares in infinite variety and numbered by thousands were thus made to yield an ample revenue, and the participators, at least, do not believe that they or their neighbors are any the worse for it. These instances only show that the arguments have convinced no one, that all have maintained their original convictions, and, as we said before, that public opinion is, and is likely to remain, divided.

So much for general views. We now come to the details, as seen in the operations of the Aid Societies, nine-tenths of which are auxiliary to the Sanitary Commission, some few being independent. There were, at one time, fifteen thousand of them, the most of them subject and tributary to some central society in their neighborhood, as the greater part of those of the State of Wisconsin are to that of Milwaukie. Want of space forbids our giving the reports of more than some thirty of them, but as these embrace the smaller societies, and as the whole ground is thus covered, the view obtained will be complete. The reader will hardly rise from the contemplation of these wonderful labors of women, without a new and expanded appreciation of the aptitudes and capacities of the sex which men, with derisive gallantry, have agreed to call "fair." Say that Niagara is "nice," and that the Mammoth Cave is "sweet," but let us talk of the fair sex no more. Look in at the nearest bee-hive and see who the drones are. They are the males, and they do no work. Let us say the wonderful sex, the well deserving sex, the sex that can set an example; but let us not again seek to make of the least of woman's attributes her sole distinctive claim.

CHAPTER V.

AID SOCIETIES AUXILIARY TO THE SANITARY COMMISSION.

OFFICE OF A SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY.

We now proceed to give, in order of date, brief sketches of the origin, labors, and sources of supply, of the more important Auxiliary Societies and Branches of the Sanitary Commission. Some of those mentioned have, it is true, acted independently for a time; others have not always sent their supplies through the commission, making some particular regiment or hospital the recipient of an invoice from time to time; but they have, nevertheless, generally acted in concert with the national organization. All exceptions to the rule are specified. The reader should be warned of a peculiarity in the use of the word "article," in sanitary language. So many "articles" are said to have been made, collected, and forwarded by a society in a year. The article is a very variable quantity, and its size and value fluctuate with the importance of the society recording it. A village relief association considers a pickle an article; a branch of the commission applies the same term to a

jar of pickles. A sewing circle, having painfully elaborated a hundred yards of bandage, records them as a hundred articles; at the receiving dépôt they may be registered as one package. So an article may be, in one place, a pound, and in another a firkin, of butter; a cake, and anon a box, of soap; an article may be a can of sardines, a barrel of vinegar, a paper of pins; it may be a pint bottle, a quart bottle, a demijohn, a keg, a hogshead, a pipe. As a general rule, the smaller the furnishing society the greater the subdivision of the article. The reader thus placed upon his guard, we begin with the earlier societies, to which we have already incidentally referred.

The women of Bridgeport, Connecticut, met together to roll bandages and prepare lint as early as the 15th of April, 1861; the LADIES' RELIEF SOCIETY was organized after the battle of Bull Run, the primary object being to furnish hospital stores to the Sixth Connecticut Regiment. Finding, however, that they were able to do more, they sent of their abundance to other Connecticut regiments, to the Sanitary Commission, and to the hospitals at Washington. The next year the field of exertion was enlarged, and boxes were sent to Fortress Monroe, to Point Lookout, to Georgetown, to Alexandria. The greater part of the articles furnished were from Bridgeport; but several of the neighboring towns and villages were laid under contribution. The society has met every week since the war began, the average attendance being twenty-five persons. Mrs. Woolsey G. Sterling was the first, and Mrs. Daniel Thatcher the second, President; Lydia R. Ward the Secretary.

In three years and a half the society received and disbursed some $3,000 in money, made 902 shirts and drawers, and sent off over 13,000 articles, not including magazines, old linen, cotton, and flannel. In one week after the battle of Gettysburg, nine boxes of clothing, jellies, etc., were dispatched.

Miss Almena B. Bates, of Charlestown, Massachusetts, read the President's call for men, on the afternoon of the 15th of April, and the idea at once occurred to her that some of the men must go from Charlestown, and that they would need aid and comfort from home. In the space of a few days Miss Bates had communicated her views to several ladies and gentlemen, and had caused a brief paper to be drawn up proposing the formation of a relief society, and setting forth its objects; this paper was signed by a large number of ladies on the 19th of April, the day of the attack upon Massachusetts troops in Baltimore. A constitution was read and adopted, and a board of officers for the year was chosen on the 22d, as follows:

President,

Mrs. Horace G. Hutchins.

Vice-President,

Mrs. William L. Hudson.

Secretary,

Mrs. Henry Lyon.

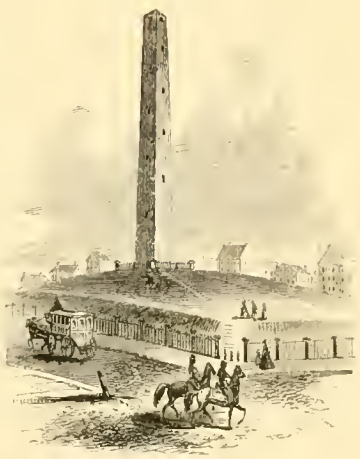
Treasurer,

Miss Almena B. Bates.

Executive Committee,

Mrs. Peter Hubbell,
" George E. Ellis,
" W. W. Wheildon,
" James B. Miles,
" T. T. Sawyer,
" R. Williams,
" George W. Little,
Mrs. R. Frothingham,
" John Hurd,
" George Hyde,
" Arthur W. Tufts,
" S. T. Hooper,
" Fred'k Thompson,
" O. C. Everett.

The receipts in money during the first year were $1,825, obtained entirely from private sources; $900 of this were expended for materials, and $400 in aid to soldiers' families. The receipts in money for the second year were about $5,000, $1,300 of which came from the Bunker Hill Association of California, in recognition of which bounty supplies were sent to the "California Hundred." During this year 110 boxes were sent to hospitals and soldiers' homes, and more than one hundred families received aid in money, food, clothing, fuel. At one meeting, held on the 9th of July, 1862, one hundred and seventy persons were present, and 300 articles of clothing were made at a sitting. Special contributions enabled the society to do something for the sailors at the Navy Yard, and to fit up a Discharged Soldiers' Home, some $500 having been given for this latter purpose. The society has never been tributary to the Sanitary Commission, its purpose having been, from the first, that Charlestown supplies should reach, if possible, Charlestown soldiers.



The receipts in money during the third year were over $3,600, California

being again a generous contributor. The following table will show from what sources the society has drawn its funds:

Cash from Dr. H. Lyon, collection taken at the Unitarian Church	$139 00
" from G. E. Mackintire, Winthrop Church	125 63
" from M. B. Sewall, Union M. E. Church	25 00
" from Mrs. G. W. Little, First Baptist Church	72 25
" from Dr. and Mrs. Ellis	25 00
" from T. T. Sawyer, Universalist Church	106 50
" from Mrs. William Hurd	20 00
" from Nahum Chapin	25 00
" from James Hunnewell	100 00
" from Mrs. P. Hubbell, St. John's Church	74 70
" from James Hunnewell	100 00
" from Bunker Hill Association, California	243 65
" from T. T. Sawyer, for Mrs. O'Brien	25 00
" from Misses Kettell and Brooks	6 50
" from Dr. J. W. Bemis	20 00
" from Mrs. T. T. Sawyer	25 00
" from Charles A. Barker	25 00
" from Dr. and Mrs. Ellis	25 00
" from E. Collamore, New York	25 00
" from A. Heath, from gentlemen's committee	110 00
" from Misses Frothingham, Kent, and Neal	281 67
" from James Hunnewell	100 00
" from T. T. Sawyer, from Foss fund	500 00
" from Joseph Peirce, B. H. Association, California	500 00
" from James Hunnewell	100 00
" from Committee on Entertainments, etc	670 26
" from James Hunnewell	100 00
" from Mrs. Chester Guild, Somerville	20 00
Contributions in sums less than Ten Dollars	57 50
Total	$3,647 66

Two hundred families of soldiers were relieved; large quantities of coal and wood were distributed, and 111 boxes forwarded to the army and the hospitals. Special funds were again contributed for the sailors and for the Discharged Soldiers' Home. Though the society, as such, did not take part in the Sanitary Fair at Boston, many citizens of Charlestown did, as individuals, and the Charlestown Table yielded a generous sum. The benefactions of the city have, from the beginning, been liberal in the extreme, and the reports of the Relief Society embrace, of course, but a small portion of the aid rendered, which has been given in many different ways and has flowed towards the army in numerous diverse channels.

During the second and third years, Mrs. O. C. Everett was President of the Society, and Mrs. T. T. Sawyer Vice-President, Mrs. Lyon and Miss Bates

remaining Secretary and Treasurer. Mrs. Lyon became President in 1864, and Mrs. Peter Hubbell, Vice-President; Mrs. Geo. H. Braman was appointed Recording Secretary, and Mrs. S. S. Blanchard, Corresponding Secretary; Miss Bates, as befitted the founder of the association, remained constant to the end.

On the 20th of April, 1861, the SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY OF CLEVELAND was organized, with the following board of officers:

President,
MRS. B. ROUSE.

Vice-Presidents,
MRS. JOHN SHELLEY, MRS. WM. MELHINCH.

Secretary,
MARY CLARK BRAYTON.

Treasurer,
ELLEN F. TERRY.

The first act of the society was to raise a fund for the temporary support of the families of the three months' men. The necessities of the recruits assembled in a neighboring camp of instruction next enlisted its sympathies; ill clad, and unprepared for their new life, they required blankets and full supplies of clothing, and these the government was, as yet, unable to furnish. Havelocks were cut and made during the summer, and the hospital at Camp Dennison was fitted out with clothing sufficient for two regiments. These had been suddenly called for, and, as the society was without means, were paid for by two or three members only.

In June, the association began to spread the information it had acquired, among the towns of Northern Ohio, by means of circulars. A determined effort was made to centralize the efforts of the women of that portion of the state; and as there was much natural ignorance to dispel, and much that might be better done in person than by letter, the president of the society visited towns, villages, families, and neighborhoods, and by her advice, explanations, and appeals, did much to create that interest and sympathy which have made the fourteen counties tributary to Cleveland one of the richest of the sanitary districts. A large office and store were placed, rent free, at the society's disposal, by their owner; regular meetings were appointed, and the sum of twenty-five cents was exacted from each member at each meeting. The stores collected were, naturally, distributed in Western camps and upon Western battle-fields.

As the work thus done augmented and as the opportunities for usefulness increased, the sense of responsibility deepened, and the hazards of transportation and difficulties of guarding against waste impelled the society to seek some more extended and systematic plan of action. The Sanitary Commission stood ready to absorb and assimilate; the Aid Society asked nothing better than absorption and assimilation. So the ladies of Cleveland proposed, and were accepted, and Mr. Olmsted wrote the letter of acceptance on the 16th of October. As an act of justice to the contributing counties, containing five hundred auxiliary associations, the society changed its name, and was thereafter known as the "WOMAN'S SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY OF NORTHERN OHIO, Branch of the Sanitary Commission." The branch was ordered to report to Dr. Newberry, Associate Secretary of the West. The number of articles received or made in the society in the first six months was nearly 70,000.

The floating hospitals that sped upon western and southern rivers in 1862 and '63 were, on several occasions, entirely freighted with the stores of the Cleveland branch, or with goods purchased by its authority at Cincinnati; a portion of the Marine Hospital was opened for the reception of disabled soldiers through its influence; and a temporary Soldiers' Home was established for the convenience and comfort of passing regiments. In the fall of 1863, $2,000 were obtained for the special purpose of building an immense permanent Home: such a structure was put up, and soon afterwards gave meals and shelter to about two thousand soldiers a month.

The official reports of this society furnish the following incident:

"Every Saturday morning finds Emma Andrews, ten years of age, at the rooms of the Aid Society, with an application for work. Her little basket is soon filled with pieces of half-worn linen, which, during the week, she cuts into towels or handkerchiefs, and returns, neatly washed and ironed, at her next visit. Her busy fingers have already made two hundred and twenty-nine towels, and the patriotic little girl is still earnestly engaged in her work."

The WOMEN'S RELIEF ASSOCIATION OF POUGHKEEPSIE, New York, was organized on the 24th of April, 1861, and has been in steady operation since that time, receiving the constant support of the people of the city, and regular contributions from aid societies in Dutchess and Ulster Counties. The following ladies have, at different times, served as officers of the association:

Presidents,

MRS. JOHN THOMPSON, MRS. WINTHROP ATWILL,
" WM. HENRY CROSBY, JAMES WINSLOW.

Treasurers,

Miss Sarah M. Carpenter, Miss Mary Johnston,
Miss Mary V. Parker.

Secretaries,

Mrs. Henry L. Young, Miss Sarah Smith,
Miss Julia N. Crosby.

Vice-Presidents,

Mrs. Benson J. Lossing,
" Wm. Henry Crosby,
" Wm. S. Morgan,
" James Emott,
" J. G. Parker,
" Winthrop Atwill,
Mrs. Richard Bayley,
" George Wilkinson,
" Joseph Wright,
" Edward Van Valkenburgh,
" George Innis,
" H. G. Eastman.

The society has received, in cash, about $4,000, and had forwarded on February 1st, 1865, for hospital and army use, one hundred and twenty-four boxes and barrels, of the estimated value of $13,500.

The Poughkeepsie Fund for the Relief of Soldiers' Families, which was placed originally in the hands of a gentlemen's committee, was not long ago transferred to the Women's Association, a committee of which was appointed to attend to its disbursement. The amount raised for this object, since the commencement of the war, is nearly $25,000.

Immediately after the battle of Gettysburg, a special committee of the citizens of Poughkeepsie was appointed to carry relief to the sufferers. About $2,000 were raised in view of this particular need.

The ladies of East Cambridge, Massachusetts, met for the first time in April, 1861, to fit out Company A of the Massachusetts Sixteenth with flannel shirts, socks, towels, handkerchiefs, &c. For more than a year from this time, though a great deal of work was done, little or no account was kept of it or of its value. An organization was effected in September, 1862, the society—Mrs. R. J. Knight, President—numbering four hundred members, two hundred and thirty of whom were ladies. From this date to April, 1864, all its supplies were sent to the Sanitary Commission; since April, they have been divided equally between the Sanitary and Christian Commissions.

The following table will show from what sources the East Cambridge Society has drawn its funds:

April, 1861.	Subscriptions to fit out Company A, Sixteenth Regiment	$327 39
"	Collection in Baptist Society	150 00
"	" in Universalist Society	290 00
"	" in Methodist "	120 00

April, 1861.	Collection in Unitarian Society	$472 45
"	" in Orthodox "	125 00
"	Individual donations	1,000 00
"	Grammar schools' contribution	300 00
1862.	Assessments, subscriptions, and collections	709 25
April, 1864.	Proceeds of a social levee	618 00
Nov., "	Church collections for a Thanksgiving dinner for soldiers' families	142 05
Jan., 1865.	Proceeds of a dramatic entertainment for soldiers and children	150 00
" "	Proceeds of an entertainment given by the Shakspeare class	200 00
	Total	$4,604 14

The Soldiers' Aid Association of Hartford, Connecticut, was organized in May, 1861; its object was declared to be "the supplying of Connecticut soldiers with articles of necessity and comfort not provided by government." Its operations were at first conducted upon this plan; but, in its third year, the society, having found it to its advantage, and to that of Connecticut soldiers, to dispense its stores through the Sanitary Commission, sent more than half of its collections through that channel. Indeed, in the year 1863, out of the twenty-five Connecticut regiments in the field, only six of them received special donations from the Hartford Society. The following table shows the destination of the one hundred and seventy-seven boxes sent out by it during the year 1863:

To the Sanitary Commission	100
To ten United States hospitals	26
To Connecticut Relief Association, Washington	18
To N. E. Relief Association, New York	2
To Christian Commission	4
To six Connecticut regiments	18
To Nineteenth Regiment, U. S. Colored Troops	1
Special relief	8
Total	177

Of the one hundred cases sent to the Sanitary Commission, twenty-three contained dried fruits, jellies, preserves, pickles, wine, and spirits. The wives and children of soldiers, not only in Hartford but elsewhere, were the recipients of the eight special relief boxes. From Mrs. Cowen's report for the year 1863 we make the following extract upon financial matters: "We find ourselves at the close of the year without a single unpaid obligation, with a small stock of materials still on hand, and a goodly balance in our treasury. We have also pledged to us for the coming year, in monthly subscriptions, not less than five hundred dollars per month, and, while our expenses average a thousand, we may safely rely upon casual contributions to make up that

amount. To our steadfast friend, Mr. Alfred Smith, we owe this system of monthly payments, which, headed by himself in the noble sum of six hundred dollars per annum, has been extended and made more practical by the efficient exertions of Colonel Bunce, Mr. Cornish, Mr. Robinson, and others."

AID SOCIETY'S AID.

The society acknowledged its indebtedness to Mr. Allyn and Gen. Hillyer, for rooms rent free; to the Hartford Steamboat Company, for gratuitous transportation; and to city expresses for the use of their wagons without charge. The following was the list of officers for the year 1863–4:

First Directress, Mrs. Sidney J. Cowen.
Second " " Roswell Brown.
Third " " A. F. Hastings.

Secretary and Assistant Treasurer,
Mrs. S. J. Cowen.

Recording Secretary,
Miss S. L. Blanchard.

Treasurer,
Mr. F. A. Brown.

Managers,

Mrs. J. H. Ashmead,
" M. H. Buell,
" Wm. Boardman,
" G. I. Brown,
" E. Coleman,
" F. Chamberlin,
" N. Colton,
" Foster,
Miss L. Gillette,
Mrs. A. G. Hammond,
Miss Harbison,
Mrs. Theron Ives,
" J. F. Judd,
Mrs. P. Jewell,
" Wm. T. Lee,
" D. Phillips,
" W. W. Roberts,
" N. Starkweather,
" Allyn S. Stillman,
" H. L. Sumner,
" W. T. Strickland,
" C. A. Taft,
Miss Mary Talcott,
" Jane Woodbridge,
Mrs. Oswin Wells,
" T. J. Work.

The cash donations for 1863 were as follows:

From auxiliary societies	$1,400 21	From Owen, Day & Root	$500 00
" Tableaux	1,621 18	" Conn. Vols., 22d Reg.	463 64
" New Britain	1,324 25	" Lee, Sisson & Co.	300 00
" Alfred Smith	800 00	" Day, Griswold & Co.	200 00
" H. C. Beckwith	675 00	" Thomas Smith	175 00

From	Mrs. Warburton	$150 00	From	J. B. Hosmer	$55 00
"	Collins Brothers & Co.	150 00	"	A Friend, Mrs. T.	50 00
"	H. A. Perkins	125 00	"	Lucius Barber	50 00
"	Mrs. James Goodwin	125 00	"	Judge Ellsworth	50 00
"	balance of Commissary funds, by G. P. Bissell.	115 00	"	E. Fessenden	50 00
"	J. G. Batterson	100 00	"	Mrs. E. Flower	50 00
"	Thomas Belknap	100 00	"	John Hooker	50 00
"	Robert Buell	100 00	"	P. Jewell & Sons	50 00
"	Charles H. Brainard	100 00	"	J. F. Judd & Co.	50 00
"	James G. Bolles	100 00	"	George Perkins	50 00
"	Beach & Co.	100 00	"	Charles Seymour	50 00
"	Joseph Church	100 00	"	N. Shipman	50 00
"	David Clark	100 00	"	S. G. Tuttle	50 00
"	Mr. Niles	100 00	"	Miss Mary W. Wells	50 00
"	E. Flower	100 00	"	Samuel Mather	50 00
"	Wm. H. Green	100 00	"	Invalid Dinner	47 50
"	James Goodwin	100 00	"	Miss Ellen Watkinson	45 00
"	Hungerford & Cone	100 00	"	Oswin Wells	40 00
"	Hillyer & Bunce	100 00	"	Smith, Bourne & Co.	37 50
"	Hunt, Holbrook & Barber	100 00	"	Mrs. T. S. Williams	30 00
"	E. N. Kellogg & Co.	100 00	"	Edward Wells	30 00
"	Henry Keney	100 00	"	John Beach	25 00
"	Wm. T. Lee	100 00	"	Jonathan Bunce	25 00
"	C. M. Pond	100 00	"	Mrs. Leonard Church	25 00
"	Starr, Burkett & Co.	100 00	"	C. C. Lyman	25 00
"	F. Tyler	100 00	"	Talcott & Post	25 00
"	Robert Watkinson	100 00	"	Mrs. Edwin S. Tyler	25 00
"	Calvin Day	100 00	"	C. S. Weatherby & Co.	25 00
"	E. R. Goodridge & Co.	91 74	"	Lieut.-Col. Burnham	20 00
"	D. Phillips	90 00	"	Foster & Co.	20 00
"	Bolles, Sexton & Co.	75 00	"	Appleton R. Hillyer	20 00
"	Cheney Brothers	75 00	"	Mrs. C. T. Hillyer	20 00
"	James L. Howard & Co.	75 00	"	Miss Lusk	20 00
"	L. C. Ives	75 00	"	W. N. Matson	20 00
"	N. Kingsbury	75 00	"	Aaron Pierson	20 00
"	J. C. Parsons	75 00	"	L. H. Porter	20 00
"	President Eliot	70 00	"	S. S. Ward	20 00
"	Avails of Children's Fair	61 66	"	Mrs. Edwin Taylor	20 00
"	Mrs. Russell Bunce	60 00	"	Mrs. L. F. Sargeant	20 00
"	Leonard Church	60 00	All others		564 74
	Total				$13,252 42

On the 13th of May, 1861, a meeting of the ladies of Lockport, New York, was held for the purpose of concerting measures to provide for the comfort of the four companies of the Thirty-eighth New York Regiment, raised in Lockport. On the 18th of June, the LADIES' VOLUNTEER AID SOCIETY was organized, with the following officers: Mrs. B. A. McNall, President; Mrs. James Ferguson, Vice-President; Mrs. E. Gridley, Secretary; Miss Julia A. Shuler,

Treasurer. Some six months afterwards, Mrs. Ferguson became President, Mrs. Dr. Caldwell, Vice-President, and Mrs. Charles Craig, Secretary. These ladies, with Miss Shuler as Treasurer, continued in office to the end of the war. The

STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL FOR THE SOLDIERS.

society has sent the greater part of its supplies through the Sanitary Commission, though it has done a vast deal of incidental work, such as furnishing particular regiments with necessaries, contributing stores to hospitals in Washington, distributing relief among soldiers' families, making collections in behalf of individuals specially needing or deserving assistance, and giving dinners and festivals to departing and returning regiments and batteries.

The Soldiers' Aid Society of Newburgh, New York, was organized on the 30th of July, 1861. The first box was sent to Washington, but the second, and thenceforward all its supplies, with an occasional exception, were sent to the Sanitary Commission, through the Women's Central Relief Association. In the winter of 1863 the society undertook to do something for the relief of soldiers' families, and has since given out all garments to their wives

and daughters to make. It has furnished ten thousand pieces of various kinds, and fifty boxes and barrels of wines, jellies, cordials, &c. The following is a list of its officers for 1865:

President,
MRS. A. D. FORSYTH;

Vice-President,
MRS. E. HASBROUCK;

Treasurer of Hospital Fund,
MRS. C. B. HEURTLEY;

Treasurer of Family Relief Fund,
MRS. M. F. C. STRONG;

Secretary,
MRS. E. W. SAUNDERS;

with a board of managers selected from the various churches. To two funds, for hospital and family relief, some $8,000 had, a short time since, been contributed.

The SOLDIERS' RELIEF COMMITTEE OF WORCESTER, Massachusetts, was organized on the 1st of October, 1861, by the election of the following officers:

President,
MRS. CHARLES WASHBURN.

Secretary,
MRS. E. C. B. MILLER.

Treasurer,
MRS. WM. DICKINSON.

Two ladies from each religious society in the city formed the committees for cutting out work, making up packages, &c. The first year, eighty boxes and twelve barrels of clothing and hospital supplies were forwarded, the contents being about ten thousand articles, besides large quantities of delicate food. Numerous towns and villages were tributary to Worcester in this work.

At the commencement of the second year, Mrs. Miller resigned, and Mrs. E. A. Goodwin became Corresponding Secretary, and Miss Mary Bigelow, Recording Secretary. During this year, one hundred and sixty-two boxes and barrels were sent to the front and to the several commissions, their contents being fourteen thousand articles. A Soldiers' Rest, consisting of two rooms, was established during this year. The rent was at first given by Mr.

Freeland, the owner of the building, and was afterwards paid by the city. The rooms were furnished from the proceeds of a collection; the wages of the man in charge were paid by the Gentlemen's Relief Committee, and meals were sent with generous frequency from the refreshment saloon in the railroad station.

During the third year, the number of boxes and barrels rose to two hundred and sixty, and the number of articles contained in them to fifteen thousand. The number of towns and villages acting as auxiliaries was constantly increasing, till they were no less than fifty-five. The following table gives a view of the sources upon which the society drew, and of the extent to which their calls were honored:

First Year.

From individual subscriptions	$286 44	From private theatricals	$75 54
" Gentlemen's Relief Fund	87 75	" children's concert	5 00
" Churches	46 10	" collection box	32 64
" adjoining towns	30 00		
" ladies' levee	696 24	Total	$1,259 71

Second Year.

From Gentlemen's Relief Fund	$1,251 00	From other towns	$162 58
" the city	100 00	" Sons of Temperance	11 05
" private theatricals	375 00	" First Unitarian Society	25 00
" calico ball	291 91	" individuals	371 85
" dancing school exhibition	39 44	" little girls' fairs, &c	22 04
" Charlton	150 00		
		Total	$2,699 87

Third Year.

From Worcester County Fair	$3,158 60	From a lecture by Capt. Hussey	$23 27
" Sales at Rest	47 15	" interest on bonds	231 47
" Gentlemen's Relief Fund	70 38	" individuals	543 41
" Children's Fair	28 40	" collection box	196 80
" Schools	4 41	" Clappville, &c	17 30
" All Saints' Church	46 00		
		Total	$4,367 19

The Soldiers' Aid Society of Toledo, Ohio, was organized on the 9th of October, 1861, and at once became an auxiliary of the Cleveland Branch of the Sanitary Commission. The following was the board of officers for the first year:

President,

Mrs. S. A. Raymond.

Vice-Presidents,

Mrs. J. N. Stevens. Mrs. E. Perigo.

Treasurers,

Mrs. C. E. Winans (resigned in May), Miss E. R. Bissell.

Secretaries,

Mrs. Alex. Reed, Recording Secretary (resigned in May).
Mrs. M. R. Waite. Mrs. J. R. Osborne, Cor. Sec'y.

Directors.

Mrs. Wm. Kraus,	Toledo.	Mrs. Ensign,	East Toledo.
" A. D. Pelton,	"	" Crane,	" "
" E. P. Bassett,	"	" Wm. Taylor,	Java, Lucas Co.
" D. Steele,	"	Miss Tracy,	Tremainsville.
" W. Baker,	"	Mrs. G. W. Reynolds,	Maumee.
" D. E. Merrill,	"	" Limberick,	"
" Dr. Bigelow,	"	Miss Dix,	"
" M. Rathbun,	"	Mrs. Perrin,	Perrysburg.
Miss K. Shoemaker,	"	" Westcott,	"
" L. Bronson,	"		

This society has been, from the first, a most efficient one, and has shown as much tact in obtaining money as judgment in disbursing it. Now by a Continental Tea Party, anon by a Union Rally, and throughout the war by memberships and donations, they have kept their exchequer full; and they have as pertinaciously sought to empty it. Once it was empty, or would have been, had not a gentleman, who was then, is now, and perhaps always will be unknown, given five hundred reasons for believing the contrary. It is plain that however numerous the bayonets the city may have sent forth, at least one Toledo blade was left at home. Mrs. J. T. Newton was President of the society during its second and third years.

The first action taken in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, in aid of the army, was the holding of a meeting of ladies on the 19th of October, 1861. They adopted the name of Ladies' Association of Milwaukee for the Aid of Military Hospitals; afterwards, when events showed that aid could be as effectually rendered to the soldier at the front as to the invalid in the hospital, this was changed to that of Soldiers' Aid Society of Milwaukee.

The following officers were chosen for the first year:

President,

Mrs. C. A. Keeler.

Vice-Presidents,

Mrs. Alex. Mitchell, Mrs. W. B. Hibbard.

Recording Secretary,

Mrs. William Jackson.

Corresponding Secretary,
MRS. JOSEPH S. COLT.

Treasurer,
MRS. JOHN NAZRO.

Managers,

MRS. J. P. T. INGRAHAM,
" CASTLEMAN,
" A. GREEN,
" A. J. AIKENS,
" J. A. LAPHAM,
" R. D. JENNINGS,
" W. BURKE,
" CHAS. CAIN,
" W. L. HINSDALE,
" T. M. GWYNN,
" C. C. OLIN,

MRS. M. FINCH,
" J. INBUSCH,
" R. AUSTIN,
" WALDO,
" NASH,
MISS BRADFORD,
MRS. GEO. H. WALKER,
" BUTTON,
" DELAFIELD,
" G. P. HEWITT,
" W. D. LOVE,
" HUBBELL,

MRS. FURLONG,
" B. MCVICKAR,
" SHANKS,
" WM. ALLEN,
" STAPLES,
" JAMES HOLTON,
" TWEEDY,
" W. SANDERSON,
" ODY,
" JAS. HOSFORD,
" S. H. MARTIN.

Wisconsin being a large and, of course, sparsely settled state, it required time to establish auxiliaries in the numerous and widely separated towns, villages, and neighborhoods, and to enter into relations with them as the central society. This was effected, however—in a great degree through the zeal of Mrs. Colt, the Corresponding Secretary—and in 1864 three hundred Aid Societies sent their offerings through the parent association; these consisted of no less than two thousand nine hundred and eighteen boxes, containing clothing and stores of the value of $50,000. Wisconsin bore an honorable part also in the fairs at Chicago, St. Louis, and Dubuque. The following summary, from a late official report, speaks for itself.

"We have sent supplies to the hospitals in our state, particularly to the Harvey Hospital, in which we take a peculiar interest.

"Our commission gave to every wounded man that could be reached after the battle of Resaca a fresh orange or lemon, to assuage the burning thirst which invariably follows wounds.

"We have poured down the Cumberland, Tennessee, and Mississippi, from Wisconsin, two thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven barrels of pickles and other anti-scorbutics, upon the first call. In six months our gifts have amounted to more than $25,000 in value, and this from a state with no large cities and not a rich population.

"The gentlemen of Milwaukee, with their usual generosity, have stood by us, believed in us, and, more essential than all, supported us nobly.

"Our auxiliaries have responded at once to all our calls, and they have been

many; at least nine hundred circulars have in three months been sent to every part of the state, and not in vain.

"We have carefully repacked every article, looking them over with much interest, knowing how much of heart and touching tenderness there was in every box. Every barrel of late potatoes was opened, assorted, and the eyes rubbed off, before going to the hospitals.

"We have paid $967 for soldiers' families in transitu and various purchases not included in hospital supplies.

"It will be seen by the Treasurer's report, that with the capital given us, with the help of auxiliaries, we have produced large results. It will also be seen that, without a fair, Wisconsin gives the Sanitary Commission, through the Northwestern Branch, at least $50,000 or $60,000 a year.

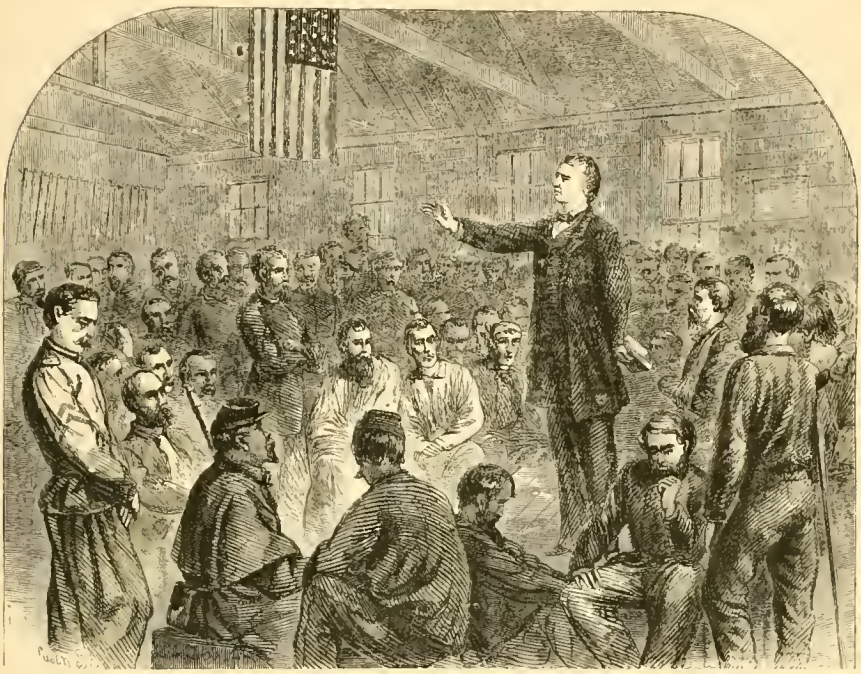
"There are several important places that on account of locality send directly to Chicago, and they are not reported here, which would no doubt swell the aggregate value to several thousand more."

The following statement, that of the year 1864, will show from what sources the Milwaukee Society derives its ready money, with which to furnish auxiliaries with material, to purchase anti-scorbutics, and to move and apply the stores thus obtained:

From weekly and monthly contributions and donations from the citizens of Milwaukee	$8,683 95
" Thanksgiving offerings	109 00
" soldiers' aid societies, 1st six months	832 14
" " " 2d "	873 15
" churches	195 30
" church festivals	64 13
" Mr. G. H. McVickar, of the Chicago Theatre	100 00
" a concert at Grand Rapids	11 00
" an amateur entertainment at Milwaukee	479 25
" the young men of Racine College	81 50
" the Skating Park Fund	99 18
" Fond du Lac	400 00
" Mr. James E. Murdock's two lectures for soldiers' wives and families	397 38
" all other sources	886 92
Total	$13,212 90

The name of Mr. James E. Murdock occurs in the above table, in which he is reported to have given the proceeds of two readings, nearly $400, to the Milwaukee Society. The efforts of Mr. Murdock, with whose career as an actor and elocutionist all are familiar, to rouse the enthusiasm of the young men of the country, and to sustain it when exposed to discouragement, his

labors in behalf of the aid societies from one end of the land to the other, entitle him to more than this passing notice. Mr. Murdock arrived at Pittsburgh, to fulfil a professional engagement, during the week which followed the attack upon Fort Sumter. He there learned that his youngest son had enlisted



MR. MURDOCK READING TO SOLDIERS IN A HOSPITAL.

in a regiment of Zouaves, and was on his way to Washington. He threw up his engagement and hastened after him. He overtook him at Lancaster, and finding him resolved to persevere in his course, confirmed his determination by giving him his blessing. The regiment called upon Mr. Murdock for a speech, and the remarks which he made in reply had, whatever their influence upon others, a remarkable effect upon himself. The counsel he gave to his audience he took to heart, and having preached, determined to practise. He abandoned his profession, resolved to devote his time and energies to the cause of his country until the restoration of union and peace. This resolution he has religiously adhered to. No man has done more, by reading and delivering patriotic poems and war lyrics, to raise the enthusiasm of his hearers; no man has done more, by recitations in the hospitals, to sustain and fortify against despondency the sick and wounded; and no man has done as much in aid of

the treasuries of relief and benevolent associations, by exercising a special profession in their behalf. Mr. Murdock's readings have sent many a recruit to the armies, have nerved him in the hour of danger, and comforted him in time of suffering. Since the war commenced, Mr. Murdock has read or spoken before at least three hundred thousand persons; he has recited "The Sleeping Sentinel" almost under the enemy's guns, and told the story of "The Cumberland" to men who forgot their hunger in their emotion, and who waved defiance with their crutches. There is hardly an aid society in the North that has not been indebted to one of Mr. Murdock's entertainments for sums varying from fifty to three hundred dollars, and the aggregate can be told only by tens of thousands. Mr. Murdock has published a small book of extracts from his lectures and readings for the benefit of soldiers' families.

The son from whom Mr. Murdock parted at Lancaster was successively made lieutenant and captain, for gallantry at Shiloh and Stone River. He fell at the head of the line of battle at Chickamauga, and lies buried under the sod of that bloody field. An elder brother, captain at Chickamauga, came out of that terrible struggle alive, but so shattered in health that he was compelled to leave the army. Mr. Murdock himself has been in the thirty days' service, and has acted upon the staff of General Rousseau. In November, 1864, Mr. Murdock received an ovation at the hands of the Cincinnatians, and a flag at the hands of General Hooker. "Not a sanitary commission in the west," said the mayor, on this occasion, "but has had its stores increased by the labors of Mr. Murdock; not a hospital but has been, directly or indirectly, strengthened in its usefulness by his unfaltering endeavors."

The Ladies' Union Aid Society of Auburn, New York, was organized on the 21st of October, 1861. The following ladies have served as its officers from time to time: as President, Mrs. Hewson and Mrs. Merriman; as Vice-President, Mrs. B. F. Hall, Mrs. Cox, and Mrs. Titus; as Treasurer, Mrs. O. F. Knapp and Mrs. Perry; as Secretary, Mrs. P. P. Bishop and Mrs. C. P. Underwood. Miss Lillie Condit was made assistant secretary in the second year. The first managers were:

Mrs. Nelson,	Mrs. Cobb,	Mrs. Pomeroy,
" Cornell,	" Chedell,	" Bartlett.

Since its foundation, the society has collected about $7,500 in money, and has received, prepared, and forwarded some $13,000 worth of supplies. A treasurer's report, taken at random—that for the third year, for instance—gives a glimpse of the society's resources:

Individual contributions	$592	00	Donation from Young Men's Christian Association	$50	09
Monthly collections	222	83	Donation from Owasco School District	43	00
Proceeds of Mr. Bishop's Poem	73	60	Donation from Woolen Factory	55	00
Donation from Mr. Chas. P. Wood	25	00	Donation from Mr. Rufus Sargent.	25	00
Donation from St. Peter's Church	60	00	Donation from Hayden & Letchworth	50	00
Donation from Methodist Church.	14	45	Net proceeds of Third Concert	153	80
Donation from the Universalist Church	52	70	Donation from D. M. Osborn & Co.	200	00
Donation from Mr. George Letchworth	20	00	Net proceeds of Collation	516	20
Net proceeds of First and Second Concerts	298	30	Total	$2,451	88

The reader cannot be too often reminded that not a tithe of the total contributions of a city or town appears in the returns of its local aid or relief society. What is given to the several commissions forms, of course, part of their receipts, and appears in their acknowledgment; but much has been done that has not been recorded, and much has been forgotten, whether recorded or not.

On the 1st of November, 1861, a society of ladies called THE ARMY RELIEF ASSOCIATION, was organized in Albany, New York, the members of the Executive Committee being as follows:

MRS. E. D. MORGAN, *President.*
" WM. BARNES, *Secretary.*
" WM. B. SPRAGUE,
" E. P. ROGERS,
" S. T. SEELYE,
" RAY PALMER,
" MARK TRAFTON,
" A. D. MAYO,
" J. MCNAUGHTON,
" CHAS. M. JENKINS,
MRS. GEO. H. THACHER,
" ELI PERRY,
" THOMAS HUN,
" JACOB LANSING,
" RANSOM,
" JAMES HALL,
" OTIS ALLEN,
" GEO. B. STEELE,
MISS C. PRUYN,
CHAS. B. REDFIELD, *Treasurer.*

This society has acted from the first as an auxiliary of the Sanitary Commission, and during its first year forwarded ninety-seven boxes of hospital stores and clothing, and among them one thousand pillow-cases, made by Miss Skerritt's pupils, and four hundred and forty sheets, made by the young ladies of the Female Academy. Over $1,000 were received from the churches of the city, by means of collections taken after the battles of South Mountain and Antietam. The cash receipts for the year were nearly $2,500.

During the second year Mrs. Morgan resigned, and was succeeded by Mrs. Horatio Seymour. Seventy boxes were dispatched during this year, and

$1,750 received. Early in 1863 the secretary of the society was appointed Associate Manager of the Sanitary Commission, and it became a part of her duty to ascertain whether there was a Soldiers' Aid Society in every town of Albany and Schoharie Counties, and to urge the formation of one where none existed, and to endeavor to make all, whether old or new, auxiliaries of the commission. A good deal of indifference was met and combated, and several societies were organized; and in places where this proved impossible, two or three earnest women would be found, who would agree to collect supplies individually in their villages and send them to Albany.

In the third year, the society received $15,000 of the proceeds of the Army Relief Bazaar, $6,000 of which were expended in the purchase of material. Fifty-one boxes were forwarded.

The SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY of Columbus, Ohio, was organized on the 21st of October, 1861, as a branch of the Sanitary Commission. Its money receipts have been about $7,000 a year, and relief to soldiers' families has formed a large part of its work. The officers for 1864 were as follows:

President,
MRS. W. I. KUHNS.

Vice-Presidents,
MRS. S. J. HAVER, MRS. L. J. WEAVER.

Recording Secretary,
MRS. MARY C. HANFORD,

Corresponding Secretary,
MRS. GEO. W. HEYL.

Treasurer,
MRS. JOSEPH H. GEIGER.

Purchasing Committee,
MRS. GEO. GEIGER, MRS. JAS. BEEBE, MRS. ALEX. HOUSTON.

Hospital Committee,
MRS. DR. JONES, MRS. HAVER.

The NEW ENGLAND WOMEN'S AUXILIARY ASSOCIATION was organized in Boston on the 12th of December, 1861, with the following board of officers:

President,
JOHN WARE.

Vice-President,
SAMUEL G. HOWE.

Secretary,
RUFUS ELLIS.

Treasurer,
GEORGE HIGGINSON.

The object was to centralize the efforts of the women of New England, and to draw them into closer communion with the Sanitary Commission—

not only to augment the products of their labor, but to guide them into what was believed to be the most direct channel of communication with the army. During the year seven hundred and fifty auxiliary societies were formed in the towns, villages, and neighborhoods of New England, all zealous in collecting money and donations, in cutting and making soldiers' clothing, and in forwarding them to the central society in Boston. Correspondence was maintained with each subordinate association, information received from Washington was circulated at once throughout the country, and every sewing-circle was duly informed of what were the prospective needs of the army, so that no unnecessary stitches might be set. Nearly one hundred associate managers were appointed, one, and in some cases two, for every considerable town in the New England States. These ladies came into personal relations with thousands who could not have been as effectively reached by letter, combating and dispelling doubts, meeting and courting inquiry, and reporting progress to head-quarters. Ladies and gentlemen met daily at 22 Summer Street, to unpack, assort, repack and forward stores. Other ladies met to cast accounts, to keep formidable records of debt and credit, to write letters by the hundred, to acknowledge the receipt of boxes innumerable.

The rooms occupied by the association brought their owner no rent; the barrels and boxes sent from Summer Street paid the railroad and express companies no freight. During the first year the Industrial Committee cut over 34,000 articles, giving them out to sewing-circles or to poor seamstresses, the latter being paid for their work, but not from the funds of the association. Many persons who had already given the material, gave the labor also, by proxy; and, in these cases, the needle-women received a fair living price for their work. The association forwarded some 325,000 articles, receiving from individuals and societies, from musical, theatrical and other entertainments, and from children's fairs, a little over $29,000. It had also been entrusted with $3,000 by the Sanitary Commission for the purchase of material.

During the second year, the association forwarded 255,000 articles, distributed 42,000 pamphlets, and received $65,000. The Industrial Committee cut 29,000 pieces—a piece being now a bed-sack, now a shirt, now a pair of slippers, now a sheet, now a pair of drawers, and now a pillow-case. The material for the 29,000 articles cost $27,000, the labor, as before, costing nothing, or if a portion was paid for, it was not a matter for official record. The operations of the society during the third and a part of the fourth years proceeded on a scale somewhat larger than during the first and second.

From a monthly report of Abby W. May, Chairman of the Executive

Committee, we make the following extract, which we believe no man can read without profit, and which will enlarge the ideas of some men as much as would the European tour:

"The second month of the new year has passed very quietly, leaving us nothing new or strange to record. Our work has gone steadily on in New England; and from the Canada line—sometimes indeed overrunning the boundaries—to our Southern borders, from the most eastern snow-banks of Maine to our western limit, have come well-filled boxes, 243 in all, of comforts for the soldiers and sailors of our mighty army. Each day the ever-welcome postman has brought us the pile of letters, full of intelligence, of sympathy and of determination, which daily strengthen us anew for our work, and fill us with rejoicings, for the soldiers' sake, that such an interest in their welfare is so fully established everywhere in our land.

"Does some one sneeringly say 'we are very far in the rear?' No! we deny the rebuff. The women of America have stood ready to go into the fore front of the battle. Their sympathies, their prayers have been there. Who will dare to say this is of small account in the fighting power of our men? They have been present in person on the field, where need of their services existed. Witness the labors of Amy Bradley, of Helen Gilson, of 'Mother Bickerdyke,' and many another Florence Nightingale of America. They have blessed scores of hospitals with their quiet ministrations. And hundreds of women have stood, and still stand, ready to do similar service, whenever the need occurs. But they have been the fortunate few whose presence has been needed on the field—the one in a thousand. What have the other nine hundred and ninety-nine been doing? Almost to a woman they have labored faithfully at home, giving money when they had it to give—giving costlier and more precious offerings of time and thought and strength to the cause that is as dear to the women as to the men of America.

"Does it seem to savor a little of self-glorification that we, a committee of women, should speak thus of woman's part in our great contest? We can only say we have no such thought or feeling. Our work is easy—a privilege, not a sacrifice. But we long to do justice to the women's work as it comes before our eyes, as it is confided to our hands. We long to tell to every one what our letters and the contents of the boxes tell to us. It is a story unmatched, we believe, certainly unsurpassed in the life of the race—full of simplicity, sincerity, and heartiness, whose details can never be told, but whose result is a daily blessing to all who share in it, and an inheritance of which coming generations may well be proud."

And if The Tribute Book shall prove of any assistance, even the slightest, in collecting and preserving for the use of the historian any of the fugitive chronicles that might otherwise be lost, its purpose will be fully attained.

Mr. R. M. Larned's first annual report of the RHODE ISLAND RELIEF ASSOCIATION, made October 29th, 1862, was for several reasons a peculiarly interesting document, the vicinity of the Portsmouth Grove Hospital to its head-quarters, at Providence, rendering it especially so. The report stated that $8,000 in cash had been received and expended, and that four thousand men at the hospital had been cared for. A large number of very sick soldiers had been sent, by mistake, to this hospital, before the government had made any preparation for their reception. The whole labor and responsibility was thus thrown upon the Rhode Island Agency, and their duties, which were intended to be merely supplementary, were made to include the entire supply and carrying on of the hospital. Fortunately, they were equal to the burden thus unexpectedly thrown upon them. In four months they furnished Portsmouth Grove, in round numbers, with 1,000 sheets, 4,000 cotton shirts, 1,300 woolen undershirts, 2,100 pairs of cotton and woolen drawers, 1,100 pairs of woolen socks, 3,300 towels, 700 beds, 700 pairs of shoes and slippers, 3,500 combs, &c., &c. Having thus supplied the wardrobe, they were obliged to furnish the larder also. Chests of tea, kegs of pepper, barrels of sugar, boxes of lemons, 50 barrels of onions, 1,300 pounds of codfish, 60 barrels of alppes, 18 boxes of soap, that should have been bought by the government, were sent without charge by the agency. Mrs. J. J. Cooke, of Elmwood, sent three barrels of tomatoes every day during the season. In addition to this work at Portsmouth Grove, the agency forwarded to the central office, at Washington, 321 packages, valued at about $40,000. The only item of expense charged to the commission during this year of extraordinary labor was fifteen dollars, paid to the porter for packing goods.

From the date of the above report, in October, '62, to May, '63, when Mr. Larned's department was restricted to the collecting and disbursing of cash donations, boxes containing supplies valued at $10,000 were sent to Washington and elsewhere. In May, the supply department was united with the corresponding department of the LADIES' VOLUNTEER RELIEF ASSOCIATION of Providence, a society founded in August, 1861, to minister to the wants of the soldiers, in the first place, and in the second, to furnish employment to poor women, especially the wives of soldiers, by taking contracts from the government. From the organization of the society to the period when the two societies were united, nearly two years, 126 cases of garments and hospital

supplies were sent to Rhode Island regiments in the field, to hospitals in Washington, to Portsmouth Grove, and to the Sanitary Commission.

After the battle of Shiloh, several thousand dollars were obtained by subscription in Providence, and expended in the purchase of cloth. This was made into garments by the ladies of the association, and sent to the Western army. Portsmouth Grove Hospital and the Invalid Corps in barracks were furnished with well-stocked libraries.

The two societies, when merged together, were known as the Rhode Island Relief Association, auxiliary to the Sanitary Commission, and the various city and state societies were invited to affiliate with it; a large portion acceded to the request, the Newport Aid Society, however, preferring to act independently, as before. The last report of Mrs. Abby W. Chace, President of the Rhode Island Relief Association, estimates the value of the work done, supplies furnished, and money raised by her society, at $ 77,750.

The Fifth Ward Volunteer Relief Association of Providence, Mrs. Sarah Ann Cook, Secretary, was formed immediately after the battle of Bull Run, being the first organization of the kind in Rhode Island. Up to January 1st, 1865, it had forwarded to the army $ 9,000 worth of supplies.

The Old Cambridge Sanitary Society was organized in October, 1861, and has been from the first an auxiliary of the Boston branch. It had, at the commencement of 1865, collected, packed, and forwarded one hundred and fifty-nine boxes, barrels, and bundles, and had occasionally sent a package of linen or lint to St. Louis. Its money collections have been about $9,000. Two circles of young ladies, the Slipper Circle and the Handkerchief Circle, have been very efficient in their peculiar sphere—or, as we might say, in the circumference of their duties. The society was reorganized in 1865, the following officers being chosen:

President,
Mrs. Asa Gray.

Treasurer,
Mrs. J. P. Cooke.

Secretary,
Miss Eliot.

Executive Committee,
Mrs. H. W. Paine,
Miss Foster.

Purchasing Committee,
Mrs. A. K. P. Welch,
Miss Francis.

Finance Committee,

Mrs. Stackpole,
" J. W. Merrill,
" John Bartlett,
Mrs. Anable,
" Wm. Read, Jr.,
" A. K. P. Welch,

Mrs. G. S. Saunders,
" Gardner White,
" H. L. Higginson,
" Ezra Dyer,
" F. L. Chapman,
Miss Ropes,
Miss Norton,
Mrs. George M. Osgood,
Miss Whitman,
" H. Torrey,
" Hopkinson,
" S. Dana.

The citizens of Detroit held a public meeting immediately after the battle of Bull Run, to take measures for the relief of the sick and wounded. A number of gentlemen—F. Buhl, W. A. Butler, A. Dudgeon, Adjutant-General John Robertson, and B. Vernor—were appointed a committee, to be known as the Michigan Soldiers' Relief Committee, whose duty it should be to disburse such money and stores as came into their hands to promote the comfort and efficiency of the army. At a late date they had received $12,500, and had disposed of three hundred and thirty-one boxes and two hundred and three barrels, containing the usual assortment of necessaries and luxuries. These five hundred and thirty-four packages had been received in four hundred shipments, and from one hundred and thirty-five different societies and places.

The First Soldiers' Aid Society of Dayton, Ohio, was organized in October, 1861, Mrs. R. P. Brown being chosen President, and Mrs. Wilbur Conover, Secretary and Treasurer, and four ladies, Managers. Mrs. P. W. Davies was afterwards President, and Mrs. P. Holt, Secretary. The society has collected about $4,000 in money, and has prepared and forwarded one hundred and twenty-five boxes of stores, sixty-two of which were sent to the Cincinnati branch of the Sanitary Commission; it has distributed work to the families of volunteers. The Second Soldiers' Aid Society was organized on the 7th of August, 1862; the average attendance has been fifty-five members; about twenty thousand articles have been furnished.

The Soldiers' Aid Society of Detroit was organized on the 6th of November, 1861, by the appointment of the following officers:

Counsellor,
Dr. Z. Pitcher, U. S. Sanitary Commission.

President,
Mrs. Theodore Romeyn.

Vice-President,
Mrs. John Owen.

Treasurer,
Mrs. D. P. Bushnell; afterwards, Mrs. William N. Carpenter.

Recording Secretary,
Miss Sara T. Bingham.

Corresponding Secretary,
Miss Valeria Campbell.

In the summer of 1863 it enlarged its sphere of action, became a branch of the Sanitary Commission, and took the name of "MICHIGAN SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY," meaning not a society for the aid of Michigan soldiers, but a Michigan society for the aid of American soldiers. "It is not for Michigan," says one of the Society's reports, "but for the country that our soldiers are fighting; and not Michigan soldiers alone, but those of every loyal state. The Sanitary Commission strongly urges the advantage of sending supplies to be distributed by them without distinction of individuals or states. It is better economy to have all supplies given out from a common stock. In many instances one regiment has had more than enough, while another has been in need. Often, too, a regiment, in breaking up camp, leaves its superfluous stores to be wasted or plundered. Still greater waste occurs from packages sent to particular regiments not reaching them, or being left behind when the regiment moves. The greater part of these losses would be prevented by following the plan of the Sanitary Commission. Of goods the disposal of which has been left to us, the greater part has been sent for general use."

During the first year, the ladies of the society received some $1,600 and ninety-four boxes of clothing and stores from Detroit. They also received from the state one hundred and ninety-seven boxes, which they forwarded to Wheeling, Paducah, St. Louis, Washington, etc. These two hundred and ninety-one boxes contained twenty-eight thousand articles. The term "article" is as variable in Michigan as it is in Massachusetts.

The number of articles distributed in the Detroit hospitals and shipped to the army by the society during its second year, was about sixty thousand. Its receipts for the third year were about $5,600, and one thousand two hundred and seventeen boxes and barrels of stores. The number of articles furnished was eighty-five thousand. In January, 1864, a Soldiers' Home was opened, and though supposed at the outset to be too large, proved much too small for the accommodation of those who applied for admittance.

A meeting of all the Aid Societies of Michigan was held at Kalamazoo on the 23d of September, 1863. The object was to make their work more effective by concentrating their efforts. It was resolved that the societies in the principal towns, and especially in the county towns, should correspond with others in the county, and aid in forming societies where none existed, and that each association in the state should send regular reports to the central organization at Detroit.

The ladies of Kalamazoo then gave an account of a band of young women of that town known as the Alert Club, who made it their business to call upon

the citizens at their houses, to obtain promises of donations, to register these promises in a book, and to report to the society. Lists were then made out, and handed to the Minute Men; these men were boys, many of them the brothers of the Alert Girls. They went round with wheelbarrows and wagons, collected the articles promised, and delivered them at head-quarters.

MINUTE MAN OF KALAMAZOO.

The busy fingers which wasted so many stitches upon havelocks in the summer, turned their energies in a more useful direction as winter approached. Mrs. Samuel A. Frazer, of Duxbury, Massachusetts, who was in her ninety-third year in August, 1861, was already knitting worsted stockings as fast as she could ply the needle. The venerable lady knew something of the terrors of winter in camps; she remembered Valley Forge, and when seven years old, eighty-six years before, had used many a hank of woolen yarn for Washington's suffering army. The girls and teachers of the Wesleyan Female College, in Cincinnati, sent one thousand pairs of stockings to the Thirty-fifth Ohio on the 19th of November. The Ladies' Military Blue Stocking Association of New York, formed in October, for the purpose of procuring one thousand pairs, reported twelve hundred and ninety-two pairs on the 10th of January.

There was no organized effort in Buffalo, New York, during the first year of the war, for the collection and distribution of supplies. The GENERAL AID SOCIETY FOR THE ARMY was formed in December, 1861, upon the suggestion of Rev. Drs. Hosmer and Heacock, and Mr. S. B. Hunt, associate members of the Sanitary Commission. Operations were at once commenced, and such was the success met with in organizing auxiliary societies in the towns and villages of the western part of New York, that Buffalo soon became the channel through which the contributions of one hundred and seventy-two branches reached the objects of their common solicitude. The following were the first officers of the society:

President,

MRS. JOSEPH E. FOLLETT.

Vice-Presidents,

MRS. JOHN R. LEE, MRS. HORATIO SEYMOUR.

Treasurer,
Mrs. James P. White.

Recording Secretary,
Miss Grace E. Bird.

Executive Committee,

Mrs. Cyrus Athearn,
Mrs. John Otto,
Mrs. Isaac A. Jones,
Mrs. James Brayley,
Mrs. W. F. Miller,
Miss Susan E. Kimberly.
Mrs. F. A. McKnight.

The ladies received, during the first year, about $6,000, and some sixty-seven thousand articles, the value of which was not far from $40,000.

The net receipts for 1863 were over $16,000, between seven and eight thousand being the proceeds of a bazaar held in June. The officers of this bazaar were: Henry W. Rogers, President; B. C. Rumsey and A. A. Eustaphieve, 1st and 2d Vice-Presidents; William Fiske, Treasurer; and C. F. S. Thomas, Secretary. The society was also indebted to the Board of Trade for $1,300; to the Public School for $963; to an amateur concert for $640, &c., &c. Nearly seventy-three thousand articles were received, of the estimated value of $50,000. In 1864, the following interesting letter was received from the Catholic Bishop of Buffalo:

"Buffalo, *May* 17, 1864.

"Madam,

"The Sovereign Pontiff, Pope Pius IX., has, through his Eminence, Cardinal Barnabo, notified me that with the deepest sorrow and with the most fraternal interest he has heard of the number of gallant soldiers wounded in our many battles, and that he desires me to give, in his name, and out of his private purse, $500, as some aid to alleviate their sufferings.

"Your truly providentially organized society has done very much to aid our wounded soldiers; hence it seems to me that there can be no better means of accomplishing the kind and paternal wish of his Holiness, than to hand over to you this check for $500, with my humble and fervent prayers that God's blessing may not only rest on our gallant wounded soldiers, but also on the honored members of your Commission who aid them so generously.

"Accept the expressions of respect and esteem with which

"I have the honor to be,

"Your most obedient humble servant,

"† John,

"*Bishop of Buffalo.*

"Mrs. Horatio Seymour,

"*President of B. U. S. Sanitary Commission.*"

Without pursuing further the statistical history of this society, we may say that it has been a most efficient auxiliary of the Commission, and has rendered a worthy return from the rich district of Western New York.

The HOSPITAL AID SOCIETY OF TAUNTON, Massachusetts, Mrs. A. F. Southgate, Secretary, was organized on the 17th of January, 1862, a vast deal of unrecorded work having been done before that date. In three years it received and expended something over $5,000, and forwarded forty-five boxes of clothing and stores.

The SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY OF NEW LONDON, Connecticut, Ann K. Almy, Secretary, has been, since the commencement of the year 1864, an efficient auxiliary of the Sanitary Commission, having done a great deal of independent work previously.

The ladies of Rochester, New York, organized an aid society under the name of THE LADIES' HOSPITAL RELIEF ASSOCIATION of Rochester, on the 17th of January, 1862. The following officers were appointed:

President,
MRS. C. M. CURTIS.

Vice-Presidents.

MRS. W. B. WILLIAMS,	MRS. L. FARRAR,
" W. W. CARR,	" A. GARDINER,
" E. G. ROBINSON,	" F. CLARKE.

Recording Secretary,
MRS. G. P. TOWNSEND.

Corresponding Secretary,
MRS. L. C. SMITH.

Treasurer,
MRS. S. B. ROBY.

Two directors were also appointed from each of the sixteen churches co-operating. The society worked, during the first year, upon a cash basis of nearly $2,500, obtained from the following sources:

Cash from membership fees	$20 50	Cash from Concert by the Arlington & Donniker Minstrels	$56 00
" " Aid Societies	29 45		
" " churches and lodges, schools, &c	370 11	" " Concert by the Hutchinson Family	5 17
" " individuals	577 47	" " Tableau Festival and sale of a picture presented by Miss E. A. Smith	759 04
" " Capt. Hill's lecture	201 50		
" " Concert by Prof. Black and others	300 60	Total	$2,496 09
" " Light Guard Drill and sale of Mrs. Canfield's picture	176 25		

Large donations of stores and clothing were also received, so that the society, after devoting $1,800 to the purchase of material, and making this into garments, was enabled to send away during the year thirty-three bales, thirty-three boxes, thirty-six barrels, and forty-one kegs, containing an aggregate of twelve thousand five hundred articles and packages, besides large quantities of lint, compresses, and bandages. These were sent to the Western Sanitary Commission at St. Louis, to the Indiana Commission at Indianapolis, and to the hospitals in and around Washington. All reached their destination except one small box, lost during a raid of the enemy upon Alexandria.

The following officers were appointed for the second official year:

President,
Mrs. W. B. Williams.

Vice-Presidents,
Mrs. L. Farrar, Mrs. H. A. Brewster.

Recording Secretary,
Mrs. G. P. Townsend.

Corresponding Secretary,
Mrs. H. E. Hegeman.

Treasurer,
Mrs. A. S. Mann.

Superintendent of Rooms,
Miss R. B. Long.

There were also four directors from each of the twelve wards. The following is the table of receipts for the year:

Cash from Aid Societies, etc....		$576 97	Cash from Carpenters and Joiners' Entertainment.....		$80 00
" " Churches.....		381 09	Cash from Sale of Oil Paintings presented by James Harris...		80 00
" " individuals and monthly subscriptions....		52 13	Cash from Sale of Goods at Rooms of Association.....		29 04
" " Membership fees.....		12 25	Cash from Treasurer of Bazaar.		10,319 82
" " Col. McVickar's Lecture.....		11 50	Total.....		$11,577 75
" " Prof. O'Leary's Lecture.....		34 95			

One hundred and twelve packages were sent to the army and hospitals during the year, being divided among the Sanitary, Christian, and Western Sanitary Commissions. The receipts from the bazaar, coming in at the very close of the fiscal year, were invested in government bonds, to draw interest until needed. Of this bazaar we shall give a detailed account under the head of Sanitary Fairs.

Little or no record was kept in Salem, Massachusetts, of the work done in aid of the army during the first year of the war. We can only say that it was

large, and that it was well and willingly performed. In February, 1862, associate managers were appointed, to act in concert with the New England Branch of the Sanitary Commission. In February, 1864, a room was taken, and Mrs. Asahel Huntington, Mrs. George H. Chase, and Miss Harriet R. Lee, were chosen Associate Managers. From twenty-five to thirty-five boxes a year have been sent by the SALEM SANITARY SOCIETY, and some of them must have been warmly welcomed, if we may judge by a list of their contents: "Sardines, canned duck, quail, soups, condensed milk, English mustard, tapioca, English breakfast tea, chocolate, sugar, and cayenne." This is a modern and benign form of Salem witchcraft.

During the first year of the war a society, composed almost exclusively of young ladies, labored for the soldiers in Augusta, Maine, and with effect. But few records of their operations remain. In April, 1862, the LADIES' AID SOCIETY was organized, Miss Abbie G. Burton being President, Miss Susan Brooks, Treasurer, and Miss Hannah B. Fuller, Secretary. They have received and disbursed some $3,500 in money, and have distributed about nine thousand articles; in 1864 they furnished the hospitals of the neighborhood with twenty thousand yards of bandages. Their treasury was supplied principally by the exertions of the members of the society, and by fairs and levees.

The SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY OF BRIDGEPORT, Connecticut, was organized on the 25th of July, 1862. Its money receipts were over $2,600 in the first year. Through its influence a special fund was collected during the holidays of 1863–4, for the purpose of giving the Connecticut soldiers encamped along the South Carolina coast a Thanksgiving and Christmas dinner. The following sums were obtained:

Check from New Britain	$300 00	Hayward & Bacon	$25 00
Soldiers' Aid Society, Hartford	200 00	Jas. C. Loomis	25 00
Alfred E. Beach, Stratford	100 00	Mrs. H. K. Harral	25 00
Plymouth Hollow	71 40	Hanford Lyon	25 00
Elias Howe, Jr.	50 00	Ferguson & Doten	25 00
Nathaniel Wheeler	50 00	Russell Tomlinson	25 00
P. T. Barnum	50 00	Ira Sherman	25 00
S. H. Wales	50 00	Frederick Wood	25 00
F. A. Benjamin, Stratford	50 00	Lacey, Meeker & Co.	25 00
Birmingham	50 00	Henry Bishop	25 00
John Elton, Waterbury	25 00	Andrew E. Nash	25 00
Ansonia	25 00	Birdsey & Co.	25 00
Wm. D. Bishop	25 00	S. S. Clapp	20 00
Alvord & Wilson	25 00	W. H. Perry	15 00
C. Spooner	25 00	All other sums	664 75
Total			$2,096 15

Fifteen hundred packages, the larger part of them barrels, with a few half-barrels, boxes, kegs, and firkins, were soon afterwards sent to the South. Of these, New Milford contributed seventy-six; New Canaan, sixty-five; Winsted, ninety-nine; Waterbury, sixty; Litchfield, fifty-nine; Seymour, sixty-four; and Danbury, sixty-one.

During this year the following ladies held the various offices of the society:

President,
Mrs. Daniel H. Sterling.

Vice-President,
Mrs. Monson Hawley.

Secretary,
Mrs. L. H. Norton.

Treasurer,
Mrs. William E. Seeley.

Directresses.

Mrs. S. S. Jarvis,
" Charles Weeks,
" H. K. Harral,
" William D. Bishop,
" George Poole,
" F. N. Clute,
" George F. Tracey,
" Ira Greene,
" Stephen Burroughs,
" Frederick Parrott,
" Gasford Sterling,
Mrs. J. G. Adams.

Mrs. William B. Dyer,
" Daniel Garland,
" Nathaniel Wheeler,
" Alden Burton,
" I. H. Whiting,
" P. H. Skidmore,
" Russell Tomlinson,
" Joseph Thompson,
" Charles Wells,
" Hanford N. Hayes,
" J. C. Blackman,

The Ladies' Soldiers' Relief Association of Newburyport, Massachusetts, was organized on the 14th of August, 1862, with the following officers:

President,
Mrs. A. L. March.

Treasurer,
Mrs. M. L. Buntin.

Recording Secretary,
Miss A. A. Aubin.

Corresponding Secretary,
Miss S. L. Davis.

The society has been from the outset independent, sometimes sending its supplies through the Sanitary and sometimes through the Christian Commission; at others, supplying such hospitals or camps as may have asked for assistance. It has collected about $5,000 a year in money, and forwarded some sixty boxes in the same time; some as far west as St. Louis, and as far south as New Orleans and St. Augustine. "Its prosperity," to quote the words of the corresponding secretary, early in 1865, "is worthy of the noble cause in whose service it was organized. Pledged for the war, it will seek no rest from its labors till the welcome tidings of peace to our beloved country shall proclaim its mission ended."

The effort to contribute to the relief and comfort of the soldiers made by citizens of New Haven, began at an early period. Without the existence of any formal organization for the purpose, collections were made and numerous boxes of clothing and other articles were forwarded to the Sanitary Commission. It is impossible to give a precise account of the amounts raised and boxes forwarded in this way. They probably did not fall much short of what has been done in each of the years covered by the reports of the 'SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY' formed about Nov. 1, 1862. This association at once began a thorough and systematic effort in its appropriate work. It canvassed the city of New Haven, and became the channel of the contributions of a large circle of towns throughout the State of Connecticut. Soon afterwards, the committee of gentlemen acting for the Sanitary Commission in Connecticut, transferred to it their authority to receive and forward all contributions hitherto sent to their agent. By means of this arrangement the society became the medium of communication with more than eighty towns in the state. During the year 1863, four thousand nine hundred and thirty-four articles were made, consisting of one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight cotton shirts, eight hundred and eight flannel shirts, one hundred and one canton-flannel shirts, one thousand one hundred and thirty-four pairs of drawers, sixty-one dressing gowns, one hundred and twenty handkerchiefs, one hundred and forty-two towels, six hundred and fifty-eight sheets, twenty-seven pillow cases, seven cushions, and seven hundred and thirty-five pairs of socks. All these articles were made gratuitously by individuals and sewing societies, or by poor needlewomen paid for their labor by benevolent individuals. Quite a number of auxiliary societies were regularly supplied with material or cut garments to be made by their members. The total receipts for the year were as follows:

From city donations	$4,609 37	From avails of Concert for Soldiers (by Miss Bradley)	$47 50
" donations from auxiliary societies and friends in other towns	602 59	" avails of Tableau (by Miss Norton)	517 00
" sale of material to other societies	293 88	" avails of Bazaar	2,912 26
		" other sources	10 00
		Total	$8,992 60

The cash receipts of the second year were about as large as those of the first; the society receiving, in addition, $1,000 from the Sanitary Commission, and giving in return one thousand sheets and one thousand six hundred and seven towels.

Of the "Boys' and Girls' Fourth of July Fruit Fund," Mrs. Roberts, the Secretary, thus wrote: "Our readers need not be reminded of the Fourth of July contribution made by our children and youth, who sacrificed their usual enjoyment of explosions of all kinds, to raise a fund for the purchase of fresh vegetables, fruits, and anti-scorbutics, now much needed. The Executive Committee, conferring upon the propriety of making the suggestion and discussing its probable success, ventured the hope that 'as much as two hundred dollars might be raised in that way.' Our surprise and gratification may be imagined when the sum in the aggregate amounted to over $730! When the head of some little flaxen-haired child shall be frosted with age, he may perchance meet this page, and who can doubt that he will feel both pleasure and pride in remembering that he was one of those who sacrificed a fleeting amusement to such a noble, to so high a duty?"

In three years the New Haven Aid Society sent to the Sanitary Commission no less than seventy thousand articles, many hundreds of them being barrels, boxes, cases, jars, gallons. Seventy-five barrels of prepared bandages are set down in this wonderful schedule as seventy-five "articles." This is certainly a modest way of putting it: you may not hide your light under a bushel, but it seems you may hide your good works in barrels.

The following is the list of officers of the General Soldiers' Aid Society of New Haven for 1864:

Miss M. P. Twining, *1st Directress.*
Mrs. A. N. Skinner, *2d* "
Mrs. W. A. Norton, *3d* "

Corresponding Secretaries,

Mrs. B. S. Roberts, Miss J. W. Skinner.

Recording Secretary, *Treasurer,*

Mrs. H. T. Blake. Mrs. Emily T. Fitch.

Managers.

Mrs. Wm. Bacon,
Miss E. Bradley,
" H. Brown,
Mrs. L. Candee,
" C. Candee,
" R. Chapman,
Miss R. Chapman,
" C. Collins,
Mrs. H. Dubois,
" J. W. Fitch,
Miss J. Gibbs,
Miss A. Larned,
Mrs. H. Mansfield,
" J. D. Mandeville,
" D. C. Pratt,
Miss P. Peck,
Mrs. W. H. Russell,
" G. B. Rich,
" W. M. Rodman,
Miss E. Sherman,
Mrs. J. Sheldon,
Miss M. Storer,

Mrs. J. Goodnough,
" E. S. Greeley,
Miss M. Hillhouse,
" I. Hillhouse,
" S. B. Harrison,
Mrs. B. Jepson,
Miss A. Thacher,
Mrs. A. Treat,
Miss H. Warner,
Mrs. C. R. Waterhouse,
" Wm. Winchester,
Miss D. Woolsey.

New Haven has been a large contributor to enlistment and family relief funds, and has sent considerable sums and numerous boxes to the Christian Commission. Great interest has been felt and manifested in the matter of furnishing the regiments of the state with chapel tents, one lady having collected, by personal solicitation, the sum of $676. Chaplains have been abundantly supplied with religious papers, tracts, books, &c. A "Chaplains' Aid Society," Francis Wayland, Jr., Secretary, has been the channel through which this particular stream of benevolence has flowed.

On Thursday evening, November 24th, 1862, upon the invitation of the "War Fund Committee of the City of Brooklyn and County of Kings," an audience assembled at the Academy of Music, to listen to an appeal from Dr. Bellows, in behalf of the Sanitary Commission. At the close of the Reverend Doctor's address, a resolution was adopted appointing certain ladies, in co-operation with the pastors of their respective churches, to provide and make up material for the disabled soldiers. The ladies thus designated, representing nearly forty churches, met together the next day, conferred with a number of ladies similarly occupied in New York, and soon after formed a permanent organization, as follows, under the name of the Women's Relief Association of Brooklyn:

President,
Mrs. J. S. T. Stranahan.

Secretary,
Mrs. J. N. Lewis.

Executive Committee,

Mrs. W. I. Buddington,
" J. W. Harper,
" E. H. R. Lyman,
" Henry Sheldon,
" J. P. Duffin,
" Luke Harrington,
Mrs. E. Shapter,
" J. D. Sparkman,
" James Eells,
" Jeremiah Johnson, Jr.,
" Henry E. Pierrepont,
" H. Waters.

Sanitary Committee of Brooklyn,

Dwight Johnson,
Samuel B. Caldwell,
Henry E. Pierrepont,
James H. Frothingham,
James D. Sparkman.

Fifty churches were soon afterwards represented in the society, and several others, which did not send delegates, nevertheless sent contributions. The

receiving-room was opened on the 1st of December, and offerings arrived with such regularity that a box a day was forwarded to Washington, or elsewhere, during the five months ending May 1st. The number of articles dispatched to the armies in that time was over twenty-two thousand, their aggregate value exceeding $30,000.

INN. SPECTRE. INSPECTOR.

SANITARY CHARADE.

The Female Employment Society of Brooklyn co-operated with the Relief Association in this labor, and at an early date offered to make up garments free of charge, if the material were furnished. The offer was accepted; over $10,000 were obtained, principally by contributions in the churches, and expended in flannel, yarn, and burlaps. These were manufactured by the Employment Society into nine thousand garments, worth certainly, when made up, $15,000. The total value of the goods furnished by the Relief Association in five months was, at the least, $45,000.

During the year ending May 1st, 1864, the Association received from subscriptions, from entertainments, lectures, &c., about $10,000, which sum was expended, as before, in the purchase of flannel, yarn, &c., the Female Employment Society continuing to make up all material furnished them for the purpose. The officers of the Sanitary Commission, having decided that all above $300,000 resulting from the Brooklyn Fair should be expended by the ladies of the Relief Association in the purchase and manufacture of clothing, an

instalment of $24,000 was received and so laid out by them during this year, in accordance with this desire.

From May, 1863, to May, 1864, the society received, packed, and forwarded over thirty-six thousand articles, the value of which was carefully estimated to be nearly $58,000. It has continued to be an active auxiliary of the Sanitary Commission.

The SANITARY AID SOCIETY OF LYNN, Massachusetts, was not organized till January, 1863. The people of Lynn had not, in the two years of war already passed, been either idle or indifferent. They had been as active as their neighbors, only their labors had been without concert or plan, each individual or group of workers sending their stores or supplies in the direction taken by the companies or regiments in which they were most interested. A vast quantity of unrecorded, irregular work has been everywhere done in this way. Upon the breaking out of the rebellion, the Quakers of Lynn raised a fund of over $3,000 for soldiers' families, and the manufacturers one much larger, which in the fourth year of the war was not yet exhausted. Cotton was sent from Boston to Lynn by the bale; public meetings were called, sewing-machines put in requisition, and shirts were sent back to Boston, five hundred at a time. Lynn has always cheerfully taken her full share of the burdens cast upon the country by battle and campaign, and has contributed, according to her means, to onion fund, Thanksgiving dinner, and Fourth of July festival.

By a clause in the constitution of the Aid Society of Lynn, any lady becomes a member by the payment, annually, of fifty cents, and in the first year, there were five hundred and eighty members. The society received $2,300, principally church collections, and forwarded forty-four boxes of clothing and hospital stores.

The following board of officers were elected for 1864:

President,
MRS. W. C. RICHARDS.

Vice-Presidents,

MRS. DR. EDWARD NEWHALL,
" W. H. LADD,
MRS. J. B. ALLEY,
MISS HENDERSON.

Secretary,
MISS M. L. NEWHALL.

Treasurer,
MISS A. E. LADD.

Executive Committee,

MRS. WILLIAM F. MORGAN,
" JOHN L. SHOREY,
" DR. PERCIVAL,
MRS. HENRY A. PEVEAR,
" K. H. WALDEN,
" THOMAS W. BACHELLER.

Mrs. J. W. Tewksbury,
" Roland G. Usher,
" John F. Hilton,
" Joseph W. Abbott,
" Jacob Chase,
" Martin H. Hood,
Mrs. Edwin H. Oliver,
" Thomas F. Bancroft,
" James R. Newhall,
" Edwin Sprague,
" Edward S. Davis,
Miss Henrietta Rhodes.

Soliciting Committee,

Miss Mariana Newhall,
" Anna Holmes,
" Ella Keene,
" Carleton,
Mrs. John H. Crosman,
" Mary Medbury,
Miss A. A. Mudge,
" Antoinette Breed,
Mrs. Philip A. Chase.

During the second year, the labors of the Aid Society were suspended for eleven weeks. Had the ladies of Lynn become tired of well-doing? Had they taken a vacation, and left the soldiers' flannel shirts to shift for themselves? Not so. But they had taken a table at the National Sailors' Fair, and for nearly three months devoted themselves to Jack, to the very obvious disadvantage of the landsmen. We shall see the part borne by Lynn in the great naval festival all in good time; it can do no harm to say, now, that its decimal expression is $4,000. So it is not surprising that the receipts of the society this year were hardly $1,150; the members paid their fee, amateurs sang, recited, and played, Edmund Kirke lectured, and Newcombe's Combination combined. Two olios or miscellaneous entertainments went off so pleasantly—leaving behind the receipts, however—that the programme of one of them is appended. The fact that $817 were realized in this way speaks well for the talent of the performers, the taste of the citizens, and the size of Lyceum Hall;

PROGRAMME OF ENTERTAINMENT

TO BE GIVEN AT

LYCEUM HALL, ON THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 31,

IN AID OF THE

SANITARY AID SOCIETY OF LYNN.

PART FIRST.

I.—MUSIC.

II.—FIVE SCENES FROM "THE LADY OF THE LAKE."

Characters.—Fitz James, Ellen, Earl Douglas, Malcolm Græme, Allan (the Minstrel), Roderick Dhu, John De Brent, Old Bertram, Capt. Lewis, Soldiers, Lords, and Ladies.

III.—MUSIC.

IV.—COMIC SCENE FROM HOLMES.

PART SECOND.

I.—MUSIC.

II.—SCENES FROM DICKENS.

SCENE 1.—Hints to Nurses. SCENE 2.—The Barber's Shop.

SCENE 3.—The Tea Party.

CHARACTERS.—Sairey Gamp, Betsey Prigg, Poll Sweedlepipes, Young Bailey, Lewsome.

III.—MUSIC.

IV.—TABLEAUX.

V.—MUSIC.

Explanatory Readings of all Selections.
Music, Vocal and Instrumental, by Miss Huntley and Messrs. Ryder and Noyes.
Grand Pianos furnished by Chickering.

TICKETS, FIFTY CENTS. RESERVED SEATS, ONE DOLLAR.

N. B.—It is hoped the entertainments will merit the patronage of the patriotic citizens of Lynn, as all the proceeds go to the Sanitary Aid Society, to help the needy sick and wounded soldiers. The free use of the hall is kindly given by the trustees, and the printers very generously do the printing gratis.

Let the above suffice for the ten thousand similar entertainments which were given in 1864 for the benefit of the soldiers. We may add that the Shakspeare Club of Lynn gave readings from time to time in the same behoof.

Associate members of the Sanitary Commission were appointed at an early date, in Troy, New York, and money and supplies to the value of about $7,000 have been sent direct from the city and vicinity. This is in addition to what has been done by the TROY SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY, B. H. Hall, Secretary, which was organized on the 19th of February, 1863. Its first year's receipts, in money, were nearly $3,800; seven thousand articles were manufactured and forwarded, of the estimated value of $7,000. During the second year, the society received $2,500 of the proceeds of the Albany Bazaar, and sent away articles worth $3,400. It has paid no rent, Dr. Wotkyns having provided a room without charge. The following table of receipts for 1863 speaks well for Trojan liberality:

Thanksgiving collections	$562 19	J. M. Warren & Co.	$120 00
Mrs. Betsey A. Hart	240 00	Mrs. George M. Tibbits	120 00
John F. Winslow	180 00	George M. Tibbits	120 00
From the performers of "The Rivals," Troy	134 00	Wm. Howard Hart	120 00
From proceeds of two evenings' entertainments in Schaghticoke, through Mr. Charles Perry	131 26	John A. Griswold	120 00
		John Flagg	120 00
		H. Burden & Sons	120 00
		Bills, Thayer & Knight	120 00

J. L. Thompson, Sons & Co	$100 00	Mrs. E. Seldon	$30 00
Mrs. H. H. Doughty	60 00	Hagar's Rebellion Concerts	27 42
J. B. Hart	60 00	L. A. Battershall	25 00
D. Southwick	60 00	Jonas C. Heartt	25 00
S. M. Vail	60 00	E. Proudfit	25 00
J. H. Willard	60 00	C. L. Tracy	25 00
R. A. Flood	50 00	W. L. Van Alstyne	25 00
Fuller, Warren & Co	50 00	G. H. Barnard	24 00
E. Thompson Gale	50 00	R. Peckham	24 00
H. N. Lockwood	50 00	John Anthony	20 00
Joseph H. Parsons	50 00	T. W. Blatchford	20 00
D. Thomas Vail	50 00	J. W. Freeman	20 00
C. J. Saxe	40 00	H. C. Lockwood	20 00
Fifth Baptist Church	36 40	Maullin & Cluett	20 00
Benjamin H. Hall	36 00	All others	397 66
Jesse B. Anthony	36 00		
Total			$3,783 93

It was not till early in 1863, that the necessity was felt in the extreme north for a home or lodge for soldiers passing through and temporarily detained. On the 1st of April such an establishment was opened in Boston by the Executive Committee of Boston Associates, at No. 76 Kingston Street. The second floor was fitted up, the sleeping-room containing at the outset twelve beds, forty-eight others, in successively added rooms, being gradually provided. The first applicant for aid, a soldier whose furlough had expired, and who had no means of returning to his regiment, was entertained on the 7th of the month. The following are the details of the aid rendered by this branch in the first eighteen months:

Furnished transportation, at government rate, to		9,623
" " paid by the Commission		219
" " by U. S. Quartermaster		934
" carriage within the city		4,075
" special attendance to their homes		100
" lodging		13,073
" meals (total number of meals, 34,440)		17,222
" clothing (total number of garments, 1,160)		550
" aid in arranging papers		182
" aid in obtaining pay		226
" medical advice		689
Wounds dressed		3,178
Sent to hospital		130
Referred to local Relief Associations		46
Re-enlisted		27
Deaths		6
Furnished undertaker's services		9
Back pay collected	$26,528	72

A Hospital Car Service between Boston and New York was established by the committee on the 2d of November, 1863, two first-class cars having been set apart and furnished for this purpose upon the line by way of Springfield and New Haven. Each car contained nine portable litter-beds, suspended by elastic bands; twelve folding hospital chairs; twelve ordinary seats; a hospital store-closet, supplied with medicines, stimulants, and the usual surgical and medical appliances, the means of cooking, and a wardrobe of hospital clothing. For a time, one of these cars left Boston and New York daily, in charge of a military hospital steward and nurse. The number of soldiers transported in one year was nearly twelve thousand, each man moved costing at the commencement, seventy cents—this including the outfit of the cars—and during the last month, hardly fourteen cents. The average cost per man during the year was twenty-two cents.

The whole expense of this special relief, including the home in Kingston Street, and the hospital car service, for eighteen months, was about $28,000; $10,000 of this sum was paid out of the proceeds of the Boston Sanitary Fair.

For nearly three years there was no organized soldiers' aid society in Cambridgeport, Massachusetts. There were seven religious associations, all more or less active in works of relief, but each pursuing its labors in its own way, and sending its supplies in this or that direction, without reference to the operations of others. Several efforts were made to unite the churches and induce them to act in concert, but failed. Early in 1864, three of the clergymen made an earnest attempt, and succeeded in effecting a thorough organization. The CAMBRIDGEPORT SOLDIERS' AID ASSOCIATION opened soon after with sixty members, and somewhat later numbered nearly three hundred. The offices were distributed as follows:

President,
MRS. J. M. S. WILLIAMS.

Vice-Presidents,
MRS. J. C. DODGE, MRS. C. A. SKINNER,
MRS. CHARLES SEYMOUR.

Corresponding Secretary,
MRS. H. O. HOUGHTON.

Recording Secretary,
MRS. W. W. WELLINGTON.

Treasurer,
MRS. J. M. CUTTER.

COMMITTEES AT LARGE.

Purchasing Materials,

Mrs. O. W. Waters, Mrs. J. K. Palmer, Mrs. Albert Vinal.

Recording,

Miss Sarah C. Bent, Miss Sarah C. Fisher, Miss Alice W. Bemis.

Packing,

Mrs. F. H. Manson, Mrs. W. P. Sampson, Mrs. G. P. Carter.

The society has depended entirely upon assessments, memberships, and church collections, and received some $3,000 during its first year. It has forwarded boxes to the Massachusetts state agent at Washington at the rate of about one a month, besides supplying the individual wants of Cambridge soldiers, whenever informed of them. The weekly meetings have been attended by from seventy to one hundred and ten ladies; others, unable to be present, have sent for work to be done at home, or, if unable to do this, have furnished clothing as a substitute for work.

The association, at an early date, introduced into its machinery a Home Relief Department, for the purpose of drawing to and absorbing within itself a Young Ladies' Circle, which had devoted itself during the previous winter to the work of clothing soldiers' children. It continued its labor of love, but as a branch and under the auspices of the association.

We have thus passed in review the principal Aid Societies in the country —a sufficient number, at any rate, to give a stranger, should these pages fall into a stranger's hands, a comprehensive idea of the occupation of the women of the land in war time. Hamlets so small that the postmaster-general does not know them—and, indeed, their own inhabitants do not know them by name, but only by number—the neighborhood of some half dozen houses, the village, the cluster of tenements around the mill or factory, the town, the city, the metropolis—all have been moved by one impulse, and, taking the mean of town and country, have given with surprising uniformity; that is, the average per man, woman, and child, certain obvious allowances being made, is nearly the same in the several states. History, mythology, and fable will be vainly ransacked by those who would find a parallel.

With the mere labor and application necessary for the creation of their supplies, the women and children have not always rested content. A blanket might not only hold warmth, but it might carry a message. In the earlier stages of the war, especially before stockings, shirts, and pillow-cases were needed and called for by the hundred thousand, it was a pleasant prac-

tice, on the part of the knitters and stitchers, to append, in writing, some homelike, encouraging, patriotic sentiment, either in prose or verse. Indeed, it is still the boast of some few circles that no article has ever left their rooms without its metrical word of counsel or sympathy. Calumniators have designated these rhymes as the work of the sewing-machine, or have intimated that the turning of a crank would produce as good. Let us see. Is there a soldier in the American army who would not find spiritual as well as physical comfort in stockings thus labelled:

> "Brave sentry, on your lonely beat
> May these blue stockings warm your feet;
> And when from war and camps you part,
> May some fair knitter warm your heart!"

Or in an indorsement like this:

"The fortunate owner of these socks is secretly informed, that they are the one hundred and ninety-first pair knit for our brave boys by Mrs. Abner Bartlett, of Medford, Mass., now aged eighty-five years. January, 1864."

Blankets, bandages, pillows, bottles, have all borne messages of consolation to the army, as a few examples, taken at random, will serve to show. A piece of paper bearing these words was pinned to a home-spun blanket:

"This blanket was carried by Milly Aldrich, who is ninety-three years old, down hill and up hill, one and a half miles, to be given to some soldier."

On a bed-quilt was pinned a card, saying:

"My son is in the army. Whoever is made warm by this quilt, which I have worked on for six days and almost all of six nights, let him remember his own mother's love."

On another blanket was this: "This blanket was used by a soldier in the war of 1812; it may keep some soldier warm in this war against traitors."

On a pillow was written: "This pillow belonged to my little boy, who died resting on it; it is a precious treasure to me, but I give it for the soldiers."

A pair of woolen socks told this story: "These stockings were knit by a little girl five years old, and she is going to knit some more, for mother says it will help some poor soldier."

On a box of lint was this record: "Made in a sick room, where the sunlight has not entered for nine years, but where God has entered, and where two sons have bade their mother good-by as they have gone out to the war."

On a bundle containing bandages was written: "This is a poor gift, but it is all I had. I have given my husband and my boy, and only wish I had more to give, but I haven't."

On some eye-shades were these words: "Made by one who is blind. Oh, how I long to see the dear old flag that you are all fighting under!"

Early in 1862, Miss Breckenridge and other ladies of Princeton, New Jersey, sent to Kentucky a large supply of hospital stores, among which was a quantity of currant wine, each bottle bearing a sentiment, of which the following are samples:

"Currant wine from Princeton, New Jersey. May it refresh you, brave men from Illinois."

"Forget not the invisible hand that leads you to victory."

"New Jersey extends her hand to you, brave Tennesseans."

"This wine was made on the battle-field of Princeton, New Jersey, not far from where Washington led his army on to victory. May it bear to you refreshing, invigorating, healing virtues, is the prayer of the one who made it."

"Currant wine for our brave defenders. The Lord thy God will not fail thee, nor forsake thee."

A barrel of hospital clothing, sent from Conway, Massachusetts, was made to declare, by its label, that "it contained a pair of socks knit by a lady who is ninety-seven years old on the 24th of this month. She is ready and anxious to do all she can."

The yarn, the heart, the hand, the love, the dreams and prayers referred to in the following verses, all came from a border state:

"Fold them up, they are warm and soft
As the delicate knitter's heart and hand,
A pair of soft, blue woolen socks,
And love knit in with every strand.

More than this, there are dreams and prayers
Wove in like a mystic, golden thread—
Dreams that may stir a soldier's heart,
And prayers to bless a dying head.

It is not vain, it is not vain,
For love is blest, and prayer is strong,
To move the Arm that surely guides
The breasts that stem the tide of wrong.

And those who, praying, still believe,
Shall know the strength of human will;
They dream prophetic histories,
And through their faith their hopes fulfil."

From time to time the societies received gifts of linen older than the government it was given to save; sometimes this linen was merely aged, sometimes absolutely historic. The New Haven Society received a sheet marked "J. * E.;" and this meant that it had belonged in other days to Jehosaphat and Elizabeth Starr. Jehosaphat had married Elizabeth in 1734, in Guilford, and the sheet was doubtless one hundred and thirty years old. Two of these heirlooms had descended to Mr. Henry B. Starr, and one by one he parted with them, probably in the only manner he could have been induced to give them up.

In 1812, Mrs. Mary Witmer, of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, spun a quantity of flax and wove a number of yards of linen cloth. She lived to scrape her linen into lint, in 1862.

The ladies of Brooklyn had called for bandages upon news of a sanguinary battle, and received a package accompanied by the following note:

"Friends of the Relief Commission: It may not be uninteresting to you to know that some of the pieces of old linen left by me at your office this morning are very venerable by reason of age.

"A hundred and fifty years ago, among the Ochill hills, in Scotland, and at the open window of a farm-house of that locality, the passer-by might have seen a young, blooming lassie working merrily at her spinning-wheel, preparing for the most eventful change in the life of any one; in short, she was spinning sheets and towels for her own future use.

"Little did that young woman dream, as she merrily drove her wheel, that her handiwork would be used in 1864 to bind up the wounds of heroic men, who stand and fight for freedom in days of danger; yet such is the case, and I thought that you might be pleased to know the fact."

One of the less obvious influences of the Soldiers' Aid Societies has been so forcibly stated in the pages of the Atlantic Monthly, that we cannot forbear quoting the passage:

"Many a one could have wished to say to every soldier as he went forth to the war, 'Remember, that, if God spares your life, in a few months or a few years you will come back, not officers, not privates, but sons and husbands and brothers, for whom some home is waiting and some human heart throbbing. Never forget that your true home is not in that fort, beside those frowning cannon, not on that tented field amid the glory and power of military array, but that it nestles beneath yonder hill, or stands out in sunshine on some fertile plain. Remember that you are a citizen yet, with every instinct, with every sympathy, with every interest, and with every duty of a citizen.'

"Can we overestimate the influence of these associations, of these Soldiers' Aid Societies, rising up in every city and village, in producing just such a state of mind, in keeping the soldier one of us—one of the people? Five hundred thousand hearts following with deep interest his fortunes—twice five hundred thousand hands laboring for his comfort—millions of dollars freely lavished to relieve his sufferings—millions more of tokens of kindness and good will going forth, every one of them a message from the home to the camp: what is all this but weaving a strong network of alliance between civil and military life, between the citizen at home and the citizen soldier? If our army is a remarkable body, more pure, more clement, more patriotic than other armies—if our soldier is everywhere and always a true-hearted citizen—it is because the army and soldier have not been cast off from public sympathy, but cherished and bound to every free institution and every peaceful association by golden cords of love. The good our Commissions have done in this respect cannot be exaggerated; it is incalculable."

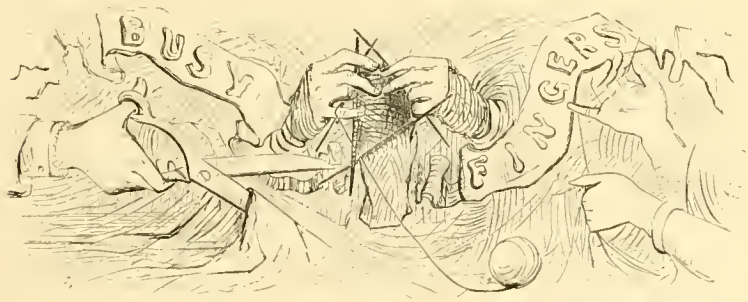
The same idea was developed by Dr. Lieber in a late address. Many of our citizens, he said, were in constant apprehension of the appearance of some destroyer of our liberties; of the apparition of The Man on Horseback; of some bold soldier and bad man who should disperse the members of the Short Session as Cromwell did those of the Long Parliament. But no such despot had come, and there was no evidence of any temper in the army of which he might take advantage, if any such existed. And the reason was that the American is a citizen first and always, and a soldier but for a few years. And though absent in camp and surrounded by no influences but those of war, the constant messages from home and the unceasing evidence of interest from family and friends, lead him to prize his privileges as a citizen far too high to enter into any unlawful schemes of ambition, or to become the tool of any military pretender.

One point remains to be alluded to before we dismiss this subject of soldiers' aid. We shall have occasion, in our summary at the close of the volume, to take the ground that not more than half of the supplies and stores collected throughout the country have ever been recorded; that is, that fully half have been employed in such a way as to preclude their entering into any general account. The various commissions keep careful registries of every thing which passes through their hands; but stores disbursed independently by this aid society and that relief association throughout the country are not added up in one aggregate, as there is no means of doing it. We have already seen many examples of this, especially in the first year. From among

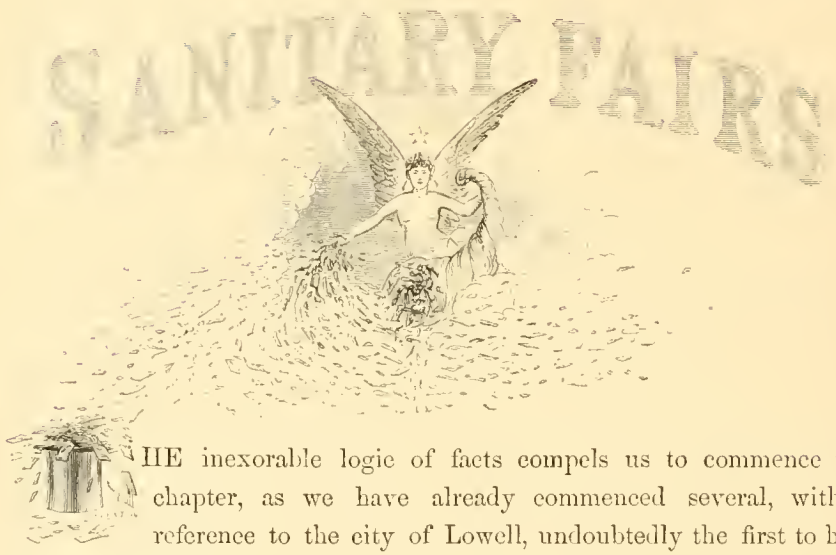
numerous more remarkable cases we select the following fact, which shows, by implication, how much must have been irregularly done:

At the close of the year 1864, the officers of the Sanitary Commission of New Jersey made up an elaborate schedule of the contributions, in money and in kind, of every town and neighborhood in the state. They had received, it appeared, from the large and flourishing town of New Brunswick no supplies whatever, and only $44 in cash. The Christian Commission had received nothing. Does it follow that New Brunswick had done nothing, therefore? Not at all; but it had done its work independently. The records of the New Brunswick Aid Society, Isabella Tannahill, Secretary, show that up to the date of the making of the schedule just mentioned they had received $4,030, from donations, memberships, lectures, and concerts; and that they had sent sixteen thousand articles to regimental hospitals, to battle-fields, and to the state agency at Washington. A state of facts to which New Brunswick furnishes the clue should be distinctly borne in the reader's mind.

The aid societies have not only done the steady, plodding, summer and winter work which the object in view required of them, but they have from time to time held, or have taken a prominent part in, certain high festivals of philanthropy called Sanitary Fairs, and we now proceed to the description of these, in the order of their occurrence, believing that we can thus obtain a better insight into the souls of the people, and better pluck out the heart of their mystery, than in any other manner.



CHAPTER VI.



THE inexorable logic of facts compels us to commence this chapter, as we have already commenced several, with a reference to the city of Lowell, undoubtedly the first to hold a fair for the benefit of the Sanitary Commission. True, it was not upon the same scale, relatively, as that of those that succeeded it; but the great element of rivalry did not come into play, as it was not known or imagined that the example would be followed. Moreover, the idea is every thing; and the idea that lay at the foundation of the Lowell fair was absolutely the same as that which, expanded and improved upon, formed the basis of those of Chicago, Boston, and the other fair-holding cities. The following statement is furnished by an eye-witness and participator:

"On the evening of the 24th of January, 1863, a score of ladies assembled at the house of a gentleman in Lowell, at the request of his daughters, to consider the expediency of holding a fair in aid of the Sanitary Commission. At first it was only intended to make it a neighborhood affair; but as they talked the cause inspired them with deeper interest and stronger faith, and before they separated they had not only decided to ask the co-operation of every religious society in the city, Protestant and Catholic, but a notice was written for the city papers, requesting all persons interested to meet at a place specified on the following Tuesday. A large number of ladies and gentlemen responded

to the call; a plan was drawn up; an executive committee, composed of nine gentlemen and six ladies, chosen. Committees, with a chairman for each, were appointed for each department—decorations, finances, refreshments, flowers, music, printing, &c., &c., each to hold separate meetings and report to the executive. In four weeks from the day when the first meeting was called, without a dollar in hand or an article prepared, the first sanitary fair in the United States was opened—a fair which, for harmony of action, beauty of decorations, system and order of management, and perfection of its financial arrangements, has never been excelled, if equalled."

In acknowledging the receipt of the proceeds, Dr. Bellows wrote: "The zeal and liberality of your community have been conspicuous in every turn of the war. Your repeated contributions to our stock of supplies had not led us to anticipate such a splendid addition as you now offer. You would have been up to the average, if you had stopped where you were. You will make it very difficult for any community—this side of the Rocky Mountains—to keep pace with you, now that you pour into our treasury $4,850."

How just and apposite it was that Lowell, which had given the first blood and buried the first victims, should have made the first concerted effort towards stanching other blood and aiding other martyrs. The whirligig of time doth indeed bring in his revenges.

The second festival for the benefit of the soldiers was held in Chicago, in October, 1863. The initiative was taken by Mrs. A. H. Hoge and Mrs. D. P. Livermore, associate managers of the Northwestern Branch of the Sanitary Commission—ladies whose humanity, zeal, and labors have raised them to the highest places in the annals of philanthropy. Their colleagues, as associate managers, were Mrs. E. C. Henshaw, of Ottowa, Illinois, and Mrs. J. S. Colt, of Milwaukee. The members of the Northwestern Branch were as follows:

President,
E. B. McCagg.

Vice-President,
Rev. Wm. W. Patton.

Recording Secretary,
H. E. Seelye.

Corresponding Secretary,
Cyrus Bentley.

Treasurer,
E. W. Blatchford.

Committee,
Wesley Munger, B. F. Raymond, J. K. Botsford.

This branch of the commission had already sent to the field thirty thousand boxes of hospital stores, of the estimated value of $1,500,000, and

its treasury needed replenishing. The ladies consulted their colleagues, the gentlemen of the commission, and, the idea being approved, issued and distributed throughout the Northwest ten thousand copies of a not over-sanguine circular, in which the sum of $25,000 was mentioned as the limit of their hopes. In one day the industrious laborers mailed seventeen bushels of letters and documents, all relative to the proposed fair. The co-operation of the press and the clergy was earnestly invited. The effect was soon apparent throughout the interested district; meetings were held, towns and villages were pledged for large amounts by their enthusiastic delegates; and in the mean time gifts of all sizes began to arrive, pianos, wringing-machines, wax work, stoves, hides, ploughs, nails, coal oil, native wine, pin-cushions, and cameos. Such was the avalanche of offerings, we are told, that the fate of Tarpeia seemed to threaten the ladies forming the committee of reception.*

On the 27th of October, inauguration day, the courts adjourned, the banks and post-office closed their doors, the public schools kept holiday; for once the whole machinery of the bustling city stood still. The procession which opened the ceremonies was an amazing illustration of the spirit of the teeming country of the West. One feature of it was peculiar to the soil—the delegation from Lake County, one hundred wagons laden to overflowing with the produce of the garden and the farm. Potatoes, blue, pink, and brown, in heaps; onions, with the silver skin; squashes, which must have known of their destiny in the early spring, so big with fate were they; cabbages, beets

* The Executive Committee of the Chicago Fair was composed of the following ladies:

Mrs. A. K. Hoge, Chicago.
" D. P. Livermore, "
" O. E. Hosmer, "
" W. E. Franklin, "
" I. N. Arnold, "
" J. C. Haines, "
" Follansbee, "
" Jas. Bowen, "
" Dr. Bird, "
" Ambrose Foster, "
" Robinson, "
" N. Ludington, "
" E. Allen, "
" Dr. Hamilton, "
" J. Medill, "
" E. H. Haddock, "
" Hamilton, "
" L. S. Cowdrey, "
Miss Edwards, "
Mrs. Tilton, Springfield, Ill.
" E. P. Selby, " "
" E. H. Little, Freeport, Ill.
" E. C. Henshaw, Ottawa, Ill.
Mrs. S. L. P. Jones, Monmouth, Ill.
" Gov. Harvey, Madison, Wis.
" Gov. Salomon, " "
" Dr. Carr, " "
Miss Lottie Illsley, " "
Mrs. L. Fisher, Beloit, Wis.
" J. H. Turner, Berlin, Wis.
" J. S. Colt, Milwaukee, Wis.
" Judge Hubbell, " "
Miss Emma Brown, Ft. Atkinson, Wis.
Mrs. Bela Hubbard, Detroit, Mich.
Miss Valeria Campbell, "
Mrs. E. Eldred, "
Miss M. Mahan, Adrian, Mich.
Mrs. Cassick, Jackson, Mich.
" Rankin, Flint, Mich.
" Col. Lumbard, Chelsea, Mich.
" Lyman, Grand Rapids, Mich.
" N. H. Brainard, Iowa City, Ia.
" Dr. Ely, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
" J. C. May, " "
" Gov. Ramsey, Minnesota.
" Wright, Waukegan, Ill.

THE LAKE COUNTY DELEGATION.

and turnips, and the whole anti-scorbutic fraternity; barrels of cider, kegs of beer, and astride of the kegs, perched upon the barrels, and rolling among the onions, were boys by the cart-load, Northwestern boys, boys from Lake County. The wagons were driven to the Sanitary Commission rooms, where they were unladen, the crowd acting as stevedores. This magnificent harvest-home brought tears to the eyes of many a spectator, and would have done, doubtless, had the onions been parsnips.

One of the most interesting donations to the Chicago Fair was the original manuscript of the Proclamation of Emancipation. President Lincoln said, in his letter accompanying the document, "I had some desire to retain the paper; but if it shall contribute to the relief and comfort of the soldiers, that will be better." It was bought for $3,000 by T. B. Bryan, President of the Chicago Soldiers' Home; and we shall have to tell, in another place, of the goodly fund the proclamation has been the means of securing to the institution.

The management and operations of the Dining Hall were so thoroughly characteristic of the West that they merit description in detail. The city was carefully canvassed for donations of articles of food; a record was made of all who would contribute, of what they could furnish, and of the days upon which they would send it. The aggregate supply for each day was thus

ascertained. Cooked meats were also received from without the city. Michigan gave enormous quantities of the finest fruit; four fifths of this were sent to the hospitals. Game, roasted and carefully packed, came from Grundy County, Illinois. Hereafter, when we complain of what Grundy says, let us remember what Grundy did. Elgin supplied the milk, holding a monopoly at which no one grumbled. The ladies of Dubuque, learning that on certain days there would be a deficiency of poultry, hastened home, sent their best shots to the woods, and the fiercest raiders to the hen-coops. The threatened scarcity was averted by the timely arrival of one hundred roast turkeys, two hundred ducks, and as many chickens. That these were sent hot to the express car we can readily believe; but when we are told, as we are, and in print, too, that they were brought to the table from the car smoking hot, as if they had just left the spit, we hesitate. We are reminded of that great traditional culinary mystery of the four-and-twenty blackbirds, which, when baked, and, doubtless, "smoking hot," as soon as the pie was opened at once began to sing.

Fourteen tables were set in the dining hall, with accommodations for about three hundred guests at once. Each table was reset four or five times daily. Six ladies were appointed to take charge of each table during the fair, two of whom presided daily—one to pour out coffee, the other to maintain a general supervision. These ladies were the wives of Congressmen, professional men, clergymen, editors, merchants, bankers, millionaires—none were above serving at the soldiers' dinners. Each presiding lady furnished the table linen and silver for her own table, and added such decorations and delicacies as her taste suggested or she could secure from her friends. "The waiters were the young ladies of the city—neat-handed, swift-footed, bright-eyed, pleasant-voiced maidens, who, accustomed to being served in their own homes, transformed themselves for the nonce, for the dear sake of the suffering soldiers, into servants. Both the matrons who presided and the pretty girls who served were neatly attired in a simple uniform of white caps and aprons, made, trimmed and worn to suit the varied tastes and styles of the wearers."

The North American Review thus discourses upon certain features of the Chicago Fair:

"For fourteen days the fair lasted, and every day brought re-enforcements of supplies and of people and purchasers. The country people, from hundreds of miles about, sent in upon the railroads all the various products of their farms, mills, and hands. Those who had nothing else sent the poultry from their barnyards; the ox or bull or calf from the stall; the title-deed

of a few acres of land; so many bushels of grain, or potatoes, or onions. Loads of hay, even, were sent in from ten or a dozen miles out, and sold at once in the hay-market. On the roads entering the city were seen rickety and lumbering wagons, made of poles, loaded with a mixed freight—a few cabbages, a bundle of socks, a coop of tame ducks, a few barrels of turnips, a pot of butter, and a bag of beans—with the proud and humane farmer driving the team, his wife behind in charge of the baby, while two or three little children contended with the boxes and barrels and bundles for room to sit or lie.

"Such were the evidences of devotion and self-sacrificing zeal which the Northwestern farmers gave, as, in their long trains of wagons, they trundled into Chicago, from twenty to thirty miles' distance, and unloaded their contents at the doors of the Northwestern Fair, for the benefit of the United States Sanitary Commission. The mechanics and artisans of the towns and cities were not behind the farmers. Each manufacturer sent his best piano, plough, threshing-machine, or sewing-machine. Every form of agricultural implement and every product of mechanical skill was represented. From the watchmaker's jewelry to horse-shoes and harness; from lace, cloth, cotton and linen, to iron and steel; from wooden and waxen and earthen ware to butter and cheese, bacon and beef: nothing came amiss, and nothing failed to come, and the ordering of all this was in the hands of women. They fed in the restaurant under the fair, at fifty cents a meal, fifteen hundred mouths a day, for a fortnight, from food furnished, cooked, and served by the women of Chicago; and so orderly and convenient, so practical and wise were the arrangements, that, day by day, they had just what they had ordered and what they counted on, always enough, and never too much. They divided the houses of the town, and levied on No. 16 A street, for five turkeys, on Monday; No. 37 B street, for twelve apple-pies, on Tuesday; No. 49 C street, for forty pounds of roast beef, on Wednesday; No. 23 D street was to furnish so much pepper on Thursday; No. 33 E street, so much salt on Friday.

"In short, every preparation was made in advance, at the least inconvenience possible to the people, to distribute in the most equal manner the welcome burden of feeding the visitors at the fair, at the expense of the good people of Chicago, but for the pecuniary benefit of the Sanitary Commission. Hundreds of lovely young girls, in simple uniforms, took their places as waiters behind the vast array of tables, and everybody was as well served as at a first-class hotel, at less expense to himself, and with a great profit to the

fair. It is universally conceded that to Mrs. Livermore and Mrs. Hoge, old and tried friends of the soldier and of the Sanitary Commission and its ever-active agents, are due the planning, management, and success of this truly American exploit."

THE CHICAGO FAIR DINING HALL.

The Curiosity Shop had this peculiarity about it, that it occupied a court-room, and that, to make room for it, court was adjourned for a fortnight, the adjourning judge giving his services to the ladies. The hall was draped with flags, fourteen captured from the rebels being conspicuous. A counter running through the centre was covered with trophies, guns, bowie-knives, swords, shells, shackles, camp-stools, all of which had a history. There was, of course, a fragment of the Constitution, and a morsel of the Charter Oak. Aquanama, a chief of the Menominees, sent his photograph, and his daughter, Emma, three bags made by herself. There were minerals, shells, iron, copper, silver; a snuff-box that had crossed in the Mayflower; a copy of the first Bible printed in America; and bracelets detached from a gigantic Indian skeleton, but just exhumed.

In the Art Gallery were collected the best works in Chicago, lent for exhibition by their owners. Church, Boutelle, Kensett, Rossiter, Angelica Kauffman, G. H. Hall, Healy, Gifford, Cropsey, Cranch, were worthily represented. Some raspberries, neatly done up in a leaf, by Hall, and suspended by a nail,

attracted the notice of a child, who so asked for them and so cried for them that he had to be taken from the room. The authorized "History of the Northwestern Fair" wishes the reader to infer that the child was a judge of fruit, and thus indirectly paid the artist a high compliment. Why not believe him a judge of pictures, and thus compliment the artist still more? He may have been an epicure, but it is quite as easy to believe him a connoisseur; and a little boy weeping because his father denies him a masterpiece, certainly offers as pleasant a sight as an urchin crying for raspberries. The success of this exhibition may be gathered from the fact that the gallery remained open a fortnight after the close of the fair, and that the whole expenses were defrayed by the sale of catalogues!

A series of entertainments, rehearsed for the occasion, were given in the evening at Metropolitan Hall, Mrs. Livermore being deputed to preside over the department of public amusements. First, a concert by two hundred children dressed in white and crowned with flowers, whose every song was encored; second, an exhibition of tableaux upon a revolving platform; third, another series of tableaux by a party from Detroit; then a concert; after that an olio of readings and recitations; then a promenade concert, more tableaux, and, finally, two lectures. Nearly $4,500 were realized by these well-spent evenings at Metropolitan Hall.

"The Volunteer," a daily evening newspaper, edited by Mr. Frank D. Carley, and sold by young maidens acting as colporteurs—the authorized history says "newsboys"—paid its own way and $377 besides. We are perhaps indebted to it for the preservation of the following incidents of the fair, which are worth preserving a little longer:

A small sum of money was found in the pocket of a soldier who had died in a southwestern hospital, and was forwarded to his sister at home. Unwilling to apply these few dollars to any ordinary use, she purchased with them a quantity of zephyr worsted, and with her own hands knit an afghan, offered it to the fair, and had the satisfaction of seeing it sold for $100.

A negro woman, who had made her way north from Montgomery, Alabama, brought her offering to the fair, saying to the secretary: "Please, Missus, may dis sheet, what I got wid my own money, and stitched wid my own hands, be sold for de Union sojers?" The sheet was sold for a price which would have been liberal for a shawl.

Five barrels of potatoes came to the fair from Como, Illinois, the result of the summer's farming of six young ladies, who had planted, hoed, and dug them.

Geo. H. Harlow, of Pekin, Illinois, who had dedicated a portion of his garden to the army, sent the entire yield to the fair,—eleven bushels of potatoes.

J. W. Durfee, of Quincy, Illinois, planted two acres of ground with soldier potatoes, and sent the whole crop to the fair, reserving from it, as likely to bear a blessing with them, the small ones for seed.

The aggregate of children's hoards, gathered from tin boxes, savings' banks, and stockings, amounted to several hundred dollars.

Mrs. Lucinda Brewer, of Sterling, Illinois, a lady in her seventy-eighth year, gave eight work-baskets, twenty pin-cushions, and twelve iron-holders, made from a bedquilt seventy-two years old, all the work of her own hands. Mrs. Mary Holbrook, one year older than Mrs. Brewer, and of the same town —which may well be named Sterling—gave three pairs of stockings and two pairs of mittens, knit with her own fingers. Mrs. Lucy Brown, of Norwich, Connecticut, gave a pair of socks, the sixtieth made by herself since the war began. Mrs. Richards, of New York, eighty years of age, sent an afghan, the product of her own busy fingers and discriminating taste.

Calender Ditter, a private in the Sixth Minnesota, contributed a specimen of what he called jack-knife jewelry, in the form of a pin thus composed: the pink centre whittled from a muscle-shell found in the Red River of the North; the octagon from a buffalo horn, picked up near Devil's Lake; the white from a muscle-shell found on the banks of the Cheyenne; and the outer border from a buffalo horn, found near the head-waters of the James. "Accept it," wrote private Ditter, "and make the most of it."

A soldier, who had given one leg and one arm to his country, employed the remaining foot and hand in weaving a basket of Lake Superior osiers.

The Rev. Mrs. Isaiah Hauser, who resided at Bijnour, nine hundred miles inland, northwest from Calcutta, sent to the fair a package of silkworms' eggs, and a skein of floss of her own manufacture. Mrs. Hauser, it seems, was the wife of a Methodist missionary, and lived in the district which was the scene of Nena Sahib's rebellion. She carried on a silk-growing establishment, for the purpose of giving employment to orphans in the care of the mission. Eggs laid at Bijnour, sent prepaid across the ocean, exhibited at Chicago! They were bought by a gentleman, who, doubtless, remembered the days of the morus multicaulis, and who promised to let the world know if eggs from India would flourish in Indiana.

With a soldier's story of a raffle we conclude our catalogue of incidents. "A brave fellow from Chickamauga, who had lain for weeks in the hospital,

came home to Illinois to recover his health and heal his wounded and almost useless limb. His wife had come from her country home to Chicago to meet him, and to help him complete his journey. He said to her, 'Mary, I must go to that fair, if it takes my last dollar. I think I have one left.' With the help of his wife and his crutches he entered the bazaar, and, as he said, 'was dazzled with its brightness and carried away with its enthusiasm.' It was an amazing contrast to the battle-field, hospitals, and barracks he had left behind. The glittering pagoda in the centre of Bryan Hall attracted him, as it did every one. An elegant cake-basket was being sold in eighteen shares, at one dollar a share. 'I'll take a chance for you, Mary,' said the wounded hero, and a half shadow fell over the face of his wife, as she saw his last dollar go. The shares were all sold—the drawing commenced, and to our wounded brave from Chickamauga was delivered the cake-basket. Such delight as there was over the good luck of the wounded soldier! 'I thought the ladies would have carried me on their shoulders, when my name was called as the lucky one,' said the happy fellow afterwards, when telling the story, 'they were so glad I drew the cake-basket—God bless 'em!'"

The Chicago Fair brought into the treasury exactly three times as much as the most sanguine had dared to hope. To the Women of the Prairie be the credit, as is most justly due.

ELLSWORTH ZOUAVE DRILL.

The following are the footings of the various departments of the fair, and the grand total:

Total cash receipts	$22,083 97
Admissions and sales	41,423 25
German department, Mrs. Governor Salomon, of Wisconsin	3,799 95

Net proceeds of the sale of "The Volunteer," Fair Newspaper	$377 15
Art Gallery receipts	3,726 75
Dining Hall receipts	6,409 23
Metropolitan Hall Entertainments	4,419 10
Proceeds of Ellsworth Zouave Drill	141 00
Sale of the original manuscript of the Proclamation of Emancipation, contributed by Abraham Lincoln	3,000 00
Supplies not used and sent to the army, market value	4,665 61
Total	$90,048 01
Deduct expenses	11,365 12
Net proceeds	$78,682 89

The following list gives a fair idea of the variety and value of the contributions of goods, and of the extent to which an interest in the enterprise had spread:

ILLINOIS.

Workmen on Rock Island R. R., Northwestern R. R., Illinois R. R., Stemmetz H. R. R., one steam engine	$500 00	J. A. Smith, furs	$50 00
Peter Dwine, boiler, &c	500 00	Mrs. Eben Higgins, afghan	75 00
S. M. Fassett, card-pictures, photographs, &c	155 00	H. W. Austin, hardware	55 00
Eagle Works Manufacturing Co. (every workman subscribing), one steam engine	500 00	E. Bixby, hardware	50 00
H. B. Mason, 80 acres of land	400 00	Geo. E. Gerts & Co., brushes	60 00
G. A. Taylor, 160 acres of land	500 00	A. Ortmayer, saddles	58 00
Alanson Reed, piano and organ	725 00	Palmer & Plamondel, grain-separator	90 00
Root & Cady, piano	500 00	Collins & Burgie, stoves	86 00
Phaeton buggy from Novelty Carriage Works; goats from Hon. John D. Sargent of Durant, Iowa; harness, from J. H. Williamson, and miniature barn from Robert McClure	300 00	Alderman G. Himrod, stove	88 00
Barnum Brothers toys	50 00	H. R. Caberey, embroideries	76 00
Zenas Cobb & Son, plough	75 00	Fairbanks, Greenleaf & Co., scales	300 00
James H. Hoes, silver-plated ware	80 00	A. Booth, oysters	150 00
Mrs. J. B. Drake, clock	60 00	Baxter & Co., millstones	200 00
Nowlin & McElwain, silver-plated ware	75 00	Easter & Gammon, mower	150 00
Jessup, Kennedy & Co., silver-plated ware	50 00	W. W. Kimball, parlor organ	110 00
Burley & Tyrrell, china	56 50	C. H. McCormick & Bro., raker	165 00
		Chicago Gas Light and Coke Co.	163 75
		Thomas S. Dickerson, scales	100 00
		J. T. Ryerson, thresher	125 00
		Bowen Brothers, saddlery, &c.	170 00
		Giles, Brother & Co., clock	100 00
		Peter Schuttler, lumber wagon	95 00
		Lafflin, Smith & Bois, gunpowder	104 00
		Fuller, Warren & Co., stove	150 00
		Jewett & Root, stoves	125 00
		A. H. Blackall, coffee	100 00
		W. R. Wood, cloak	70 00
		Mrs. Mahlon Ogden, doll	50 00

W. B. Keen & Co., books..... $50 45
Scanlon & Brothers, candy.... 56 00
Fuller, Finch & Fuller, drugs.. 90 00
Wright, confectioner..... 50 00
Fargo & Bill, boots..... 50 00
Gilette, Whitney & Co., boots.. 50 00
A. D. Tittsworth & Co., clothing 70 00
Scott & Keene, coat..... 50 00
Wm. Ross & Co., silk dress.... 50 00
Mrs. Stowe, bonnet..... 50 00
Mrs. Masson, bonnet 50 00
H. Cook & Co., oysters..... 200 00
Mr. Peeke, a Magdalen..... 200 00
R. F. Reed, picture..... .... 100 00
Singer Manufacturing Co., sewing-machines 152 00
J. Connell & Co., sewing-machines 160 00
Mr. Aiken, knitting-machine... 75 00
Unity Church, fancy goods 400 00
Ladies of the Clifton House.... 80 00
A. H. Hovey and family, goods, besides a cash donation..... 60 00
G. T. Healy, portrait of Daniel Webster, and other pictures.. 550 00
Mrs. Hobart, profit on books... 100 00
Barber & Hawley, Decatur, one mower, one harvester, &c.... 440 00
Mrs. J. H. Miller, Bloomington, wreath, one year in making 100 00
R. J. Bennet, Diamond Lake, 100 fine potatoes, many of them selling for $1 each..... 40 00
Citizens of Elk, 22 wagon-loads of produce..... 500 00
D. C. Scofield, Elgin, evergreen, 50 00
Citizens of Fremont, 20 loads of produce..... ... . 442 00
Madam J. S. Canfield and Mrs. M. Drake, together with the young women in the cloak room of Wm. Ross & Co., who gave the material, fancy goods made after business hours..... $160 00
Mrs. Senator Trumbull, photographic album, with autographs..... 60 00
Mrs. Wm. E. Doggett, album... 100 00
J. C. Carbutt, card pictures.... 50 00
Alfred H. Wise, Freeport, grain drill 80 00
Geo. W. Brown, Galesburg, and his workmen, one corn-planter, besides produce..... 52 00
D. H. Sherman, Goodale, wagon load of produce 103 00
Dillman & Co., Julien, reaper, &c..... 200 00
Farmers of Libertyville, 5 loads of produce..... 110 00
Charles H. Deere, Moline, 3 ploughs 80 00
Clark & Utter, Rockford, sugar-cane crusher..... 100 00
Thompson & Co., and their workmen, do., reaper, &c ... 145 00
J. T. Robertson, do., dressing-gown 75 00
Chas. M. Pike, Springfield, bust of Secretary Chase, &c..... 300 00
S. M. Coe, St. Charles, sewing-machine..... 85 00
Citizens of Warren, produce... 199 00
Citizens of Wauconda, produce. 248 00
Soldiers' Aid and Needle Picket Societies of Illinois, say..... 5,000 00

MICHIGAN.

Mrs. James, Grand Rapids, Turkish table..... ... .. $100 00
Soldiers' Aid Societies, say 900 00
C. B. Blair, Michigan City, 5 bbls. of cranberries $40 00

MINNESOTA.

Soldiers' Aid Societies, say $250 00

WISCONSIN.

Geo. Dyer & Co., Milwaukee, silver-plated buggy harness . $65 00
H. L. Broughton, Milwaukee, sewing machine $58 00

Mrs. G. W. Allen, Milwaukee, baskets and bouquet of immortelles, &c. $50 00
Sherwin, Norwell & Pratt, Milwaukee, silk dress, point lace handkerchief, &c. 105 84
Sexton Brothers, Milwaukee, dry goods 50 00
Mrs. Dunn, Milwaukee, bonnet and head-dress 60 00
Wells & Simonds, Milwaukee, clothing 50 00
Miss E. Miller, Milwaukee, hair bracelet 50 00
Blair & Persons, Milwaukee, silver-plated ware 40 00
Bradford Brothers, Milwaukee, dry goods 50 00
Bradley & Metcalf, Milwaukee, shoes 50 00
Mr. Van Cott, Milwaukee, plated ware $40 00
E. W. Skinner, Madison, sugar-cane mill 90 00
Mrs. B. H. Hopkins and other ladies of Madison, an afghan, worth 40 00
Citizens of Oshkosh, various articles 130 00
J. J. Case & Co., Racine, threshing-machine 450 00
Rev. John Reynard, Shullsburg, a large specimen of Galena iron pyrites and blende 150 00
Ladies of Shullsburg, a cabinet and collection of minerals, worth 700 00
George Esterly, White Water, reaper and mower 150 00
Soldiers' Aid Societies, say 3,000 00

PENNSYLVANIA.

Hortsman, Brother & Co., Philadelphia, presentation sword, belt, and sword-knot $200 00
Also, a set of embroidered regalia, I. O. of O. F. 100 00
D. Landreth & Son, Philadelphia, 100 boxes garden seed .. 200 00
Singer, Nimmick & Co., Pittsburgh, one cannon 150 00
Lyon, Shorb & Co., Pittsburgh, one sheet-iron turret 100 00
Also, one sheet of flange iron .. 130 00
Laughlin & Jones, Pittsburgh, nails 100 00
Spange, Chelfant & Co., Pittsburgh, nails 100 00
Wm. S. Haven & Co., Pittsburgh, blank-books and stationery 150 00
Citizens of Pittsburgh, fancy articles, &c 2,000 00
Bissell & Co., Pittsburgh, grate and fender 175 00
R. C. Townsend, Pittsburgh, rivets $60 00
Hailman, Rahm & Co., Pittsburgh, axles, carriage-springs, &c 73 00
Zug, Painter & Co., Pittsburgh, 20 kegs nails 110 00
McKnight & Co., Pittsburgh, 12 kegs nails 66 00
James Wood & Co., Pittsburgh, 20 kegs nails 100 00
Lloyd & Black, Pittsburgh, 19 kegs nails 104 50
Megraw's Banner, Pittsburgh, one box tobacco 50 00
H. Childs & Co., Pittsburgh, 5 boxes cotton batting 58 80
J. M. Spence, Pittsburgh, one velvet cloak 200 00
Miss Addison, Pittsburgh, engraving and oil painting 40 00
Trevor McClurg, Pittsburgh, 2 oil paintings 400 00

NEW YORK.

Alexander T. Stewart, New York, one India camel's hair shawl $800 00
Other articles 100 00
John H. Williams, New York, one proof copy of Church's picture of Niagara $50 00

Capt. Jay & Co., New York, Chinese and Japanese goods..	$300 00	Appleton & Co., New York, one set Encyclopedia, 16 vols....	$64 00
Hudson's Coffee Mills, New York, 100 lbs. best Java coffee.....	50 00	The American Watch Co., silver hunting Bartlett watch.....	60 00
Messrs. Meeker and Maidhof, New York, fancy goods.....	66 00	Daniel Ripley, New York, 200 lbs. Java coffee.....	100 00
Mrs. S. S. Osgood, New York, oriental album and cameo...	100 00	Carter & Brother, New York, books.....	50 00
		J. P. Hale, New York, piano...	500 00

IOWA.

Mr. Gabriel Carpenter, Cedar Rapids, lot in Cedar Rapids, No. 4 in block No. 10.....	$100 00	Mrs. L. Bellows, Lyons, case of wax flowers.....	$40 00
		Soldiers' Aid Societies, say.....	1,000 00

CONNECTICUT.

Ladies of Hartford, goods.. ...	$154 10	Miss E. C. Greene, Norwich, embroidered saddle.....	$100 00
Treat & Linsley, New Haven, one melodeon.....	200 00	Soldiers' Aid Society of Norwich	400 00

MASSACHUSETTS.

Chickering & Son, Boston, piano	$600 00	James M. Barnum, Boston, a large and valuable collection of china vases, cameos, albums, and curiosities.....	$500 00
Professors Agassiz and Longfellow, Cambridge, fine collections of their works.			

Chicago, at first satisfied with the result of her fair, but afterwards discontented with it, determined to try again. She held her second fair in May and June, 1865, of which, in time and place, we shall make due record.

The next fair, in order of date, was that of Boston, which opened on the 14th of December, 1863. As, however, we have not space to give the details of more than one fair in a city, and as the reasons why we should give the preference to the National Sailors' Fair, held in Boston in the fall of 1864, are too obvious to require mention, we make no further reference to the first, merely chronicling the fact that the net proceeds were about $146,000.* In the case of Chicago and Boston, the spirit of emulation was not called into play, while in that of Cincinnati and Brooklyn it very evidently was. The

* The figures are as follows:

Admission fees	$25,777 40
Sales, Exhibitions, Curiosity Shop, &c	127,881 57
Total receipts	$153,658 97
Deduct expenses	7,708 12
Net receipts	$145,950 85

This proportion of expenses to receipts is the smallest in the series.

later a fair in the series, the greater the momentum acquired. Had the New York fair been held first, no one can believe that it would have yielded a million and over. Boston and Chicago, the earliest in the list, were conscious of the disadvantages under which they labored; and both of them have held a second fair to make up for the confessed short-comings of the first. Count the two fairs as one, and Boston and Chicago have done as well as the best.

And now comes Rochester. The Aid Society of this city had considered the plan, during the summer of 1863, of securing a regular income by means of monthly subscriptions, and the city was divided into districts, that it might be effectually canvassed. It proved impossible, however, to find persons willing to undertake the thankless task. As every thing had been done in the way of concerts, lectures and entertainments, which seemed likely to produce favorable results, there seemed no device left, which had proved of service elsewhere, but a fair or bazaar; but the prevailing opinion was, that however successful schemes of this sort had been in Buffalo, &c., they would never do in Rochester. An incident occurred in September, however, which showed the absolute necessity of harmonizing conflicting views, and of buckling on the harness in earnest, and this incident was the discovery, on balancing the accounts, that there was a reserve in the treasury of exactly ONE CENT.

DISCOVERY OF A BALANCE OF ONE CENT.

The energy, zeal, and ingenuity, which had thus far lain dormant in the Rochester breast, now awoke to action. A standing committee on finance was appointed, whose duty it was to invent, devise, or otherwise procure, the means of raising money, and a Christmas fair was unanimously decided upon. Two ladies were sent to Buffalo, to take counsel with and advice from ladies who had labored successfully in a similar enterprise there. The Buffalo ladies placed at the disposal of their Rochester colleagues any properties and appliances remaining from their own bazaar; the use of Corinthian Hall was promised by its public-spirited proprietor; the Gas Company proffered illumination

without measure and without metre. Messrs. Sherlock & Sloan supplemented this generous proposal by another equally so—to furnish and put up the necessary fixtures to enable the now doubly gratuitous gas to burn, whether in single jet or in national coruscations. Three gentlemen, whose assistance, offered in days of discouragement, entitled them to the title of "Lafayettes of the cause," Messrs. Reynolds, Searle, and Wilder, commenced their artistic and patient labors; Messrs. Frost and Brothers (Jack of that name not being one of the firm), who dealt in trees and plants and flowers, offered to build and furnish a landscape from their nursery, and call it Fairy Land; the owner of the Rochester Athenæum lent it for an exhibition of pictures; Corinthian Hall was insured and the receipted bill handed in by a party of gentlemen; so that all concerned now felt that the ice of discouragement was broken up. "A vortex of interest was plainly perceptible, drawing the whole community into its whirling current; woe, now, to any adverse plans and purposes that ventured near the outer edge of this fatal maelstrom, for they were sure to be wrecked."

The principal committees of the Rochester Christmas Bazaar were thus composed:

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

Mrs. W. B. Williams, Chairman; Mrs. L. Farrar, Mrs. H. A. Brewster, Mrs. George P. Townsend, Mrs. L. Gardner, Mrs. A. S. Mann, Miss R. B. Long, Mrs. J. W. Bissell, Mrs. George H. Mumford, Mrs. O. Robinson, Mrs. L. C. Smith, and Mrs. H. L. Ver Valin.

BOOTH COMMITTEES.

Russian.—Mrs. George P. Townsend, Chairman; Misses E. Breck, M. Craig, Mrs. M. O. McCloskey, and Mr. T. Tone.

Turkish.—Mrs. C. F. Smith, Chairman; Mrs. J. H. Brewster, Mrs. J. Hart, and Mr. J. Ely.

Italian.—Miss E. L. Smith, Chairman; Misses F. Biden, E. Fulton, E. McKay, M. Seligman, and Mr. O. Palmer.

Irish.—Mrs. Hone and Mrs. Tone, Chairmen; Misses K. Allen, Brennan, Cunningham, K. Kearney, and Mr. Hone.

Yankee.—Mrs. M. Rochester, Chairman; Mrs. S. Ives, Miss M. Selden, and Mr. L. Ward.

Side Show.—Ald. George Darling, Lecturer. Showmen, Messrs. C. Pond, A. Taylor, and C. Upton.

National.—Mrs. A. S. Mann, Chairman; Mrs. J. Chamberlain, Mrs. R. Milliman, Mrs. George Peck, Mrs. S. W. Updike, Mrs. H. L. Ver Valin, Mrs. J. Ward, Mrs. E. F. Wilson, Misses E. Dwinelle, A. Dwinelle, L. Mitchell, K. Mitchell, J. Wilson, and Messrs. H. Huntington, F. Mitchell, and Master J. Bissell.

Shaker (included within the National).—Miss C. L. Rochester, Chairman; Misses S. Mather, K. Van Every, and Mr. Geo. Elwood.

Young America.—Mrs. B. Viele, Chairman; Jennie Brewster, Mary Chapman, Lilla Williams, Bella Strong, Mary Updike, Maggie Nichols, little Miss Fairchild, and Miss Morse.

Gipsey Tent.—Miss C. Guernsey, Chairman; Mrs. S. A. Canfield, Mrs. T. D. Kempton, Misses Wells, and E. Woodworth, and Mr. Woodworth.

Wigwam.—Mrs. J. Whitney, Chairman; Miss A. Talman, Mr. S. S. Partridge, and Mr. F. Talman.

English and Scotch.—Miss Alice Lucas, Chairman; Misses A. Reed, C. Whitney, L. Whitney, N. Williams, Mr. A. Williams, and Master Wilson.

German and Swiss.—Miss H. Mumford, Chairman; Mrs. W. Bush, Misses Schermerhorn and L. Selden, and Mr. F. A. Macomber.

Chinese.—Miss A. Hyatt, Chairman; Misses F. Baltzall, J. Hyatt, and L. Strong, Mr. H. Hyatt and J. D. Husbands, Jr.

French.—Mrs. W. H. Ward, Chairman; Mrs. L. W. Clark, Mr. A. Smith, Miss H. Ward, Mr. O. W. Perrin, and T. W. Whittlesey.

Fairy Land Booth.—Miss J. Selden, Chairman; Misses L. B. Northrop, E. Pitman, H. Tompkins, H. Johnson, and Mrs. W. W. Hegeman.

Confectionery.—Mrs. T. A. Newton, Chairman; and Mrs. Carter.

Cake and Cream.—Mrs. E. L. Pottle, Mrs. A. Morse, Mrs. E. T. Huntington, Mrs. J. D. Husbands, and Mr. E. L. Pottle.

COMMITTEE ON REFRESHMENTS.

Mrs. W. B. Williams, Chairman; Mrs. L. C. Smith, Mrs. E. T. Huntington, and Mrs. Amon Bronson, Chairmen of sub-committees.

The opening ceremonies took place on the evening of the 14th of December. Success is usually attested by a jam, and one fact will bear witness to the tremendous sensation created by the event. Two acres of people strove to be the first to pass the gate; and we are told, upon Rochester authority, that "their distracted and tumultuous individual experiences painfully showed what success they had had." Another authority declares the pressure to have been two hundred to the square inch.

The bazaar proper was divided into eight international booths, the Russian, Turkish, Italian, Irish, English and Scotch, German and Swiss, Chinese, and French, which occupied two sides of the hall; Fairy Land, a combination of evergreen, fruit, flowers and perfumery, filling the lower end, while the National Booth held the center of the upper end; on one side of this was the Yankee Booth with the Side Show in the corner; on the other side was the Childrens' Department, or Young America, the remaining corner being occupied by the Gipsey Tent and Wigwam. On the first few evenings the bazaar was opened in tableau, the tenants of the booths taking, and for some minutes maintaining, attitudes illustrative of their nationality and occupation: this idea, though theoretically good, proved practically unsound and was soon abandoned.

The Russian Booth was covered by a snow-capped dome, with ice-clad pines around it to enhance its suggestiveness. The thermometer here stood at zero. The occupants were clothed in a manner befitting the clime, and offered for sale such articles as are usually bought in cold weather—skates.

mittens, sleds, furs; as well, also, as such summer articles as were made of Russia leather.

In the Turkish Booth, surrounded by oriental trappings and attired in luxurious habits, sat or reclined, in happy indolence, the Grand Turk, smoking his narghile, the Sultana, the Circassian and the Greek. Italy, the next door, represented by Roman and Calabrian peasants in holiday attire, sold pictures, statuettes, and vases; farther on, ladies clad in white and green offered the productions of the Irish looms. England and Scotland came next, under the branching horns of the deer; here highland laddies and their lassies, attended, and, from time to time, serenaded by a bag-pipe, offered the wares of Britannia, with no Britannia ware among them. At the Swiss and German Booth, Santa Claus, attracted by evergreens and Christmas trees, had naturally fixed his head-quarters; and here his gifts were dispensed by Swiss and Hungarian peasants. Just on the other side of the partition, enthroned in glory, sat the majestic mandarin and the daughters of the moon; not too dignified, however, to dispose of the nimble fire-cracker or the refreshing hyson; beyond, was the vivacious Frenchman, assisted by madame and a lively grisette, incarnating the land and disposing of the knicknacks of the parlezvous.

Fairy Land was, as has been said, a landscape. There was a background of rocks and trees; a fountain playing against it; flowering plants bloomed in the foreground, wreaths of evergreen hung from ceiling to pillar, and birds of brilliant plumage perched upon the trees. Messrs. Frost furnished the trees and flowers, and they were combined into harmonious forms by a gentleman who must have foreseen he would be thenceforth known as the Otto of roses. Here was the Candy Arbor, much frequented by children; and hard by a pyramid of perfumery, where the odors of Araby proclaimed upon every package the sums in which they had been mulcted by the assessor of their district.

Crossing Corinthian Hall, we noticed, if it happened to be in the day-time, a number of tables, seating eight persons each, forming the restaurant department of the fair. Here, while we waited, young ladies waited, too. Rochester approved of their costume—and so doubtless would the gallant Earl of that name—consisting, as it did, of a red skirt, white apron and garibaldi, and blue peasant waist. An unscrupulous journal, known as the "Bazaar Bulletin," alluding to the graceful head-dress worn by these young persons, said that it "capped the climax." To call a lady's head her climax, is, perhaps, good and permissible; but is there not danger that we may soon hear of an

anti-climax from the same quarter, and be told that it means a lady's heel? Such license should be discouraged.

The red skirts worn by these young ladies were made of the flannel purchased, and to be afterwards used, for soldiers' shirts; in fact, each skirt was composed of two shirt bodies tacked together, to be separated and put to their legitimate use after the fair. It was justly thought in Rochester that no soldier would object to garments having such a history.

We have crossed Corinthian Hall, and stand before the National Booth. This was as large as any three of the international subdivisions; and ladies clad in red, white and blue, officiated at its free-trade altars. In a subordinate department, called the Shaker Group, Brother Broadbrim, aided by three sisters as demure as himself, dispensed the products of Lebanon industry, pennyroyal, willow ware, valerian, feather fans, and apple butter. Young America, personated by a minor major-general, offered juvenile fancy work, principally the gifts of boys and girls of his own age. Fortunes were told in the Gipsey Tent, and moccasins and bead bags disposed of in the Wigwam of the Sachem.

We have reserved all mention of the distinctive feature of the Rochester Bazaar for the end. This was the Yankee Booth, with a Side Show attached. The booth was administered by the firm of Jonathan Slick & Co., consisting of old Mrs. Slick and her three children, Jonathan, Sophronia, and Jerusha. Sophrony was the business manager; Jerushy, just returned from boarding-school, and having a soul above pursuits so grovelling, held herself aloof. The varied products of New England, of the class denominated notions, could be bought, seen, drunk, and eaten at this establishment; you might buy a jack-knife, see a cherry-colored cat, drink a glass of cider, and eat a doughnut. The animals exhibited at the Side Show were for the most part political caricatures, and the efforts of Mr. Darling, the showman, are described in the local chronicles as the very acme of humorous eloquence.

Outside of Corinthian Hall were three detached departments of the bazaar—the Art Gallery, the Stereopticon, and the Exchange Street Dépôt; the first an impromptu and beautiful collection of paintings and statuary; the second a suite of rooms for the sale of card photographs, of albums, of ambrotypes in carved and rustic frames, and for the exhibition of stereoscopic views; the third a store-house for the reception of such bulky articles as would have been out of place in Corinthian Hall. Appended is a statement of the profits of every booth and division of the fair:

Russian Booth	$178	60	Confectionary Department	126	31
Turkish Booth	275	36	Cake and Ice Cream Table	273	47
Italian Booth	104	87	General Refreshments	954	90
Irish Booth	444	00	Ticket Department	3,261	27
Yankee Booth and Side Show	804	05	"Bazaar Bulletin"	13	50
National Booth	1,130	56	Art Gallery	524	65
Shaker Department	161	00	Stereopticon	278	95
Young America	211	08	Exchange Street Dépôt	43	00
Gipsey Booth	151	40	Donations in cash	570	42
Wigwam	142	93	Sundry sales	167	10
English and Scotch Booth	508	00			
German and Swiss Booth	429	78	Total	$11,638	33
Chinese Booth	267	10	Deduct expenses	1,318	51
French Booth	468	05			
Fairy Land Booth	47	98	Net profit	$10,319	82

Thus the balance of one cent found in the treasury had been placed out at interest, and had yielded a return unparalleled in the annals of usury.

Encouraged by the success of the bazaar, it was decided during the following winter to have another, with this modification, that it should be called an Encampment, that the booths should be tents, that the policemen should be sentries, that the officers of the occasion should congregate at "Headquarters," and that a mounted cannon and a palisade of muskets should assist these martial accessories in imposing upon the credulity of visitors. Such an encampment was held, and a tented field was spread upon the floor of Corinthian Hall. Even Santa Claus became imbued with the military spirit; no longer descending chimneys like a burglar or visiting stockings like a ghost, he donned the stars of a major-general and camped out under canvas. The Side Show, which had helped to laugh out 1863, did as much for 1864, but it was done under the strong hand of military law. The Living Wax Work was similarly honored; and the visitor might, under proper restraint of the bayonet, hold a moment's converse with Lady Raleigh, worry Anne Page with curious inquiries as to the suit of Master Slender, or congratulate Molly Stark upon the general's gallantry at Bennington.

Armies have ere this been held fast by mud, fleets have been stranded by the storm; high water has swept away pontoons, and low water has left gunboats to stretch their seams upon the shoals. Camps have been flooded when the torrents have descended, and why should a Christmas Encampment claim immunity from the skies? "Oh!" exclaims the editor of the "Soldiers' Aid," "the weather was our most inveterate foe. King Boreas arrayed his cohorts vigorously and pertinaciously against us. Snow, rain, mud, sleet, wind, and cold were called into requisition, and operated in every conceivable manner

throughout the entire campaign to check our advance, cut off our supplies, and drive us from the field. That we were able to maintain our ground at all, under such circumstances, and still keep the good Aid Flag flying, is, we claim, a victory."

The net receipts of the Encampment fell somewhat short of $3,000; but let the blame, if any there be, rest upon the meteorological, not military, authorities.

From Rochester to Cincinnati, by the lightning train. But before speaking in detail of the Great Western Fair, the next of these festivals in order of time, a word or two are necessary upon the Cincinnati Branch of the commission, under whose auspices it was held.

In May, 1861, one of the United States marine hospitals, lately erected and not yet finished, was given to a board of ladies and gentlemen organized for the reception and care of sick and wounded soldiers. This building was stocked, and its operations carried on for four months, without cost to the country; in August, the medical director of the department took charge of it, and it has since been conducted by the government.

On the 27th of November, the Cincinnati Branch of the Sanitary Commission was formally organized at a meeting of the gentlemen who had received appointments as associate members, at the house of Dr. Mussey.* They immediately commenced their labors. A Central Ladies' Aid Society for Cincinnati was established, the co-operation of more than forty ladies' societies being thus secured in Hamilton county alone. They caused the camps and hospitals near Cincinnati to be subjected to inspection, and furnished all necessary relief. They were present in person at Perryville, Fort Donelson, and Shiloh, calling to their aid the services of the best physicians and surgeons of the

---

* The organization was as follows:

President,
R. W. Burnet.

Vice-Presidents,
Geo. Hoadly, Larz Anderson.

Recording Secretary,
S. J. Broadwell.

Executive Committee,
R. W. Burnet, Thomas G. Odiorne, Charles F. Wilstach.

Geo. K. Shoenberger, A. Aub, M. Bailey, Eli C. Baldwin, Joshua H. Bates, E. S. Brooks, A. E. Chamberlin, Rev. B. W. Chidlaw, Charles E. Cist, C. G. Comegys, M. D., Geo. F. Davis, Charles R. Fosdick, L. B. Harrison, James M. Johnston, B. F. Baker, David Judkins, M. D., Edward Mead, M. D., Geo. Mendenhall, M. D., W. H. Mussey, M. D., Henry Pearce, Elliot H. Pendleton, Chas. Thomas, Mark E. Reeves, E. Y. Robbins, all of Cincinnati; Charles Butler, of Franklin; James McDaniel, J. D. Phillips, R. W. Steele, of Dayton; David S. Brooks, of Zanesville.

Treasury, the First National Bank of Cincinnati.

city. They contributed to the equipment of thirty-two steamers running in Western waters, transporting supplies and bringing home the sick and wounded. The aid rendered on the Donelson field by the steamer "Allen Collier," chartered by the citizens and stocked by the commission, saved hundreds of lives. The Collier was the first steamer to ascend the Cumberland after the battle; the wounded were absolutely without medicines, the floating hospital having on board no chloroform, but two ounces of cerate, no meat, no wood, and neither a spoon nor a candlestick. The suffering alleviated by the arrival of a steamer laden with hospital supplies can be imagined.

The members of the Cincinnati Branch afterwards travelled thousands of miles on their errands of mercy; they aided the government in the establishment of eight hospitals in Cincinnati, and Covington, Kentucky; they suggested and assisted in the labor of converting Camp Dennison into a general hospital. They bought furniture, became responsible for rent and the pay of nurses, provided material for the supply-table, hired physicians, and in numberless ways secured that full and careful attention to the care and comfort of the soldier which, from inexperience, want of means, or the fear of responsibility, would otherwise, during the first and second years of the war, have been wanting. In May, 1862, they established a Soldiers' Home, where, up to the close of 1864, eighty thousand soldiers had been entertained, three hundred and seventy-two thousand meals having been furnished in that time. They interested themselves in obtaining a burial-place for Ohio soldiers in Spring Grove Cemetery, inducing the trustees to give one lot gratuitously, and the legislature to buy two others at a merely nominal price. All the soldiers who lie in the first lot were interred at the expense of the trustees.

Up to the time of holding the fair, the Cincinnati Branch had received and disbursed the following sums, excluding $3,000 which had been appropriated by the state and the city, with which, of course, we have nothing to do:

Donations from citizens of Cincinnati	$38,265 73
" " " Ohio	14,423 43
Sales of unconsumed rations at Soldiers' Home	2,175 52
Donations from citizens of California	15,000 00
Interest and premium on securities	5,655 00
Total	$75,519 68

The value of supplies received in kind during the same period was not far from $1,000,000.

LATE in the fall of 1863, the funds of the branch were running low and the calls for aid were by no means decreasing. The members began to look about them. The people were prosperous, their pockets were comfortably lined, but the difficulty appeared to be to get at them. What was wanted was an effective means of appeal. "Why," suggested "A Lady" in several of the daily papers, "Chicago has lately held what they call there a Sanitary Fair; why not have one in Cincinnati—only, of course, a much better one, a much finer one, and a much bigger one." The healthy competition existing between Cincinnati and Chicago is well known. So calls were issued, meetings held, and resolutions approved; pretty soon officers were elected, committees appointed, and a conference was had with the ladies, who had also been holding meetings and passing resolutions. The two segments speedily came together, and the papers and the mails very soon teemed with earnest appeals for assistance. Christmas was coming, and it was not long ere the sentiment of young Ohio was pretty unanimously this: "Give my present to the soldiers; I can wait and they can't." Thus the

bread was thrown upon the waters, and how it returned may be told in a word: there were more holiday presents bought than ever; but they were all bought at the fair.

The following officers for the Great Western Fair had now been appointed, and were hard at work:

President,
MAJOR-GENERAL W. S. ROSECRANS.

Vice-President,	*Second Vice-President*,
MAYOR HARRIS.	MRS. DR. MENDENHALL.
Treasurer,	*Corresponding Secretary*,
ROBERT W. BURNET.	JOHN D. CALDWELL.

Executive Committee,

EDGAR CONKLING,	D. T. WOODROW,
CHARLES REAKIRT,	BENJAMIN BRUCE,
CHARLES F. WILSTACH,	L. C. HOPKINS,
JAMES DALTON,	CHARLES E. CISH,
MRS. HOSEA,	MRS. W. F. NELSON,
MRS. JOSEPH TILNEY,	MRS. R. M. W. TAYLOR,
MRS. JOHN KEBLER,	MRS. STARBUCK,

MRS. JOSEPH GUILD.

Not long after, the chairmen of the various sub-committees reported progress. The Building Committee were erecting two mammoth edifices, four hundred feet long and sixty wide. Various halls, concert-rooms, etc., had been engaged, and preparations were in a forward state. The Committee on Transportation had made an arrangement with the railroad and steamboat companies by which the latter would sell, once a week, during the continuance of the fair, a round-trip ticket at half price, and give the whole to the fair; and this, besides carrying all packages for the fair gratuitously. The Committee on Finance had obtained about $5,000. The Committee on Entertainments had been promised a night at the Opera House, and the services of the Newport Military Band. The Committee on the Entertainment of Strangers were preparing to assume their hospitable duties. Every thing augured well; the population of the interior towns had been well stirred, nay, probed, by the thousands of circulars that had been sent them; the railroads were already beginning to groan; and the indications were abundant that, as the President of the Sanitary Commission had ventured to predict, Cincinnati would be content with nothing less than six figures, the first figure of the six being, at the very least, a two. One hundred and nineteen

organizations, either aid societies, churches, circles, or schools, had signified their intention of being represented by delegates or tables.

COMMITTEE ON ENTERTAINMENT OF STRANGERS—AT WORK.

Two of the devices of the Finance Committee deserve especial mention. The first of these was a proposition that persons should contribute to a fund in sums of $20, or of some multiple of $20; this should be invested in United States Five-Twenty Bonds, and, at the close of the fair, one quarter of the bonds should be redistributed to the subscribers by lot. Thus a contributor of $20 might get a $1,000 bond, and yet three quarters of the amount subscribed would still reach the commission. The table of results will show that the fair obtained some $4,000 from this source. The other device was to give to each contributor of small sums, from $1 to $10, a certificate bearing the signature and portrait of General Rosecrans, and a vignette of the Goddess of Liberty. $10,000 were produced by the sale of these certificates, which were popularly called "Sanitary Whitebacks."

The Great Western Fair opened on the day appointed, the 21st of December. A welcoming address by Gen. Rosecrans, a prayer by Bishop McIlvaine, "My Country, 'tis of Thee," sung by nine hundred children of the public schools, and speeches by distinguished gentlemen, formed the ceremonial of dedication. The fair proper, or sale of goods, did not begin till evening. Then, according to all accounts, a vision of beauty burst upon the astounded gaze. The spectator was regaled with a glimpse of Fairy Land. He saw before him wares "ranged in graceful rows, pendent in delicate clusters, or heaped in gorgeous piles." "Ophir had disgorged the richest plunder of its caverns." One circumstance favored the Cincinnatians exceedingly—the season. It is true that the Chicago festival had been set in the gorgeous mounting of an American autumn, and had profited by the associations of harvest time and the approaching thanksgiving; it is true that the Philadelphians were to make ready to greet the roses and the buds of the early summer; but Boston, New York, and Brooklyn would receive no favor from any conjunction of the stars, no extrinsic aid from the season, the time, or the hour. Now Cincinnati had chosen the very witching season of the year,

when churches are dressed in the green that neither the sun nor the storm can wither, when the veriest cabin may be made beautiful with boughs of cedar and hemlock. Santa Claus had promised to lend Cincinnatus a hand, and he brought not only his pack, but his robes. Mozart and Greenwood Halls were embowered in green; the forest had deserted the hillside, and was visiting the city for Christmas. The tables, the ceilings, the walls, were draped, hung, festooned, canopied with branches; hot-house flowers and ruddy winter apples mingled their livelier hues with the dark sobriety of the evergreen. No doubt the literal significance of the scene was that of a mart, a place for buying and selling, for barter and exchange; but the fact that whatever else was sold, nothing but oil and wine were to be bought, no trafficker sent out but those who were provided as the Samaritan was, with healing for wounds and moneys with which to make sure of bed and board for the sick and weary, is evidence that a sanitary fair may honorably and reverently deck itself in the sacred Christmas emblem.

WORK OF THE COMMITTEE ON EVERGREENS.

Inasmuch as the 25th of December was at hand, and as the children had asked to be allowed to go without their presents, it was evidently necessary to lay in a large stock of Christmas-trees; children cannot always be gratified in their desires. Forty-four were accordingly prepared, and placed upon the stage behind the curtain of Greenwood Hall. When all was ready, and the hush of expectancy sufficiently breathless, the curtain was raised upon the graceful labor of the Committee on Evergreens. The effect was tremendous. Small hands were clapped in ecstasy; wee voices grew gradually louder, and the roar was so overwhelming that the welkin, had there been one, would have rung again. A sorcerer stepped upon the stage. This was not precisely Santa Claus, though he possessed the power of whisking off Christmas-trees to the homes of certain persons whose names he had the mission to pronounce. His spell was peculiar, his ceremonial quaint, and his utterance intelligible only to the few. He bore a hammer in his hand, he repeated certain cabalistic words, principally numerals, till they ran into and over each other and lost all coherence, all sense, and all shape. If every thing that had been going had finally gone, there would have been nothing left in

Cincinnati. The name of this potent spirit was Graff. He rehearsed the word dollar so often during the evening, that at the end of the ceremonies there were seven hundred and thirty-seven of them collected upon a piece

SALE OF CHRISTMAS-TREES IN GREENWOOD HALL.

of paper. The trees were sent away by express-wagon the next morning. The whole horticultural department was a triumph of nature and art—a happy mingling of taste, flowers, skill, red apples, and evergreens.

Omitting all mention of the Gallery of Curiosities and Relics—briefly described in fifty-seven pages of the "History of the Great Western Fair" —and merely referring to the exhibition of Fine Arts as one of a high order of merit, we come to the sale of autographs and autograph letters, a marked feature of the fair. Premising that the receipts from this department were nearly $1,700, we may mention a few of the items that formed this aggregate.

O. W. Holmes had been asked "to be funny over his own signature," and he replied in his most facetious vein, sending a series of questions and answers in natural history, wherein instruction was insidiously conveyed in the simple guise of conundrums. Two specimens must suffice:

"What instance can you give of the cunning of serpents?

"Ans. The simple fact that they secrete their venom where they can find it when wanted.

"Why do the above questions amuse you more than the answers?

"Ans. Because the person who asks the question is the querist."

J. H. Beard, the artist, in his letter of reply to a request for his signature, said: "I hope you will not take it unkindly if I decline sending my autograph. I have long since determined never to let it go into the market again. You will, therefore, present my regret to the Sanitary Commission. Respectfully yours, J. H. Beard."

James Buchanan expressed the hope that the fair might have all the success it deserved.

Fred. Cozzens had been asked for the original manuscript of the "Horse Episode," in the "Sparrowgrass Papers;" but being unable to find it, and supposing that it had got into the pound, he sent the story about the bugle instead.

Mrs. Paul Akers sent a poem, and William Lloyd Garrison three sentiments, a letter, and a toast.

Nathaniel Hawthorne contributed letters from the author of "Tom Brown," from Mrs. Gore and Dr. Mackay.

Generals Grant, Hooker, Howard, Grierson, McClellan, McDowell, Meade, Pope, Pleasanton, and many others, sent letters, autographs, or gifts.

The Rev. John Pierpont forwarded, from his desk in the Treasury Department, a poem in eight lines, which was as good as it was short.

Archbishop Purcell and Bishop Rosecrans sent their best wishes, accompanied by a pair of very fine daggers. These were not Damascus blades, nor yet stilettos from Toledo. They were bloodless weapons, and were sheathed up to the hilt in the signatures, thus: †John B. Purcell, †S. H. Rosecrans.

Buchanan Read, not content with exhibiting pictures, sent poems also. It is not to be wondered at that the gentleman who preferred the works of Claude to those of Lorraine, and who was in Cincinnati in the winter of 1863, should have pronounced Read, the artist, as in every particular the equal of Buchanan, the poet.

General Scott, who replies not to private requests for autographs, sent six, attached to as many photographs, to Cincinnati.

John Sherman obtained for the fair an autograph copy of an interesting document. He applied to President Lincoln for the original Amnesty Proclamation; but as this was somewhat defaced, the President copied it, retaining all the marks, erasures, notes and additions. Framed in black walnut, this document was sold to the National Union of Cincinnati for $150.

General Sherman contributed a fifty-dollar rebel note of the latest issue.

Mr. Fernando Wood regretted that he had not access to his file of letters from distinguished men of twenty years ago; for if he had, he could furnish several autographs of value.

Two autograph letters of Humboldt, one to Hon. J. H. Wright, and one to James Buchanan, were offered to bidders. The first brought $4.75; the other, being accompanied by a certificate or voucher from Mr. Buchanan, who had received it and knew it was genuine, was worth twenty-five cents more.

A bank check, signed by Jefferson Davis, indorsed by Mrs. Davis, and honored by the Brothers Chubb, on whom it was drawn, was sold for eighty cents; one of Drake de Kay's military passes, famous in the early days of the rebellion for the bold strategy of the chirography, for twenty-five cents; an autograph letter from Guizot, for three dollars; one from Baron Liebig, for fifteen cents; one from Kamehameha IV. to the Hon. D. Kamehameha of the Interior Department, with photographs of the King and Queen of the Sandwich Islands, for $1.50. A Frederick the Great brought $2.60; a paper in the handwriting of Oliver Ellsworth, Chief Justice of the United States, ten cents; and a John Caspar Lavater, twenty cents.

A lesson may be learned from the history of the autograph department of the Great Western Fair. It is this: when asked for your signature to be sold at a vendue, never send nine of them. A gentleman did this, and they were hustled off in bulk for fifteen cents. Had he sent but one it would probably have brought quite as much, and perhaps more. Thus the soldiers were literally fleeced by excess of zeal on the part of an ardent well-wisher.

However, we must not quarrel with the items, when they foot up so well. If the whole is satisfactory, why find fault with the parts? Seventeen hundred dollars from such a source is a goodly sum. If a wound received in a sabre fight is healed by the succor afforded by an autograph, we are more convinced than ever that the pen is mightier than the sword.

The bazaar of merchandize, machinery, and produce, under the superintendence of Mr. James C. C. Holenshade, was the most productive department of the fair, yielding over $60,000. There were four grand representative divisions—produce, machinery, merchandise, and stock. Here were grain and potato bins overflowing with the increase of the fields; barrels of cider on tap; tiers of baled hay, separated, by a judicious arrangement, from the cattle, horses, and sheep; trunks for those who wished to travel for their health, a retail drug dispensary for those who preferred seeking health at home; there were hens and chickens with the feathers on, hens and chickens with the

feathers off—barn-door fowls in the one case, poultry in the other; animal life in the form of hogs, cast-iron in the shape of pigs, those in droves, these in stacks; furniture for those who were going to housekeeping, carriages and wagons for those who were giving it up.

A donation supper for soldiers' families was given during the fair. That is, a supper was given, not to soldiers' families, but to other persons who eat it for their benefit. People gave the provisions, and then paid to eat them; they gave cakes, and then bought them again; they even paid to get in, in order to buy their own gifts: the city police contributed $500 in cash; and seventeen ladies, canvassing the seventeen wards, brought in $6,000 more. $7,146 were distributed to soldiers' families in the city—and this amount is not included in the table of proceeds of the fair.

The proprietors of the Niles Works threw open their shipyard for the good of the cause. Or rather, as their yard was, doubtless, open previously, they generously shut the gates, placed a tax-gatherer at the door, so that every one who wished to see a monitor might give a quarter to the fair; or he that wished to give a quarter to the fair might do so while inspecting the Catawba. Seventeen hundred persons availed themselves of this privilege.

The department of public amusements, amateur and professional, contributed its full share to the treasury. Mr. Murdock summoned audiences to secular and patriotic readings at Mozart Hall, to sacred readings at Pike's Academy; the Shakspeare Club collected three hundred and fifty rascal counters, three hundred and fifty units of the vile trash, which, having been slave to thousands, may once have been yours or mine; three hundred school children, assisted by their teacher, Professor Graeser, went through a series of "free gymnastics" with dumb-bells, rings, and staves. The gymnasts of the Catholic Institute built unsteady pyramids of human bodies, each pyramid, when the apex fell or the abutments heaved from out the centre, dissolving into a tableau, wherein Ajax impudently defied the lightning, and with impunity too, or Cain threatened Abel with the latest gymnastic bruise. German professionals enacted "The Stockdrover of Austria," and Cincinnati amateurs "The Momentous Question." The Seventh Regiment was drilled for the public diversion, and, by the aid of the cunning of the scene and the illusions of a mid-winter night, conveyed to the audience a graphic idea of an "Outpost in Winter." Nearly $3,000 were poured into the common fund by the Committee on Public Amusements.

An analysis of the sources from which the contributions to the fair were drawn, gives the following results:

From the State of New York		$12,069
"	Massachusetts	1,193
"	Pennsylvania, about	2,500
"	Missouri, "	2,000
"	Illinois, "	500
"	Tennessee, "	2,500
"	Maryland, "	200
"	Kentucky, "	4,500
"	Indiana, "	2,500
From other States,	"	2,500
From Ohio,	"	30,000
From Cincinnati,	"	175,000

Cincinnati thus contributed nearly three quarters of the proceeds of the fair, about one dollar for every man, woman, and child within the city limits. The "History of the Great Western Fair" thus closes: "In Cincinnati was first conceived and successfully executed the plan capable of working out the idea which Chicago had suggested, the plan since adopted elsewhere, and which adapts itself readily to the enlarging desires of the nation. Cincinnati, however, soon found that as she surpassed Chicago, so other cities were raising sums far larger than her own. In no cities, however, except St. Louis and Pittsburgh, have the results been comparatively greater; and these last fairs were held under the stimulus of previous successes, and with the benefit of the experience which others had gained. Cincinnati will suffer nothing in the general comparison, for it is seen that she reached, according to her population, the proportion of the full measure of the country's capacity to give, as proved in the great eastern cities."

The following is a detailed report of the proceeds of the Great Western Fair, by committees, departments, and tables:

Sale of tickets to Ladies' Bazaar	$13,309 65	
" " Merchandise and Produce Hall	1,444 20	
" " Palace Garden	100 80	
" " Horticultural Department	1,547 55	
" " Art Hall	1,100 00	
" " War Memorials and Relics	1,145 55	
Sale of general tickets	5,490 70	
		$24,138 45
Post-Office	$91 90	
Net proceeds of the "Ladies' Knapsack," fair newspaper	600 00	
St. John's Episcopal Church tables	593 05	
Christmas-Tree entertainments	1,106 21	
" sales	183 45	
College Hill Ladies' Society table	445 40	
Ohio Female College table	284 85	

Fruits, flowers, and fancy articles, Mrs. D. T. Woodrow's tables	$1,376 51	
Refreshment table	863 95	
Stereoscopic views	20 75	
Sale of instrument presented by Hon. S. P. Chase	200 00	
Closing sale of articles	301 05	
Cash donations	44 40	
Net proceeds, expenses deducted		$6,101 89
Receipts from tables in Ladies' Bazaar		62,309 42
Refreshment Committee	$221 47	
Autograph "	1,677 55	
Coal "	778 75	
Transportation "	10,353 37	
Nursery "	1,000 00	
Finance "	56,291 62	
Sales in Merchandise and Produce Hall	61,626 33	
Certificates of contributions	10,121 10	
Donations through C. G. Rogers	2,594 82	
Profit on Five-Twenty Bonds	3,936 00	
Sales in Art Gallery	350 64	

Sale of relics and curiosities	923 33	
Exhibition of monitors	425 00	
Proceeds of concerts, lectures, &c	3,434 13	
" of S. Smith's picture of the Crucifixion	1,140 00	
Sales of buildings	12,672 00	
		$167,546 11
Total receipts		$260,095 87
Deduct expenses for buildings, &c		25,506 89
		$234,588 98
Add, as per supplementary report		817 64
Grand total		$235,406 62

Now Cincinnati, proud of the quarter of a million thus obtained, sent to the city of Brooklyn, New York, in a spirit of defiance, a huge broom, being

the ideal utensil which had swept together the glittering heaps. Brooklyn, nothing daunted, and with its preparations nearly completed for a fair of its own, picked up the broom as if it had been a knightly glove, and muttered: "As two and a half is to four, so is Cincinnati and Southern Ohio to Brooklyn and Long Island." We proceed now briefly to show how this prophecy,

THE BROOKLYN AND LONG ISLAND FAIR.

uttered under the breath, was made good in tones of thunder. "Fair is a bargain," sang Mr. Palfrey, and thus went on to sing:

Fair is a bargain, when 'tis made
According to the rules of trade;
Fair is the maid who sells these rhymes,
You've called her so a thousand times;
Fair are the speeches—false as fair—
That oft in Congress vented are;
Fair are the nymphs that throng Broadway
On every bonnet-opening day;
In civil storms, as Job sets forth (xxxvii. 22),
"Fair weather cometh from the North;"
Fairmount by Schuylkill's wave is fair;
Fairfield is famed for wholesome air;
Fair winds impel Fairhaven's sails,
Hunting in Arctic seas for whales;
Fair was the fight at Naseby, when
Stout Fairfax beat King Charles's men;
And fair with treasures rich and rare
Is Brooklyn's Sanitary Fair.

The Brooklyn and Long Island Sanitary Fair is claimed, by those most interested, to have been the first act of self-assertion ever done by the City of Churches. Though possessing the Navy Yard of the nation, the most beautiful Cemetery in the world, public schools as good as any in the land, noble institutions of charity, of learning and the arts, and though being, upon the authority of the census, the third city in the Union, it had been content to lie in the shadow of its mighty neighbor, a quiet suburb, a part, but not a whole, a Latin Quarter, a Trastevere, in short, the New Yorker's alcove, his bedchamber. But when, in November, 1863, the Women's Relief Association of Brooklyn decided to unite with the sister city in a grand Metropolitan Fair, to be held in February, 1864, and when, upon the postponement of the enterprise for six weeks, Brooklyn refused to postpone, and resolved to have a fair of her own,* to do business henceforward in her own name, and to break loose from Manhattan fetters, then it was, we are told, that she "asserted her full-grown womanhood, and, starting forth to walk alone, not only walked but

---

* The following were the officers of the Brooklyn and Long Island Sanitary Fair:

General Committee,
ABIEL A. LOW, *President.*

Executive Committee—Gentlemen.

DWIGHT JOHNSON, *Chairman.* — FREDERICK A. FARLEY, D. D., *Cor. Secretary.*
WALTER S. GRIFFITH, *Rec. Secretary.* — JAS. H. FROTHINGHAM, *Treasurer.*

HON. JAS. S. T. STRANAHAN,
HON. ALFRED M. WOOD,
HON. JOHN A. LOTT,
SAMUEL B. CALDWELL,
AMBROSE SNOW,
THOMAS T. BUCKLEY,
A. A. LOW,
HENRY SHELDON,
CHARLES A. MEIGS,
WILLIAM H. JENKINS,
JOSEPH WILDE,
H. B. CLAFLIN,
ELIAS LEWIS, JR.,
HON. EDWARD A. LAMBERT,
ETHELBERT S. MILLS,
JAMES D. SPARKMAN,
HON. JOHN A. KING,
ARTHUR W. BENSON,
S. B. CHITTENDEN,
HENRY E. PIERREPONT
JOHN D. MCKENZIE,
HON. JAMES HUMPHREY,
GEORGE S. STEPHENSON,
ARCHIBALD BAXTER,
JOSEPH RIPLEY,
EDWARD J. LOWBER,
LUTHER B. WYMAN,
W. W. ARMFIELD,
PETER RICE,
WILLARD M. NEWELL,
WILLIAM BURDON,
S. EMERSON HOWARD.

Executive Committee—Ladies.

MRS. J. S. T. STRANAHAN, *President.* — MRS. H. L. PACKER, *Cor. Secretary.*
MISS KATE E. WATERBURY, *Rec. Secretary.* — MRS. G. B. ARCHER, *Treasurer.*

MRS. G. B. ARCHER,
" E. ANTHONY,
" H. W. BEECHER,
" A. W. BENSON,
" C. J. BERGEN,
" R. C. BRAINARD,
" J. C. BREVOORT,
" T. T. BUCKLEY,
" W. I. BUDDINGTON,
" N. BURCHARD,
" A. BRADSHAW,
MRS. S. B. CALDWELL,
" S. B. CHITTENDEN,
" W. J. COGSWELL,
" J. P. DUFFIN,
" J. W. HARPER,
" A. CRITTENDEN,
" ALFRED M. WOOD,
" L. HARRINGTON,
" G. H. HUNTSMAN,
" T. F. KING,
" E. S. MILLS,
" H. WATERS,
MRS. MORRELL,
" W. W. PELL,
" H. E. PIERREPONT,
" E. SHAPTER,
" H. SHELDON,
" J. C. SMITH,
" J. D. SPARKMAN,
" G. S. STEPHENSON,
" J. S. SWAN,
" A. TRASK,
" J. VANDERBILT.

ran and soared, and amazed even herself." She amazed her big relative, too, and, if she did not alarm her, she stimulated her.

A meeting was held in Brooklyn on the 19th of December, 1863, which exerted no little influence upon the success of the undertaking. The wealth and public spirit of the city were there, and before the evening was over the public spirit had got the better of the wealth by the sum of some twenty-five thousand dollars. A form of subscription was read, and Mr. John D. McKenzie was the fortunate man who first placed his name upon the paper. He not only did that, but he put the well-known formula, $1,000, over against it. Mr. Abiel A. Low took offence at this, apparently, for he inscribed a different number, namely, $2,500, over against his name. Two such examples could not remain without followers, and they did not. Nearly thirty thousand dollars were subscribed during the evening, and in ten days the sums promised amounted to fifty thousand dollars. Notices were now sent to the various Sewing and Aid Societies of Long Island, inviting them to send contributions to the fair, and in a short time, the whole population were warmly interested in its success, which, indeed, had never for an instant been doubtful.

It was soon decided by the proper authorities that there should be a dining-room connected with the fair, and that it should be called Knickerbocker Hall; that a refectory or lunch-room, furnishing certain peculiar and antiquated viands, should be called the New England Kitchen; that there should be a Curiosity Shop, a Gallery of Art, a Post-Office, and a daily newspaper entitled the "Drum Beat." Raffling and the sale of wine were prohibited. The Academy of Music was to be the central scene of the exhibition, connected by bridges with several contiguous buildings, one of which was already in existence, while others were yet to be constructed. All the preparations were completed in time, the booths stocked, the ladies dressed, and, punctually at the stroke of three, upon the 22d of February, the inaugurating procession reached the scene of action. At seven in the evening the doors were thrown open, and the Brooklyn Sanitary Fair entered into history. Ages hence, however, when history shall have become old enough to have relapsed into tradition, and when people shall have their doubts whether Brooklyn ever existed even, the records which shall have drifted down to them of the Long Island Fair will confirm them in their unbelief—just as the written glories of Aladdin's garden teach us that Aladdin never was, nor could have been. Is it too much to say that when ten thousand years have rolled away, the following paragraph, surviving the wreck of other matter, will be enough

to stamp the Brooklyn Fair as an amiable deceit and all the pleasant stories of it legends?

"A vision of splendor breaks upon the eye, before which few fail to stand in mute amazement. We see, as in some gorgeous dream of fairy land, a world of beautiful creations rise before us. Our eyes are dazzled with vivid colors, and our ears stunned with the clamor of thousands of tongues. It is night. A myriad of gaslights pour a flood of radiance over the wonderful scene. The vast room seems wainscoted and ceiled with rainbows. Glass and silver flash back the blaze in streams of iridescent light; silks and satin shimmer softly, brilliant colors shine everywhere—gold and crimson and green and blue and rose and purple; perfumes of rarest flowers scent the air; a melody from the piano tinkles through the tumult like the piping of birds in the pause of a storm, or a burst of sumptuous music from the powerful band rolls out of the balcony and charms the clamor to a breathless hush. * * * * The richness, vividness, and variety of colors of the thousand articles which heaped the tables, fluttered from the pillars, or glowed from the walls, gave one the impression of a bevy of rainbows playing hide-and-go-seek. The irises of one's eyes, for about five minutes after leaving this brilliant corner, resembled their etherial prototype as well in the rich play of color as in name."

They must, indeed, in 11864, take it all for fiction. But the deception will be a harmless one, originating as it did in the honorable cause of humanity. But to some few details of the gentle delusion.

In one of the proscenium boxes was the Post-Office, under the care of Mrs. J. P. Duffin and assistants. These ladies not only conducted the business of their bureau, but they wrote the letters too. The recipients paid fifteen and twenty-five cents postage, according to bulk, perhaps, or else according to their being written in prose or verse. So ardently did the ladies bend to their task, and so faithfully were letters advertised called for, that nearly $600 were realized, and this was ninety-five per cent. profit. The Postmaster-General at Washington has long sought to make his department self-sustaining. Let him go to Brooklyn and learn.

The Old Woman who lived in a Shoe dwelt not far from here. This was not, as might at first appear, an idea of the Hide and Leather Committee; it originated with a lady of one of the city churches. The old woman was personated by a child of tender years, dressed in mobcap and spectacles, established in a huge shoe, and having so many dolls she really did not know what to do. She sold them, however, for four hours in succession, when she

was relieved by another, and she by still another little girl, in turn. Had they been older, and had they lived in Elsinore, they would doubtless have exclaimed, each to her successor, "For this relief, much thanks!"

THE OLD WOMAN WHO LIVED IN A SHOE.

In the book department, during the last three days, a placard was exhibited, upon which was the following appeal: "Buy a book, and leave it to be sent to the hospital library, Beaufort, S. C." Among the first to respond to this request were three soldiers, who purchased a volume each, and wrote their names and regiments upon the fly-leaf. One hundred and fifty books were thus obtained, and, at the least, $150 besides.

Ten little girls, whose united ages were just one hundred years, arrived in state at the fair one afternoon, having brought to a close an auxiliary fair of their own. They came to bring the proceeds, $16.50 apiece. There are doubtless ten millionaires in the land who have not done as much in proportion, though they may have given thousands.

The chief attraction in the Art Gallery was, of course, the exhibition of pictures and statues; but one hardly inferior was the Artists' Album of Sketches in Oil, the fruit of a suggestion of Mr. R. Gignoux, of Brooklyn. The collection numbered one hundred and twenty pictures, by as many contributors. It was disposed of in shares of $10 each, over five hundred being sold. The shareholders agreed to meet after the fair, to divide the one hundred and twenty sketches into six portions, and to distribute these by

lot. This was done, and the arbitrament of fate was rigidly adhered to. Half the pictures remained in Brooklyn, a portion crossed the river, while a smaller part was transferred to Baltimore.

An Amateur Artists' Album, containing fifty-eight pictures in oils and water-colors—the larger part by ladies, and all originals—was disposed of in shares for $500. They were then drawn for in lots, two of twenty each and one of eighteen.

Knickerbocker Hall, where creature comforts were dispensed, was a great pecuniary and gastronomic triumph. Upholstery and epicurianism vied with each other, and it is impossible to say which won. Flags, arches, evergreens, shields, mirrors, on the one hand; on the other, trout, pickles, grouse, eggs, jelly, pies, celery, and ducks. Messrs. Duryea & Co., of New York, not only furnished all the maizena that a hungry public called for, but they cooked it so well, and in so many different ways, that every one took maizena, no matter what else he neglected. The other supplies were mainly contributed by the churches, six on each day. Thus, on Tuesday, March 1st, it was the turn of Plymouth Church, the South Presbyterian, the Harrison Street Dutch Church, St. Charles Borromeo, the Elm Place Congregational, and the East Reformed Dutch Church; on Wednesday, it was the turn of six others. The quantity consumed in a day was not far from the following, maizena not included: One hundred turkeys and chickens, one hundred grouse, quail, and ducks, five hundred pounds of beef, mutton, and venison, twenty hams and tongues, eighteen thousand oysters, fifteen pounds of trout, twenty pounds of smelts and other fish; cake, pies, sixty or seventy quarts of jelly, eight hundred quarts of ice-cream, two hundred and fifty quarts of coffee and tea, four hundred loaves of bread, three barrels of crackers, two hundred heads of celery, three barrels of potatoes, besides sugar, butter, eggs, milk, flour, apples, oranges, pickles, preserves, &c. The articles of food contributed were enough to supply seven eighths of the entire demand. $24,000 was the net result of this thoroughly well managed affair.

The nature of the New England Kitchen will be best explained by an extract from the circular of the committee having the matter in charge:

"The idea is to present a faithful picture of New England farm-house life of the last century. The grand old fire-place shall glow again, the spinning-wheel shall whirl as of old; the walls shall be garnished with the products of the forest and the field; the quilting, the donation, and the wedding party shall assemble once more, while the apple paring shall not be forgotten; and the dinner-table, always set, shall be loaded with substantial New England

cheer. We shall try to reproduce the manners, customs, dress, and, if possible, the idiom of the time; in short, to illustrate the domestic life and habits of the people to whose determined courage, sustained by their faith in God, we owe that government so dear to every loyal heart. The period fixed upon is just prior to the throwing overboard of the tea in Boston Harbor."

Another briefer statement of the object in view was made in these words: "It was established to promote plain living, high thinking, a consummation of pork and beans, and a revival of the spirit of seventy-six."

Before the projectors of this novel plan could obtain the necessary space in which to carry it out, they were obliged to pledge themselves that it should yield a certain sum, which in the end it did yield, and four times over. The furniture and appointments of the room were, for the most part, genuine antiques. One of the chairs was a hundred and fifty years old, and had once been buried in the earth, to save it from destruction by the foe. There was a clock, whose face was pitted by a British bullet, and a rifle which had belonged to Patrick Henry; there were Bibles of the days of the Puritans; newspapers of the year 1775; paintings from the panels of the Guerriere; canteens and spinning-wheels one hundred years old.

We read in the "History of the Brooklyn and Long Island Fair:"

"The fire-place was, of course, an important feature of the kitchen. It was of huge dimensions, and strictly after the old New England type. In its capacious mouth an ox might have been roasted with ease. From the traditional trammel swung a gigantic pot, in which from time to time were cooked great messes of unctuous chowder or steaming quantums of mush. From the ovens at the sides emerged, at stated periods, spicy Indian puddings, smoking loaves of Boston brown bread, and famous dishes of pork and beans, crisped to delicious perfection.

"The tables were covered with old-fashioned china, and the guests returned, under the rigid rule of the place, to the ante-silver-fork period, and had to content themselves with the two-tined steel. White sugar was religiously ignored, and modern improvements generally were at a discount. The idea was to live in the Past, and the Present was ignominiously banished. Many, before leaving the New England Kitchen, howsoever well satisfied with the new ways about us, were fain to conclude 'the old is better.' On the tables were bountiful supplies of toothsome viands—pork and beans, apple-sauce, Boston brown bread, pitchers of cider, pumpkin, mince, and apple pies, doughnuts, and all the savory and delicate wealth of the New England larder. The guests were waited upon by damsels with curious names and quaint attire.

Just such New England girls as spread the cloths and cut the loaves of a century ago were the neat-handed waitresses of the New England Kitchen of the Brooklyn and Long Island Fair.

"The venerable knitters in the corner, with their starched caps, and snowy kerchiefs crossed over the bosoms of their stuff gowns, the huge fire-place with its mighty logs, the dresser with its rows of shining pewter, the ever-ready churn, the tall clock sedately ticking in the corner, the ridge-poles strung with dried apples, pumpkins, glittering red peppers, seed-bags, and 'yarbs' of healing virtues, the New England girls with their quaint costumes and uncouth speech—all made up a wonderfully striking scene, which, once beheld, could not soon be forgotten."

NEW ENGLAND KITCHEN: A QUILTING PARTY.

Several entertainments were given in the Kitchen, illustrating the manners of the olden time. We were taught how our ancestors used to sing by the "Old Folks' Concerts;" how they gladdened the threshold of the parson by the "Donation Visit;" how pressing works were done in concert by the

"Quilting Party" and the "Apple Bee;" and, finally, how they married and were given in marriage, by the "New England Wedding." In this last solemnity, Mr. and Mrs. Holmes, of Williamsburg, were united over again by the Rev. Jedediah Poundtext. The illusion was made complete by the gift of a frosted cake to the bride from the ladies of Knickerbocker Hall.

The Drum Beat, a daily newspaper, at once advocating the claims of the cause and describing from day to day the passing incidents of the fair, and conducted by the Rev. R. S. Storrs, Jr., D. D., and Mr. Francis Williams, was published from February 22d to March 5th, with a supplementary number upon the 11th. Its circulation was about six thousand copies, and it brought into the treasury the rotund sum of $3,050. The entire cost of the type-setting and printing was assumed and borne by Mr. S. B. Chittenden.

On the evening of March 8th, not long before the hour of closing, the treasurer announced by bulletin that the contributions of Brooklyn and Long Island to the sanitary cause had reached the magnificent sum of $400,000. This was four times as much as had been hoped for, when Brooklyn expected to form merely a division of the Metropolitan Fair. It was proved that they could make brooms, and use them, too, as well in Brooklyn as in Cincinnati.

Among the sales by auction, after the close of the fair, was that of the house and lot No. 540 Atlantic Street, the gift of Messrs. Scranton & Co. This property was mortgaged for $2,600, and all above this sum which it should bring was to be given to the cause. The first offer was $3,000, the bids running rapidly up to $3,650. At this point all contestants fell off but two. Here was the auctioneer's opportunity, and Mr. Sintzenich profited by it. Appealing to the pugnacious instincts of the two competitors in turn, and when one made a bid sympathizing with and stimulating the other, he squeezed out two hundred dollars more, and announced Mr. W. R. Tice the purchaser for the sum of $3,850.

A calico ball was given, after the fair had closed, in Knickerbocker Hall. Many of the ladies were dressed in the plainest cotton fabrics, which were afterwards devoted to charitable uses. Two thousand dollars were realized from this source.

The following is an abstract of the treasurer's report:

Cash donations	$208,523 36
Admissions	50,572 07
General sales—main building	107,615 31
" manufacturers' department	19,302 35

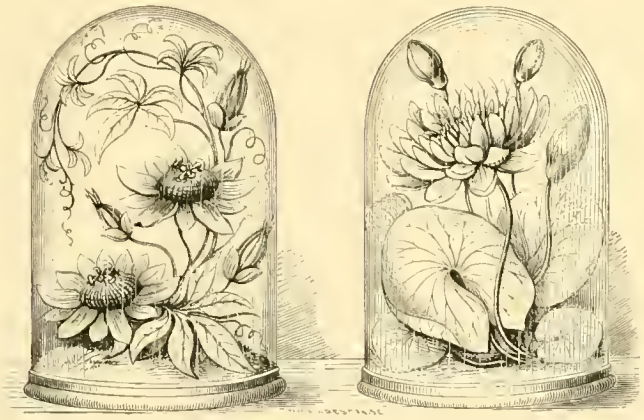
Department of Art, Relics, etc.		$10,502 08
Drum Beat Committee		3,051 06
Post Office "		830 55
Skating Pond		587 45
Receipts at Knickerbocker Hall, Restaurant	$12,772 24	
Confectionery	1,802 85	
Soda Fountains	1,400 07	
		15,975 16
Receipts at New England Kitchen		4,845 19
Sales of buildings, furniture, and decorations		1,609 88
Sundry items		8 82
Cash contributions to the Employment Society for the manufacture of hospital goods		2,550 00
Value of hospital supplies and medical comforts contributed through the fair, from city and country, estimated at from $6,000 to $10,000, say		6,000 00
Total		$431,973 28
Deduct expenses		29,029 54
Net		$402,943 74

The following is a list of cash donations, which amounted, as above, to more than $200,000:

B. F. Delano (collections)	$5,184 63	Brooklyn Collegiate and Polytechnic Institute	$1,032 25
Brooklyn Savings Bank	5,000 00	George B. Archer	1,000 00
Union Ferry Co.	5,000 00	Horace B. Claflin	1,000 00
Thirteenth Regiment, N. G., Col. Woodward, proceeds of a Promenade Concert	4,011 00	Peter C. Cornell	1,000 00
Abiel A. Low	2,500 00	Dime Savings Bank	1,000 00
Sixth Ward Bounty Committee.	2,000 00	S. B. Chittenden	1,000 00
South Brooklyn Savings Institution	2,000 00	Thomas C. Durant	1,000 00
Brooklyn City Railroad	1,925 68	E. T. H. Gibson	1,000 00
St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Flatbush	1,706 84	A. C. Hull, M. D., proceeds of dramatic entertainments at the Athenæum	1,000 00
Public Schools of Brooklyn	1,259 69	Thomas Hunt	1,000 00
Scranton & Co.	1,250 00	Seymour L. Husted	1,000 00
Town of Hempstead, by Jno. Harold, Miss Hendricks, and C. W. Rogers	1,244 77	Josiah O. Low	1,000 00
Proceeds of fair at Sag Harbor, by Josiah Douglass, Treasurer	1,200 00	E. H. R. Lyman	1,000 00
Public School Exhibition, W. D., at Academy of Music	1,173 90	John D. McKenzie	1,000 00
Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church, by Mrs. E. A. Lambert	1,168 57	Theo. Polhemus, Jr.	1,000 00
Village of South Hampton, by Col. B. H. Foster	1,051 25	Enos Richardson	1,000 00
		Henry Sheldon	1,000 00
		South Second St. M. E. Church.	1,000 00
		George S. Stephenson	1,000 00
		Village of Newtown, by C. H. Vietor	958 94
		Packer Institute, Senior Class Entertainment	941 88
		Philharmonic Society	918 00

Town of Bridgehampton, by Hon. H. P. Hedges	$936 94
I. Van Anden	763 25
A. Henly	750 00
Town of Flatbush, by J. Letferts	718 25
Roman Catholic churches of Brooklyn, by Mrs. Dr. Cullen	688 92
Burnham's Gymnasium Exhibition	688 45
Village of Huntington, by Wm. Nicoll	662 27
Bulkeley Brothers	660 00
Plymouth Sabbath-School	630 00
Oratorio of Moses in Egypt, given in the South Ninth St. Congregational Church, under the direction of Philip A. Meyer	614 51
Church of St. Peter and Paul, Rev. S. Malone	603 00
Aaron Claflin	600 00
C. S. Parsons & Sons	600 00
C. & R. Poillon	600 00
J. O. Whitehouse	600 00
Metropolitan Police Force of Brooklyn	576 32
Village of Patchogue, by Hon. J. S. Havens	559 54
Public School No. 15, Primary Department Entertainment	557 00
Brooklyn Daily Times	543 50
H. Cocks	534 85
Mrs. H. L. Packer, entertainment	522 45
Town of Jamaica, by Mrs. W. I. Cogswell	518 53
H. N. Conklin, Son & Beers	515 00
Mrs. Jane S. Torrey, proceeds of musical entertainment	503 00
Coe Adams	500 00
A. Baylis	500 00
Charles S. Baylis	500 00
S. M. Beard	500 00
August Belmont	500 00
Arthur W. Benson	500 00
C. J. Bergen	500 00
Charles Bill	500 00
Board of Brokers, New York	500 00
Thomas Brooks & Co	500 00
R. P. Buck	500 00
John Bullard, Jr.	500 00
Samuel B. Caldwell	500 00
Charles Christmas	500 00
Estate of F. B. Cole	$500 00
Collins, Plummer & Co.	500 00
E. W. Corlies	500 00
Edward Dodge	500 00
James W. Elwell	500 00
Farmington School, by Edward S. Sandford	500 00
John W. Frothingham	500 00
Rufus R. Graves	500 00
Sidney Green	500 00
S. Emerson Howard	500 00
Elias Howe, Jr.	500 00
Hon. James Humphrey	500 00
W. W. Huse	500 00
A. Jewett	500 00
Journeay & Burnham	500 00
Henry A. Kent	500 00
Nehemiah Knight	500 00
Lowber, Ostrom & Co.	500 00
R. H. Manning	500 00
John T. Martin	500 00
Samuel McLean	500 00
Edward B. Mead	500 00
James Myers & Co.	500 00
J. B. Norris	500 00
James H. Prentice	500 00
Joseph Ripley	500 00
Amos Robbins	500 00
J. S. Rockwell	500 00
H. J. Ropes	500 00
R. W. Ropes	500 00
Ripley Ropes	500 00
Henry D. Sanger	500 00
Sawyer, Wallace & Co.	500 00
H. K. Sheldon	500 00
Ambrose Snow	500 00
Charles Storrs	500 00
Hon. J. S. T. Stranahan	500 00
J. R. Taylor	500 00
Geo W. Valentine, Brewster & Bergen	500 00
J. J. Van Nostrand	500 00
Hon. William Wall	500 00
J. P. Wallace	500 00
Hosea Webster	500 00
I. B. Wellington	500 00
Alex. M. White	500 00
Wm. Augustus White	500 00
James C. Wilson	500 00
J. W. Mason	450 00
Mrs. S. B. Chittenden, proceeds of an entertainment	409 00

Mrs. A. S. Barnes, proceeds of an entertainment	$400 00
Forty-seventh Regiment, by Col. Meserole	400 00
First Baptist Church, E. D., Rev. Dr. Baker	376 59
Wm. Arthur (collections)	355 30
C. H. Rogers	350 00
South Presbyterian Church	346 00
Congregation Beth Elohim	332 00
Sands Street M. E. Church	332 00
D. S. Hines (collections)	321 20
Mrs. Peter Rice	318 00
Brooklyn Gaslight Co.	300 00
Mrs. Maria Cary	300 00
James How, Jr., proceeds of model of Ocean Express	300 00
South Brooklyn Engine and Boiler Works, Daniel McLeod, proprietor and workmen	$254 00
D. S Arnold	250 00
William Beard	250 00
R. S. Benedict	250 00
Benjamin Blossom	250 00
C. W. Blossom	250 00
Thomas T. Buckley	250 00
J. S. Burgess	250 00
Seymour Burrell	250 00
C. B. Camp	250 00
Benjamin Carver	250 00
George S. Carey	250 00
Columbian Insurance Co.	250 00
William Cooper	250 00
John Davol	250 00



WAX FLOWERS AT THE BROOKLYN FAIR.

John McCracken	300 00
J. J Merian	300 00
F. Sherwood, sundry collections	300 00
Mrs. C. Coles, proceeds of tableaux, E. D.	300 00
Second Presbyterian Church	297 00
Village of Flatlands, by R. Magaw and Rev. Mr. Doolittle	286 17
Public School Examination, E. D.	265 24
Village of Glen Cove, by Miss E. N. Valentine	263 45
Nicholas Luqueer, Jr., Soirées Musicales by self and friends	261 00
Edwin Atkins	250 00
Joshua Atkins	250 00
Abel Denison	250 00
George F. Duckwitz	250 00
A. M. Earle	250 00
Smith J. Eastman	250 00
James D. Fish, President	250 00
Amasa S. Foster	250 00
W. A. Fowler	250 00
S. F. Goodridge	250 00
W. D. Gookin	250 00
Erastus Graves	250 00
Griffith, Prentiss & McComb	250 00
Andrew Harman & Sons	250 00
Haslehurst & Smith	250 00
Francis Hathaway	250 00
L. P. Hawes	250 00
W. S. Herriman	250 00

George L. Heuser	$250 00
Charles E. Hill	250 00
J. R. Hutchinson	250 00
Samuel Hutchinson	250 00
N. E. James	250 00
Frederick Lacey	250 00
W. C. Langley & Co	250 00
J. B. Leggett & Co	250 00
E. B. Litchfield	250 00
Lord & Taylor	250 00
Franklin H. Lummus	250 00
W. H. Lyon	250 00
H. W. T. Mali	250 00
Charles R. Marvin	250 00
C. A. Meigs & Son	250 00
James L. Morgan	250 00
L. P. Morton & Co	250 00
Mutual Life Insurance Co., N. Y.	250 00
J. M. Nichols	250 00
Curtis Noble	250 00
James S. Noyes	250 00
Eugene O'Sullivan	250 00
E. A. Packer	250 00
George Pearce & Co	250 00
R. B. Perry	250 00
E. B. Place	250 00
H. G. Reeve	250 00
Daniel C. Robbins	250 00
H. W. Sage	250 00
H. B. Scholes	250 00
Shethar & Nichols	250 00
Hon. Samuel Sloan	250 00
Hon. Samuel Smith	250 00
Sturges, Bennet & Co	250 00
W. H. Swan	250 00
Tefft, Griswold & Kellogg	250 00
Robert Thallon	250 00
Alanson Trask	250 00
Samuel W. Truslow	250 00
S. Van Benschoten	250 00
C. F. Van Blankenstein	250 00
R. Van Wyck	250 00
Vernon Brothers & Co	250 00
Charles H. Victor	250 00
Frederick W. Victor	250 00
Theodore Victor	250 00
William Wall, Jr.,	250 00
White & Douglass	250 00
Village of Sayville, by Charles Gillette	244 00
Town of Smithtown, by John Lawrence Smith	241 85
Citizens of U. S. in Berlin, by A. C. Woodruff	$241 00
R. M. Hooley, proceeds of two benefits	238 00
Westminster Church	230 00
Germania Society	225 00
Cuthbert & Cunningham	225 00
James H. Hart & Co	224 00
Village of Rockaway, by Rev. R. T. Pearson	220 05
Town of Quogue, by J. F. Foster	210 75
Grace Church	206 05
Village of Flushing, by Miss A. L. Jones and B. W. Downing	204 86
Abram Inslee	204 16
Women of Village of Oyster Bay, by E. S. Fairchild	202 00
D. H. Conkling	200 00
F. Skinner & Co	200 00
Low, Harriman, Durfee & Co	200 00
N. F. Miller	200 00
Garner & Co	200 00
F. Butterfield & Co	200 00
Horton & Sons	200 00
W. C. Sheldon	200 00
Brumley & Kellogg	200 00
G. M. Richardson & Co	200 00
R. W. Adams	200 00
Henry W. Banks	200 00
P. T. Barnum	200 00
Bentley & Burton	200 00
H. D. Brookman	200 00
C. B. Caldwell	200 00
S. W. Carey	200 00
Carter, Stewart & Co	200 00
Central Presbyterian Church, by Mr. Bryer	200 00
Church of St. Charles Borromeo, Rev. Dr. Pease	200 00
Dutcher & Ellery	200 00
Henry Elliott	200 00
James D. Fish	200 00
Hoyt, Sprague & Co	200 00
Isaac Hyde, Jr	200 00
Eliza W. Lynde	200 00
M. T. Lynde	200 00
Manhattan Life Insurance Co., N. Y.	200 00
David Moffat	200 00
F. D. Moulton	200 00
N. E. Mutual Life Insurance Co.	200 00
New York Life Insurance Co	200 00

S. S. Osborne	$200 00	William S. Tisdale	$200 00
Packard & James	200 00	James L. Truslow	200 00
Parker, Brooks & Co.	200 00	Watson & Pettinger	200 00
Ariel Patterson	200 00	J. T. Whitehouse	200 00
Pearce & Brush	200 00	Franklin Woodruff	200 00
Post, Smith & Co.	200 00	Village of Greenpoint, by Mrs. Close and Miss S. Heath	188 45
G. M. Richmond & Co.	200 00	Village of Mattituck, by John Shirley	179 25
George C. Robinson	200 00	Capitoline Association	175 00
J. P. Robinson	200 00		
Theodore Rogers	200 00		

NEW ENGLAND KITCHEN; APPLE PARING.

Thomas F. Rowland	200 00	Mrs. Dunn's school for young ladies	175 00
Sage & Co.	200 00		
Sheffield & Co.	200 00	J. B. Hutchinson, proceeds of musical soirée	175 00
Smith & Jewell	200 00		
John Sneden	200 00	Mrs. James H. Prentice	175 00
J. C. Southwick	200 00	Village of New Lots, by Rev. J. M. Van Beuren	174 50
Nathan Southwick	200 00		
J. B. Spelman & Sons	200 00	Mrs. H. C. Osborn, pupils of her Seminary	170 85
Augustus Storrs	200 00		
Sutton, Smith & Co.	200 00	Town of East Hampton, by J. Madison Hunting	170 49
Miss E. Thurston	200 00		

Town of Greenport, by Rev. C. Backman	$170 00
Little Girls' Fair, by Mr. F. Hodges	170 00
Edward Dodge, entertainment by J. Wilson and friends	164 79
Mrs. J. H. Frost	158 00
C. F. Blake	157 81
Ladies' Union Association of Hempstead	155 00
D. B. Dearborn	155 00
Masury & Whiton	155 00
Village of Islip, by Rev. Alvan Nash	152 00
J. S. Bagley	150 00
Brittan Brothers	150 00
B. E. Clark	150 00
Member of Christ Church, E. D., by Rev. A. H. Partridge	150 00
George Dickinson	150 00
James Douglass	150 00
Jonathan Earle	150 00
Hermann Koop	150 00
W. Lang, Bailey & Co.	150 00
Mrs. A. Crittenden	149 58
Washington Avenue Baptist Church	143 50
Brooklyn Heights Seminary, Prof. C. E. West	140 00
Mrs. Sparkman and Mrs. Morelle	137 63
J. D. Clark, pupils of his school	126 00
Norman Hubbard	126 00
Village of Babylon, by Martin Willets	125 00
Samuel Engle	125 00
James L. Hathaway	125 00
George S. Puffin	125 00
South Brooklyn Female Seminary entertainment	125 00
W. M. Steele & Co.	125 00
Bethel Mission Sunday School, 42 and 44 Fulton Street	123 91
Eriesson Aid Society, by Mrs. A. B. Lowber	120 00
George J. Vining	120 00
Gravesend Neck, by S. Gerretsen	118 00
John Shuster	117 00
Village of Farmingdale, by Chas. S. Powell	115 00
D. S. Waring	115 00
Brooklyn Daily Union	111 28
Entertainment by Lizzie C. Comstock, Grace A. and Nellie A. Bowen	$111 00
Third Presbyterian Church, by Mrs. Badeau	110 00
Village of Brookville, by Rev. Jeremiah Searle	108 00
Soldiers' Aid Society of Queens	107 25
A. Oatman	105 00
B. Stevens	105 00
Village of Cypress, by Wm. A. Walker	104 10
Presbyterian Church, Wallabout, Rev. Dr. Greenleaf	100 10
Anthony & Hall	100 00
Woodward, Lawrence & Co.	100 00
Dunmock & Moore	100 00
Hunt, Tillinghast & Co.	100 00
Sprague, Cooper & Colburn	100 00
Rice, Chase & Co.	100 00
F. Newman	100 00
Carhart, Bacon, Greene & Co.	100 00
Pastor, Hardt & Lindgens	100 00
Slade & Colby	100 00
Ezra M. Frost	100 00
Howell & King	100 00
Beear & Co.	100 00
Wm. Lottimer & Co.	100 00
Wm. B. Leonard	100 00
B. H. Hutton	100 00
Chapman & Co.	100 00
E. M. Lord	100 00
Bowers, Beeckman & Bradford, Jr.	100 00
Arnold, Constable & Co.	100 00
E. S. Jaffray & Co.	100 00
Furman Hunt	100 00
Walter Lockwood	100 00
George Mygatt	100 00
Thomas & Co.	100 00
Chas. Welling & Co.	100 00
Stanfield, Wentworth & Co.	100 00
Wicks, Smith & Co.	100 00
Wm. Brand & Co.	100 00
W. H. Lee & Co.	100 00
E. E. Eames	100 00
Henry Stone	100 00
Knower & Platt	100 00
J. & H. Auchincloss	100 00
Joseph H. Adams & Coombs	100 00
Carlos Bardwell	100 00
D. S. Barnes	100 00

Henry W. Barstow	$100 00	James H. Frothingham	$100 00
John C. Beatty	100 00	Isaac Gerry	100 00
Robert W. Beatty	100 00	J. M. Goetchins	100 00
Henry G. Bell	100 00	A. F. Goodnow	100 00
Benner & Brown	100 00	Charles Goodwin	100 00
James B. Blossom	100 00	Werner Graeve	100 00
Josiah B. Blossom	100 00	H. W. Gray	100 00
John Blunt	100 00	Greenpoint Sugar House	100 00
John B. Bogart	100 00	James M. Griggs	100 00
Breithaupt & Wilson	100 00	Guardian Life Insurance Co	100 00
Broadway Railroad Co	100 00	John Harold	100 00
Brooklyn Athenæum and Reading-Room	100 00	C. F. A. Heinrichs	100 00
Mrs. George W. Brown	100 00	Nathaniel Hillyer	100 00
Joseph B. Brush	100 00	Frank Hinchman	100 00
Charles J. Bulkley	100 00	J. H. Holcomb	100 00
T. P. Bucklin, Jr	100 00	Holmes, Booth & Haydens	100 00
T. B. Bunting & Co	100 00	George T. Hope	100 00
James Burt	100 00	B. H. Howell	100 00
Cæsar & Pauli	100 00	George Howes	100 60
Ewald Caron	100 00	J. Freeman Hunt	100 00
J. S. Case	100 00	W. B. Hunter	100 00
S. T. Caswell	100 00	F. W. Hurd, M. D.	100 00
Central Bank	100 00	David H. James	100 00
Chapman & Co	100 00	W. H. Jenkins	100 00
Pickering Clark	100 00	A. G. Jerome	100 00
Geo. A. Clark & Brother	100 00	Dwight Johnson	100 00
Clark, Clapp & Co	100 00	Johnson & Spader	100 00
Robert Colgate & Co	100 00	Frederick W. Kalbfleisch	100 00
George Collins	100 00	Samuel T. Keese	100 00
Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Co., Hartford	100 00	Charles Kelsey	100 00
Charles W. Cooper	100 00	A. E. Kent & Co	100 00
Cross & Austin	100 00	M. S. Kerrigan	100 00
Henry Davis	100 00	Godfrey H. Koop	100 00
H. H. Dickinson	100 00	Thomas W. Ladd	100 00
Benjamin Dietz	100 00	F. A. Lane	100 00
Margaret Dimon	100 00	H. G. Lapham	100 00
Dodge & Olcott	100 00	O. K. Lapham	100 00
D. K. Ducker	100 00	Wm. Layton	100 00
E. W. Dunham	100 00	Lee, Bliss & Co	100 00
Charles Easton	100 00	W. B. Leonard	100 00
C. F. Elwell	100 00	S. Livingston	100 00
Entertainment by Sarah E. Connor and A. C. Smith	100 00	Loeschigk, Wesendonck & Co	100 00
Frederick C. Farley	100 00	C. J. Lowrey	100 00
Thomas Faye	100 00	W. D. Mangam	100 00
Wm. Finney	100 00	Martin & Ritchie	100 00
Flagg, Baldwin & Co	100 00	Edward McClellan	100 00
John R. Ford	100 00	Alexander McCollum	100 00
W. C. Fowler	100 00	Charles McDougall	100 00
Fowler & Ward	100 00	Thomas D. Middleton	100 00
		Miller & Co	100 00
		S. Milliken, Jr	100 00
		Wm. Wickham Mills	100 00

C. S. Mitchell, M. D.	$100 00	Strasburger & Nuhn	$100 00
Muller & Kruger	100 00	Alexander Studwell	100 00
W. M. Newell	100 00	Thomas Sullivan	100 00
Franklin Newman	100 00	C. C. & H. M. Taber	100 00
George L. Nichols	100 00	C. B. Tatham	100 00
Thomas H. Norris	100 00	Wm. Taylor & Sons	100 00
Augustus Nottebohm	100 00	Thomas & Benham	100 00
David O'Neill	100 00	Thomas & Co.	100 00
Paton & Co.	100 00	B. Thomas & Co.	100 00
George L. Paye & Co.	100 00	B. C. Townsend	100 00
George P. Payson	100 00	G. C. Treadwell & Co.	100 00
Pierrepont St. Baptist Church	100 00	J. S. Underhill	100 00
Port Jefferson, by Rev. L. Steward	100 00	Union Mutual Insurance Co.	100 00
Purdue & Ward	100 00	Vyse & Sons	100 00
Alex. P. Purves	100 00	B. A. Wardell	100 00
Railroad Directors, by H. A. Kent	100 00	H. B. Wardell	100 00
Rice, Chase & Co.	100 00	C. C. Warren	100 00
Henry C. Richardson	100 00	Joseph A. Weeden	100 00
Geo. W. Robbins	100 00	David Wesson	100 00
Roche Brothers & Coffey	100 00	B. & G. Westlake	100 00
Thomas Rowe	100 00	Westlake & McKee	100 00
R. W. Russell	100 00	Granville Whittlesey	100 00
John Serymser	100 00	Williams & Whittlesey	100 00
Michael Snow	100 00	Wilmot & Kissam Manufacturing Company	100 00
George G. Spencer	100 00	Woodruff & Robinson	100 00
State Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Worcester	100 00	David Wood	100 00
Edward H. Stephenson	100 00	Nicholas Wyckoff	100 00
Stony Brook, by Col. W. S. Williamson	100 00	Sums collected by committees of the fair, sums given anonymously, and sums under $100	33,481 99
		Total cash contributions	$208,523 36

Besides the sums mentioned in the foregoing list as having been given by churches, the various congregations of Brooklyn and Long Island made donations of goods, which, when turned into money, represented some $60,000 more. Well may Brooklyn be called the City of Churches.

The day that saw the opening of the Brooklyn and Long Island Fair witnessed, also, the opening of the Albany Bazaar; the East River at its mouth, and the North River at its source, alike spent the memorable anniversary in works of inauguration. Like the Brooklynites, the Albanians had begun weeks before. A circular had been issued early in January, in which stern fact was gracefully mingled with stimulating appeal:

"The more supplies, the more the cost of properly and economically distributing them. We must maintain our machinery, or the meal that comes to our mill will never be converted into bread for the soldier."

"No man is so wealthy or high, and no man so poor or degraded, as to refuse the gift of patriotism on the altar of our common country. At the recent fair in Boston the millionaire piled his munificent gifts on a common table with the voluntary handicraft labors of the inmates of the Charlestown State Prison."

While the neighboring towns and villages were preparing to make a worthy response to the call of Albany, an interesting question arose as to what a not distant city would do. What could be expected of Troy? Or, rather, could any thing be expected of Troy? For Troy had for years looked askance at Albany, and Albany had returned the sidelong glance. There had been rivalries between them; there had been quarrels about a bridge; Troy, though the current ran from it to its neighbor, declared that Albany disturbed and muddied the stream as it flowed by Trojan banks; Albany retorted that that could not well be, unless streams ran up hill. In short, they could not both drink from the same waters, and was it possible for them both to meet under one roof to further one object? Happily, the cause was one that might have reconciled greater enmities; it might have persuaded the wolf to lie down with the lamb; and it harmonized Albany and Troy. It prevailed, too, upon Schenectady; and Cohoes and Hudson. Kinderhook and Saratoga, Middleburgh and Waterford, obeyed the summons as well.

The officers, directors and managers of the Albany Army Relief Bazaar were as follows:

President,
HON. GEORGE H. THACHER.

Vice-President,
HON. ELI PERRY.

Secretary,
JOHN TAYLER HALL.

Treasurer,
CHAUNCEY P. WILLIAMS.

General Directors,

MAJ.-GEN. JOHN E. WOOL, Troy.
BRIG.-GEN. JOHN T. SPRAGUE, Albany.
MAJOR HENRY A. BRIGHAM, West Troy.
HON. JOHN CRAMER, Waterford.
HON. HUGH WHITE, Cohoes.
HON. PLATT POTTER, Schenectady.
HON. THEODORE MILLER, Hudson.
HON. PETER S. DANFORTH, Middleburgh.

Local Directors,

ERASTUS CORNING,
JOSEPH H. RAMSEY,
HARMON PUMPELLY,
THOMAS SCHUYLER,
PETER MONTEATH,
SAMUEL H. RANSOM,
PETER CAGGER,
HENRY H. MARTIN,
GEORGE WOLFORD,
WILLIAM H. DEWITT,
LYMAN TREMAIN,
CHARLES M. JENKINS,
ROBERT BOYD,
ALDEN MARCH, M. D.,
JOSEPH C. Y. PAIGE,
MASON F. COGSWELL, M. D.,
THOMAS W. OLCOTT,
JOHN K. PORTER,
FRANKLIN TOWNSEND,
JOHN TWEDDLE,

Smith Briggs,
Rufus H. King,
Thurlow Weed,
Charles Van Benthuysen,
Alexander S. Johnson,
Peter Ganseyoort,
Ezra P. Prentice,
S. Oakley Vanderpoel, M. D.,
John Swinburne, M. D.,
William Barnes,
Clark B. Cochrane,
William A. Young,
Jeremiah J. Austin,
Henry Q. Hawley,
Azariah E. Stimson,
Charles B. Redfield.

Managers,

Hon. Geo. H. Thacher,
John Tayler Hall,
Charles H. Strong,
James H. Armsby, M. D.,
S. Oakley Vanderpoel, M. D.,
Henry Q. Hawley,
Jacob C. Cuyler,
Frank Chamberlain,
Charles B. Redfield,
Henry T. Buell,
John H. Van Antwerp,
Solomon Hydeman,
Arthur Bott,
Thomas Kearney,
James McNaughton,
John Tweddle,
Mrs. Eli Perry,
Mrs. Wm. White,
Mrs. Franklin Townsend,
Mrs. Charles B. Redfield,
Mrs. Thomas Hun,
Mrs. James Goold.

Managers for Troy,

Wm. A. Shepard,
David A. Wells,
Mrs. Geo. M. Tibbits,
Mrs. John Flagg.

As Albany possessed no building fit to be the scene of the proposed solemnities, an edifice was built, and the chronicles state that it rose like the palace of Aladdin. It was not a Greek Cross, nor yet a Latin Cross, but a double Greek Cross, the two naves running parallel,* and the two transepts coalescing into one. The ceremonies of dedication fell to the lot of Mr. Thacher, President of the day, to Horatio Seymour, Governor of the State, and to Alfred B. Street, poet of the occasion. The lanyard was pulled at the appointed time, and the several duties were worthily discharged.

Let us visit the Greek Crosses under the guidance of "The Canteen," a vessel which cheers, but not inebriates; we shall find it no blind guide, despite its name; it is no irresponsible cicerone, though edited by Mr. Smith. First, we take a general view of the scene, and learn, or rather see, that "what the nymphs and graces were to the mythology of the golden age, the ladies are to the living realities of the bazaar. They occupy its haunts, and their bland smiles irradiate every department." We find that it is their hands that have twined the pendent wreaths, that have made ladies' boudoirs

* We never write of naves without shuddering at the possibility of a painful typographical error, which, having occurred once, may again. It was some time since our fortune, when thousands of miles away from the printer, to be made to say: "As Louis Napoleon entered the crowded Cathedral, the appearance of the knave was truly magnificent!" And certain persons maintained that this paltry play upon words was intentional. And here we are, now, with two naves to beware of.

out of carpenters' booths, and that have filled them with wares which sell themselves but not the purchasers. We are told that it is our duty and should be our pleasure to become hungry and thirsty, as we look at the maidens who dispense refreshments, arrayed in a becoming and uniform

THE FAIR NEWSPAPERS.

THE SPIRIT OF THE FAIR: NEW YORK.
THE DRUM BEAT: BROOKLYN.
THE DAILY COUNTERSIGN: ST. LOUIS.
THE CANTEEN: ALBANY.
THE VOLUNTEER: CHICAGO.
THE SPRINGFIELD MUSKET.
THE LADIES' KNAPSACK: CINCINNATI.

apparel. We would not exchange our cup-bearer for her who waited on Jove; and we are grateful that our lot is cast, not among the Olympians, but amid the Knickerbockers.

Still under the direction of The Canteen, we descend to particulars. We

find in the Yankee booth a model of Bunker Hill Monument made of parched corn; a Continental churn, one hundred and fifty years old, happily innocent of any share in recent butter monopolies; doughnuts, cider, and clothes-wringers; expensive illustrated books, published by a banker imprisoned for treason, half the proceeds to go to his destitute family. We also notice that the ladies attending are the "most pleasing in the fair." At the United States booth we observe a counterpart of the Brooklyn Old Lady who lived in a Shoe. "Buy any dolls to-day?" "No, my dear, I haven't any little girls to play with them." "Then you can play with them yourself." And a doll is bought. The ladies here are among the most attractive in Albany. Still, they are not to be compared with those attached to the wigwam. "The hut is hung with the trophies of war and the chase; the canoe is drawn up waiting the opening of the streams; the snow-shoes are near the door and ready for any emergency." Bows and arrows, baskets, bead-work, spear-heads, &c., &c., are disposed of upon reasonable terms by the following loyal Indians: Metamora, Maneoka, Hiawatha, Pocahontas, Wawatasa, Owassa, Minnehaha, Opechee, Winona, and Tawashaganshee.

The department of Military Trophies, furnished principally from Col. Doty's bureau of military statistics, was one of the most complete of the many sanitary museums of this kind, containing, as it did, a musket-stock used and broken at Bunker Hill; the sword of Aaron Burr; Lafayette's camp-kettle; Washington's razor and fire-shovel; a pistol, said to have belonged to Cornwallis; the coat worn by Colonel Ellsworth when he was slain; the last letter written by him to his parents; the flag of the Marshall House—the latter guarded by Lieut. Brownell, who avenged the death of his commander; a bronze 24-pounder, surrendered by Burgoyne; howitzers used by Mad Anthony Wayne in the Indian wars, and a beautifully graduated series of grapeshot, canister, and shells; specimens of muskets and ammunition from the various foundries; rifled projectiles from Cold Spring, and a most interesting collection of tattered flags of New York regiments.

The Scottish booth was taken, by persons who came upon it suddenly, for a massive baronial castle, built of solid stone. Ancient armor and a St. Andrew's Cross adorned the walls. The tartan and bonnet graced the persons of the bonnie lassies who were toiling for their soldier laddies; who found that there was nae luck aboot the house when their gude man's awa'; and who were strongly resolved to give aid and comfort to all Scots who had wi' Wallace bled. Miss Bruce presided at the Caledonian counter, aided by the Cochranes, the McNaughtons, the Dicksons, and the Davidsons.

At the Shaker booth the sisters of Obadiah dispensed sage, rue, and boneset; brooms, baskets, and rugs; fans, chairs, and afghans. They were not opposed to raffling, and offered, to be disposed of by lot, a miniature meeting-house filled with Shaker worshippers, with a gallery of worldly and unsympathizing spectators.

The Hollanders—apparently the very same who ate olykookes and traded with the Indians—invited the purchaser to take a pipe and witness the mysteries of quilting. They showed him a fac-simile of an old-time pulpit, carved out of the very oak of the pulpit itself; a looking-glass one hundred and fifty years old; and a cake baked in Holland while Franklin Pierce was President.

Waters fresh from the spring flowed sparkling from their prison-house, at the bidding of him who produced his papers at the desk named Saratoga. This matter of beverages being the peculiar province of The Canteen, we quote from its foaming contents: "Saratoga commands the attention of the fashionable world. The Orientals are here, the French flit past, the military tarry, the Germans lounge around, the Shakers stay away, the Sybil comes, the Indians leave their wares, the tide of travel has set in, and Saratoga is gay."

A gorgeous harp—the outlines defined by jets of gas—a very fine likeness of St. Patrick, and the national colors of Green Erin, bade the passer-by halt at the stand of Ould Ireland. Here was "Tara's Hall," built of burrs and nutshells, with obligato harp accompaniment; here were one hundred canes cut from a palmetto log; medals and rosaries blessed by Pius IX.; a ship under full sail; a caged thrush, an embroidered peacock, and many beautiful articles in ebony, marble, wax, and worsted. The Irish booth was lined with mirrors; and these, when Mrs. Dr. O'Callaghan, and Mrs. Delehanty, and Mrs. Annesley, and Miss Kearney, and Miss Cassidy stood before them, were said to reflect great credit upon the bazaar.

At the Italian booth, Fra Diavolo had turned salesman, and dispensed vases, pictures, and mosaics. He must have rifled many a tourist's luggage to furnish so rich a collection. There was nothing of the brigand about him, not even in his prices. The belief entertained by many that the Italian bandits are in league with the peasantry, was strengthened by the spectacle presented here, where the freebooter above-named was openly aided by villagers in disposing of the spoils. If they shared the plunder, is it not probable that they had a hand in the furnishing of the wares?

Here is a booth in which two grand departments are merged: France and Perfumery. This is a just return for a classification made in the French World's Fair: America and India-Rubber. The Oriental booth, distinguished

by the star and crescent, presents a curious mixture of feigned indifference and silent energy on the part of its occupants, to whose "careless luxuriance" The Canteen refers in terms of commendation. The Turk, the Albanian, and the Greek, are figured by gentlemen; in the costumes of ladies we recognize the Syrian, the Smyrniote, the Constantinopolitan, the Algerine, the Circassian, the Moor, and the Persian.

Spain and Schenectady! These first-class powers occupied adjoining quarters, separated only by a thin partition. In the first, wares were offered by ladies as Andalusian as themselves, while the second proposed goods rather useful than ornamental, by the hands of saleswomen who were quite as much one as the other. Had it been the grape season, doubtless the Spaniards would have sold the Isabellas, while the Catawbas would have been found at the wigwam.

Kinderhook and Japan! Switzerland and Troy! We pass these representatives of mighty empires with regret. We linger in Palmer's Studio, where hospitality is extended by Palmer Marbles to Boughton, Kensett, Hart, and Cropsey, and many other Oils. We take a ticket—one in five thousand—in the raffle for the original draft of the first Emancipation Proclamation, which, however, we do not win, as the wheel, with great propriety, names Gerritt Smith as the owner. We return our thanks to our guide, take another pull at The Canteen—by which language we mean that we grasp and shake the hand of the editor—and emerge into the open air, and sit down to the preparation of the following tables:

Total receipts of the Albany Bazaar	$111,974 64
Net profit, about	83,000 00

The following is an abstract of the cash contributions:

Contributions of German citizens, by Arthur Bott	$1,250 00
J. Cohn & Brother, from Hebrew ladies	518 50
Employees of Delavan House, by D. Roeple & Son	489 50
Watervliet Turnpike and R. R. Co	376 75
E. Corning & Co	350 00
City of Albany	300 00
Volunteer Relief Association, by W. S. Briggs	283 11
Troy Tickets	275 50
New York State Bank	250 00
Ladies' Aid Society of Knox, by John Hyser	$263 55
Rufus H. King	250 00
Mechanics' & Farmers' Bank	250 00
Commercial Bank	250 00
City Bank	250 00
Thomas Schuyler	250 00
Thomas W. Olcott	250 00
Ransom & Co	250 00
Columbian Insurance Co., N. Y. City	250 00
Jenkins Van Schaick, N. Y., by Miss Harriet Weed	250 00
Samuel Schuyler	250 00

E. P. Prentice	$250 00	J. B. L. Pruyn	$50 00
Alfred E. Wild	250 00	H. H. Martin	50 00
Stephen Van Rensselaer	250 00	E. Wickes	50 00
Employees of Watervliet Arsenal, by D. Walton	233 00	George A. Woolverton	50 00
		Taylor & Waterman	50 00
E. A. Clapp	216 15	A. B. McCoy	50 00
Albany Exchange Bank	200 00	Friend Humphrey's Sons	50 00
A. Van Sanvoord	200 00	John Tweddle	50 00
W. G. Thomas	100 00	M. H. Read	50 00
Merchants' Bank	100 00	William Gould	50 00
Union Bank	100 00	R. S. & P. Cushman	50 00
Hawkins, Van Antwerp & Co.	100 00	Ross & Crocker	50 00
Edson & Co.	100 00	Hon. J. R. Mattison	50 00
J. J. Austin	100 00	Mutual Insurance Co.	50 00
James Kidd	100 00	Hugh White, Cohoes	50 00
Crook, Palmer & Co.	100 00	D. J. Boyd	50 00
W. N. Strong	100 00	Hon. Horatio Seymour	50 00
Alanson A. Sumner	100 00	Dr. Alden March	50 00
Albany Gaslight Co.	100 00	John Taylor's Sons	50 00
Thurlow Weed	100 00	C. B. Redfield	50 00
H. Pumpelly	100 00	Wm. White	50 00
Viele, Coles & Woodruff	100 00	George H. Thacher	50 00
Charles Van Benthuysen	100 00	Mrs. George H. Thacher	50 00
C. Hammond, Crown Point	100 00	D. S. Lathrop	50 00
Weed, Parsons & Co.	100 00	Eli Perry	50 00
Commerce Insurance Co.	100 00	Mrs. Mary S. Wayland	50 00
Albany Insurance Co.	100 00	White, Loveland & Co.	50 00
Albany City Fire Insurance Co.	100 00	C. H. Adams	50 00
Alexander Van Rensselaer	100 00	Peter Vansevoort	50 00
Sharon Soldiers' Aid Society	100 00	R. M. Vansickler & Forby	50 00
Thomas Olcott	100 00	Frank Chamberlain	50 00
Egbert Egbert	100 00	Shear, Packard & Co.	50 00
George Dawson	100 00	Birdsell, Tassett & Olcott	50 00
William H. Dewitt	100 00	Isaac W. Vosburgh	50 00
J. Taylor Cooper	100 00	Samuel Anable	50 00
John F. Rathbone	100 00	Wilson, Lansing & Co.	50 00
J. H. Ten Eyck	100 00	C. B. Williams	50 00
E. C. Delavan	100 00	William Headlam	50 00
Washington Society of Saratoga Springs, by M. W. Putnam	99 21	J. & C. B. Holt	50 00
		Peter Monteath	50 00
Archibald McClure	50 00	Clark, Sumner & Co.	50 00
William Newton	50 00	George C. Treadwell	50 00
Charles B. Lansing	50 00	James Edwards	30 00

The Northern Ohio Sanitary Fair, held at Cleveland, opened late in February, 1864, and ran a prosperous career of rather more than a fortnight. The following is the official report of the Treasurer, Mr. T. P. Handy. The estimates which appear therein have been fully borne out by the subsequent sales:

Cash donations	$14,950 77
Received from forty-four booths in Bazaar	19,082 96
" " Fine Art Hall and Museum	1,880 63
" " Mechanics' Hall	4,335 21
" " Dramatic entertainments	1,040 15
" " Stereopticon	532 75
" " Floral Hall booths	3,209 07
" " sale of tickets for admission, evening entertainments, and dining hall	33,831 00
" " other sources in Bazaar	2,491 07
" " sale of buildings, furniture, &c	9,941 00
Estimate of value of coal promised, not yet received	4,600 00
" " Machinery and articles unsold	3,200 00
" " Potatoes and other vegetables delivered to S. A. Society	2,349 08
Gross receipts	$101,443 69
Expenses	22,892 36
Net receipts	$78,551 33

"Of this result," wrote Mr. Handy, "Cleveland has a right to be proud. Among the many cities in which sanitary fairs have been held, none have done better than our own. Cleveland numbered, in 1860, when the last census was taken, 43,417 inhabitants. Taking this as a basis, the net receipts of the fair, if divided among the people, would average $1. 80 to every man, woman, and child in the city. On the same basis of calculation, neither Brooklyn nor Cincinnati can claim an average of more than $1. 50 of net receipts per inhabitant, while Chicago, Boston, Buffalo, Albany, &c., are completely distanced. It may be claimed that the population of Cleveland has greatly increased since 1860, and that our city received great aid in carrying on the fair from other towns, and, in fact, from all Northern Ohio. Both these propositions are indisputable, but similar ones can be urged with equal force in regard to every other city in which a fair has been held. So that Cleveland may proudly claim the banner, as the city in which the most successful sanitary fair, proportionately, has yet been held."

Inspired by the Cleveland Fair, the editor of the Louisville Sanitary Reporter made the following eloquent remarks: "We cannot help thinking that the good results of these fairs are not to rest with the contributions to the soldiers' comfort alone—are not to be estimated in so many dollars for socks, sourkrout, onions, and potatoes. To promote their comfort, to be able to buy these essentials for the army, is an incalculable good. But this charity is twice blessed. A rich and subtle blessing must lie in the wide sympathies called out, the new relations of acquaintance, friendship, and intimacy formed, and in the surprising revelation of talent and worth in remote and

unexplored localities. Neighbors and neighborhoods must come to respect each other more, to depend upon each other more, and wonder that they have missed finding each other out so long. Prejudice must be softened; artificial barriers must give way to a freer intercourse, and tenderness of feeling and judgment must take the place of sour suspicion. After so complete a flooding of all the field of life with the resistless tide of a sweet and noble enthusiasm, we cannot but look for a new bloom and unexampled harvests."

To Poughkeepsie-on-the-Hudson, in the order of succession. Here a party of young people were collected at a lady's house, for an evening's amusement, in the month of January, 1864. The idea of holding a fair for the soldiers was broached by one of the youngest ladies present, and spread among the others like a beneficent contagion. The customary meetings were held; the enthusiasm was judiciously forced into profitable channels, dates were fixed, officers appointed: Mrs. James Winslow being chosen President, Mrs. Chas. H. Ruggles, Secretary, and Miss Sarah M. Carpenter, Treasurer. There was a committee of women to do the work, and a committee of men to give advice. Mr. Matthew Vassar offered the society the use of a spacious five-story building, and here the fair was held.

To such an extent was the activity of the inhabitants of the City of Poughkeepsie and County of Dutchess concentrated upon this one work, that every man, woman, and child between eight and eighty were said to be engaged in it. They had sent three thousand soldiers to the field, and might set them an example of zeal, if not of prowess. As the time drew near, the treasury began to show signs of life: rills of vitality flowing in from school exhibitions, lectures, concerts, living pictures, and from the subscription books circulated among the solid men. At last the day came. Julius Cæsar may have had cause to beware the 15th of March, but not certain other soldiers of a later dispensation, for on that auspicious day the portals of the Poughkeepsie Fair were opened wide! The mud was of that depth and consisteney so prized by makers of street pies, so dreaded by conductors of siege trains. Where the guns would have been engulfed, and perhaps spiked and abandoned, the lighter vehicles passed safely on, drawing up at the Vassar Emporium of Sanitary Relief. But the sight, it seems, was worth the journey.

Imagine saleswomen whose eyes and cheeks possessed qualities enabling them to "impart the hue of a blush to a cigar-case, and the flavor of a smile to an oyster stew." That this was done is the assertion of an eye-witness, and we see no reason to doubt its accuracy; in fact, persons who take oysters

in a convivial way on festive occasions are very apt to seek to improve them by the flavor of a smile.

We find at Poughkeepsie the originals or the duplicates of many of the devices that have done profitable business throughout the country. Here was the old woman who lived in a shoe, exhibited in a gipsy tent, and treated and paid for as an extra; here was the skating pond, a philosophical toy in which fourteen little figures, clad in wintry garments, and shod with steel, were made, by the revolution of a disk in front of circular mirrors, to appear like an army upon runners; here was the temple of Flora; a museum of curiosities; a bull-finch, that carolled sweetly when the clock struck; and here was a Dutchess County homestead of one hundred years ago. This was the feature that gave character and individuality to the fair, and merits description in detail.

The visitor's attention was first attracted by what appeared to be the outside of a spacious and somewhat weather-beaten mansion. The door was double, and upon the upper flange was a knocker which had summoned the servant to the threshold, in a house in the neighborhood, for one hundred and twenty years. The visitor, if authorized by the possession of a pass—for hospitality here was strictly mercenary—awoke the echoes of the knocker; the upper portion of the door opened, a vision of beauty appeared—it is well known that waiting-maids are never handsome by halves—consulted the pass, assured herself that the proper pecuniary transaction had been accomplished, then flung wide the lower portal, and ushered the applicant into scenes that, though not pre-Adamite, were at least pre-Rip-Van-Winkleish. The ceiling was low, and the beams projected; the fowling-piece and powder-horn hung from convenient nails. The tiles of the old Dutch fire-place told cerulean stories of Scripture heroes; the mantel was adorned with antique candlesticks, tobacco-pouches, and silhouettes. On the wainscot was a "Poor Richard's Almanack" of 1774. Here was a well stocked corner cupboard, filled with antique china of every kind, from the unsatisfying tea-cup to the capacious punch-bowl; there stood a stately clock in its tall mahogany case. Here was a spinnet, from whose tinkling, wiry sounds have come the magnificent chords of the modern grand piano; there a Holland sofa, imported in 1691. The walls were hung with ancient pictures and samplers. Upon a shelf, quite out of the reach of mischievous hands, were books bound in vellum, every one of them what Mr. Peter Probity would have called a centurion. There was a Dutch Bible with silver clasps; and pendent from a peg was a tippet made from the down of early turkeys. Washington had sat at the mahogany table;

and the ponderous sword which dangled from a hook had cloven the skull of an Indian and a Frenchman.

But these scenes composed a dwelling-place, and people dwelt among them. There was a family as old as the furniture. Arrayed in the frocks of their great-grandmothers, they sat round the fire, spinning at the wool-wheel, making thread on the flax-wheel, or elaborating tea at the mahogany, Washingtonian board. This board was plentifully spread with the viands of the day, served upon platters and in vessels coeval with them. A lump of sugar suspended by a string vibrated within the reach of all—as sweet a pendulum as ever described an arc. A thrifty, stirring Dutch housekeeper busied herself amid these scenes. An invited guest, clad in the very robes of Mrs. Martha Custis, graciously accepted courtesies as graciously offered; a Quakeress, in her grandmother's drab silk, breathed serenity on the household; an Indian girl, who had ceased to be a pappoose and had not yet become a squaw, to wit, Eunice Mauwee, the Last of the Pequods—wearing an embossed silver band unearthed from an Indian grave—was trying to feel at home, while an individual who did so completely and without effort was Pompey in the chimney corner, black in feature, gray with age, scarlet in waistcoat and dignity. Such was a Dutchess County homestead in the good old days, we had almost said, of Adam and Eve; thus, at least, did the worthy people of Poughkeepsie seek to represent the various ingredients in Dutchess County society one hundred years ago.

THE SUGAR PENDULUM

Poughkeepsie deserved success, and fairly won it. Eighteen thousand people inhabit the town, and sixteen thousand dollars soon after left it for scenes where they could render better service. One dollar per man, woman, and child, is a good orthodox standard. Some have given beyond it, and some have fallen below; but it is safe ground to stand upon, and, all things considered, it is probable that every man, woman, and child in the country stands upon just such. The following is the exhibit:

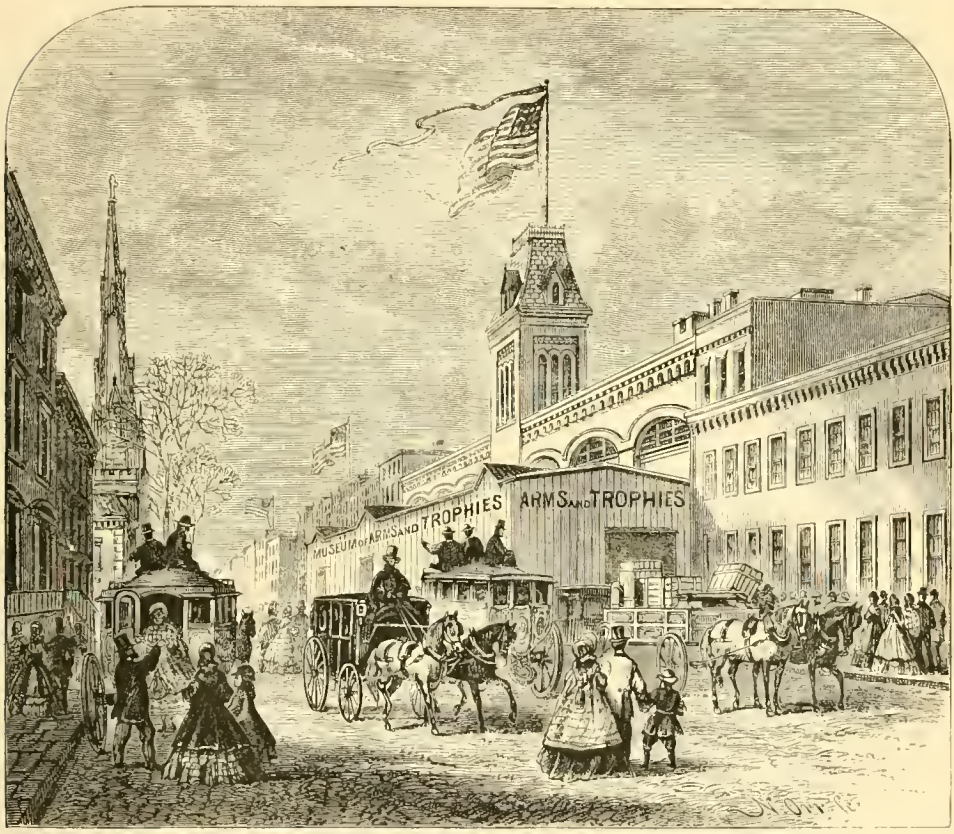
Poughkeepsie cash donations...	$2,996 60	Sale of pictures, &c.....	$549 41
Suburban " " ...	1,504 42	Tickets to Dutchess County Room and sales therein	536 14
Fancy department.....	2,750 66	Swiss Booth	489 72
Refreshment department.....	1,188 99	Military Tent	256 67
Lower restaurant	534 23	Floral Temple.....	411 57
Sale of tickets	2,336 64	Old Woman and Shoe.....	91 58
Beekman refreshment table.....	394 50	Congregational Sabbath School.	150 00
Dover fancy table.....	258 35	Poughkeepsie Female Collegiate School, Rev. C. D. Rice.....	85 00
Fishkill fancy table.....	702 53	Poughkeepsie Female Academy, Rev. D. G. Wright.....	354 00
East Fishkill refreshment table.	134 20	Cottage Hill Seminary, Rev. G. T. Rider.....	172 00
La Grange refreshment table...	514 40	Collegiate School, O. Bisher...	50 00
New Hackensaek Society and table.....	214 34	Military Institute, Mr. Warring.	106 00
Wappinger's Falls, Mrs. J. Faulkner.....	139 00	Cloak-Room, Grab-Bag, Gipsy Tent, Philadelphia table, &c..	303 84
Skating Pond.....	421 09		
Post Office.....	113 91		
Agricultural department.....	837 45		

Gross receipts.....	$18,640 87
Deduct expenses....	2,358 15
Net receipts	$16,282 72

We have mentioned the secession of Brooklyn from New York as the occasion of the latter's postponement of the date of opening its fair; and this may serve to show that from the beginning of the year, the preparations for the Metropolitan Fair had been in progress. It has been said elsewhere that the central treasury of the Sanitary Commission was to be the beneficiary of the occasion, the branches having generally expended the proceeds of their own fairs in the creation of supplies; money was now needed to move and properly administer these supplies. Wherefore, early in January, everybody in the city, and many out of it, had been drafted into the army of relief, and set to work in their several capacities; these were to sew, to paint, to build, to bake, and those were to see that they did it. The lists of committees filled a volume; the catalogue of their deeds ran over in the newspapers, and pretty soon the results of their labors, gathered into the commodious armory prepared to receive them, overflowed by the doors and windows, and had to be housed elsewhere. How can we even cursorily treat of a subject in half a score of pages, upon which a hundred quartos have been already written? More has been put upon paper than the Committee on Hides and Leather could bind. What is there left to say?

The fair was ostensibly held in the building of which we give a delineation; but it would be more correct to say that it was held everywhere, and that this was merely the head-quarters. The original building, like a grain of

corn undergoing the inflating process of popping, burst out on every side, the machinery protruding in the rear, the dining room and carriage department bulging into adjoining unoccupied spaces. A supplementary construction, as big as its superior, was put up in Union Square; a cattle mart was established hard by; but not only this. On some one day in the winter and spring, the hospital flag was raised over every building in the city: here over an exhibition given by the school children of the ward, and there were some forty of



ARMORY OF THE TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT, ARRANGED FOR THE METROPOLITAN FAIR.

them; there over a sanitary concert, often in a public hall, quite as often in a private parlor; over the studios where men of picturesque aspect were zealously working with pipe and pencil; over the theatres that one by one devoted a night to the cause; over sewing circles, rehearsing parties, groups of needle pickets; over the engine houses, hose companies all of them; over the counting-room, as the committee man with his subscription list entered it, and from which he rarely departed empty handed; over the exchange, post

office, custom house, as the paper passed from hand to hand; over the shop and warehouse, as from each some article was withdrawn and sent to the common stock; over the ship in the harbor, over the ferry-boat in the slip, over the flying train, over the crawling stage; over the banks, the insurance offices; over the markets where some barrel or box was marked as not for sale; and even over the garret and attic where there was nothing to give except prayers and good wishes. Perhaps, therefore, we should do well to substitute for our picture a view of New York, its harbor and environs; or better yet, a map of Manhattan Island, with parts of Connecticut and New Jersey.

Imagine a vast collection of things in bulk; think of them by the hundred gross; eliminate all customary ideas and standards from the mind; where you have thought of quarts and pecks, think now of tons and chaldrons; count no longer on your fingers; put several zeros to the right of all your figures; deal in large comparisons; clap Pelion upon Ossa for a familiar illustration; do not say two wringing-machines, but five hundred; look only at aggregates; add up men and women by the thousand, and throw in the children, for even decimal fractions are vulgar now; measure pictures by the space they cover; learn to talk of books, as of gas, by the cubic foot; say an acre of people, a hundred barrels of pin-cushions, a furlong of autographs. In short, speak of dollars by the million, and you have the sum and substance of the New York Fair, which, by the way, opened on the 4th of April.

It is plain, therefore, that as in ten pages not more than ten subjects can be satisfactorily handled, we can only deal here with such ideas and methods as were original with this fair. One of these was felicitous indeed. Proceeding from the rooms of Messrs. Tiffany & Co., it was as pure a gem as those that stayed behind, and of more value than any. Like all great thoughts, it was marvellously simple; and, based as it was upon universal suffrage—that is, suffrage with the property qualification—it was singularly well adapted to the uses of the community in which it had its birth. The house we have named gave to the fair two swords, one to be worn in the saddle, the other upon the quarter-deck, both richly ornamented. The point, or more properly, perhaps, the edge, was, that the people might present these swords to whom they pleased; they could nominate candidates and run them; only, every voter must pay a dollar for his vote, and he might vote as often as his dollars permitted. Here was an idea, indeed; and we all of us wondered that the happy inventor had not been you or I. The sting was thus plucked from out that dangerous sport, raffling; but the seductive element of uncertainty remained, so people raffled and called it voting. Had a man an opinion on military

matters that he was not ashamed the world should know? He could blazon it forth to an attentive continent, if he had but the few necessary dimes. Had he certain naval views that he wished to air? Publicity was to be had for a dollar. Those who wished to repeat or dwell upon a statement, might do it at the retail price, no deductions being made for a quantity. Reiteration, line upon line, was resorted to by many as a means of impressing the treasury with their views. The voters stood in line and approached the desk in turn; there was some feeling, some partisanship; but the cause was the better, and no one the worse, for that. People took especial pleasure in neutralizing their predecessor's vote, and it often happened that, as the householder approached the book, the modest I which he held in readiness was exchanged for the more magnificent V, or the thoroughly sumptuous X. The imperial L and C

SANITARY VOTING.

were from time to time elicited from pockets when there was a plethora either with or without them. A count was made at night, and the state of the polls was published in the papers every morning.

As the close of the fair drew nigh the interest centered upon the two generals who led the list. Scattering votes were rare, and the battalions solid. It was clear that the book could not thus be kept open to the end, as confusion and disorder must inevitably ensue. The friends of one or the other contestant might get possession of the desk and keep their opponents at a distance. It was finally decided to stop all registered voting at a specified hour,

laggards to deposit their suffrages and their money in a box prepared for the purpose, a committee of gentlemen, in whom all had confidence, to count and report. The result was as follows:

ARMY.		NAVY.	
General Grant	30,291	Rowan	462
General McClellan	14,509	Farragut	332
All others	163	All others	128
Total	44,963	Total	922

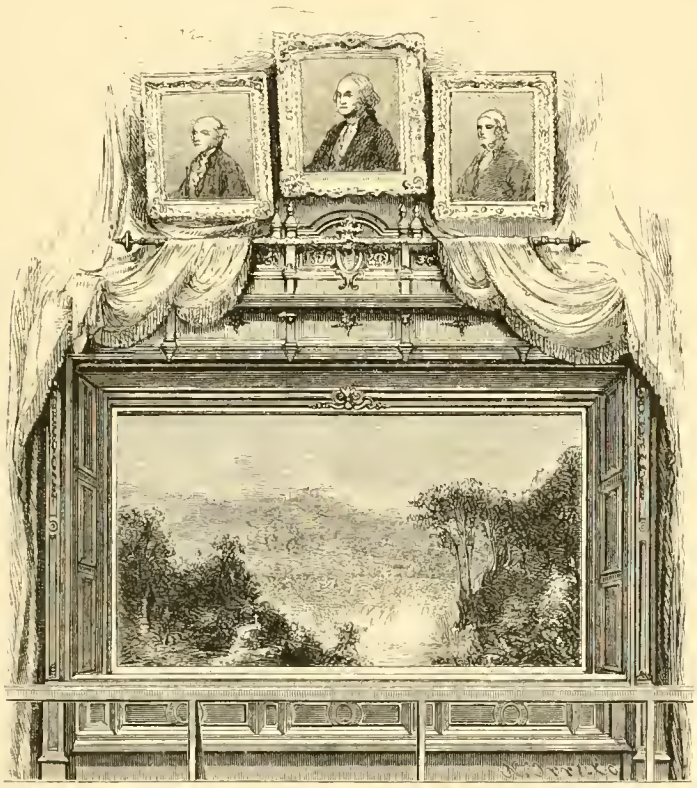
If the destination of a sword could be determined by vote, so could that of a bonnet, of albums, of silver ware, of a hairy eagle. This latter prize was not, as might be supposed by an ornithologist unread in sanitary lore, a species beautifully contrived by nature to balance the eagle known as the bald, nor yet an eagle upon whose denuded skull some fertilizing tricopherous had been happily applied, but an image of the national bird of prey composed of locks of hair of eminent Americans, deftly interwoven. These and other articles, valuable and curious, found an owner through the mysterious process of the vote, and the value of the idea to the Metropolitan Fair alone was not far from $50,000. We shall meet it again in Philadelphia; shall recognize it at St. Louis and Boston, and shall salute it at St. Paul. Its sway has extended from the mouth of the Hudson to the source of the Mississippi. A few words now upon the more interesting of the working committees.

The Committee on Public Schools brought nearly $24,000 into the treasury from forty ward school entertainments. These were among the most satisfactory proceedings connected with the fair. The eyes of persons who attended any of the performances by accident, without knowledge or an interest in the school system of the city, were opened wide, expecting no such evidences of devotion at the hands of the teachers, or of zeal and good will at those of the scholars. What part the ferule and the foolscap had played in producing this marvellous result, we are not told; but the casual observer saw nothing but the evidences of an honorable ambition and of an early awakened conscience; he had before him persons certainly young—many of them infantine—but all apparently actuated by the most lofty motives. They had not learned their lessons by rote, but had conned them con amore. The whole affair was in the highest degree creditable to the educational authorities, to the teachers, to the committee, to the boys and girls, and to the fathers and mothers of the same.

The Fire Department collected, exhibited, and sold $30,000 worth of wares

of worsted, silk, and silver. Their counter presented a constantly recurring scene of devastation and replenishment.

The Committee on Fine Arts returned the noble sum of $85,000, nearly the whole of this being the proceeds of the sale of pictures, albums, and engravings. The gallery of paintings lent for exhibition was the finest collection in America, with the single exception, perhaps, of that of the Great Central Fair of Philadelphia.



THE HEART OF THE ANDES.

The galleries of Mr. Belmont and Mr. Aspinwall were thrown open to the public for the benefit of the Committee.

The Committee on Books, after having, as they thought, solicited from every publisher and bookseller in the city, a donation either in money or in kind, received a letter from Mr. Wm. K. Cornell, complaining that he had been neglected. He inclosed his check for $1,000 in token of reproach. This contribution, from a man who had been overlooked, and from whom nothing had been expected, was the twelfth part of the aggregate contributions of

seventy firms. Mr. Cornell lived but a few months to enjoy the recollection of the gratified surprise of the Committee on Books.

The Committee on Arms and Trophies received over $67,000; this included the vote upon the Army and Navy Swords. Some $20,000 was realized from the sale of relics, diminutive horse-shoes, and other miscellanies.

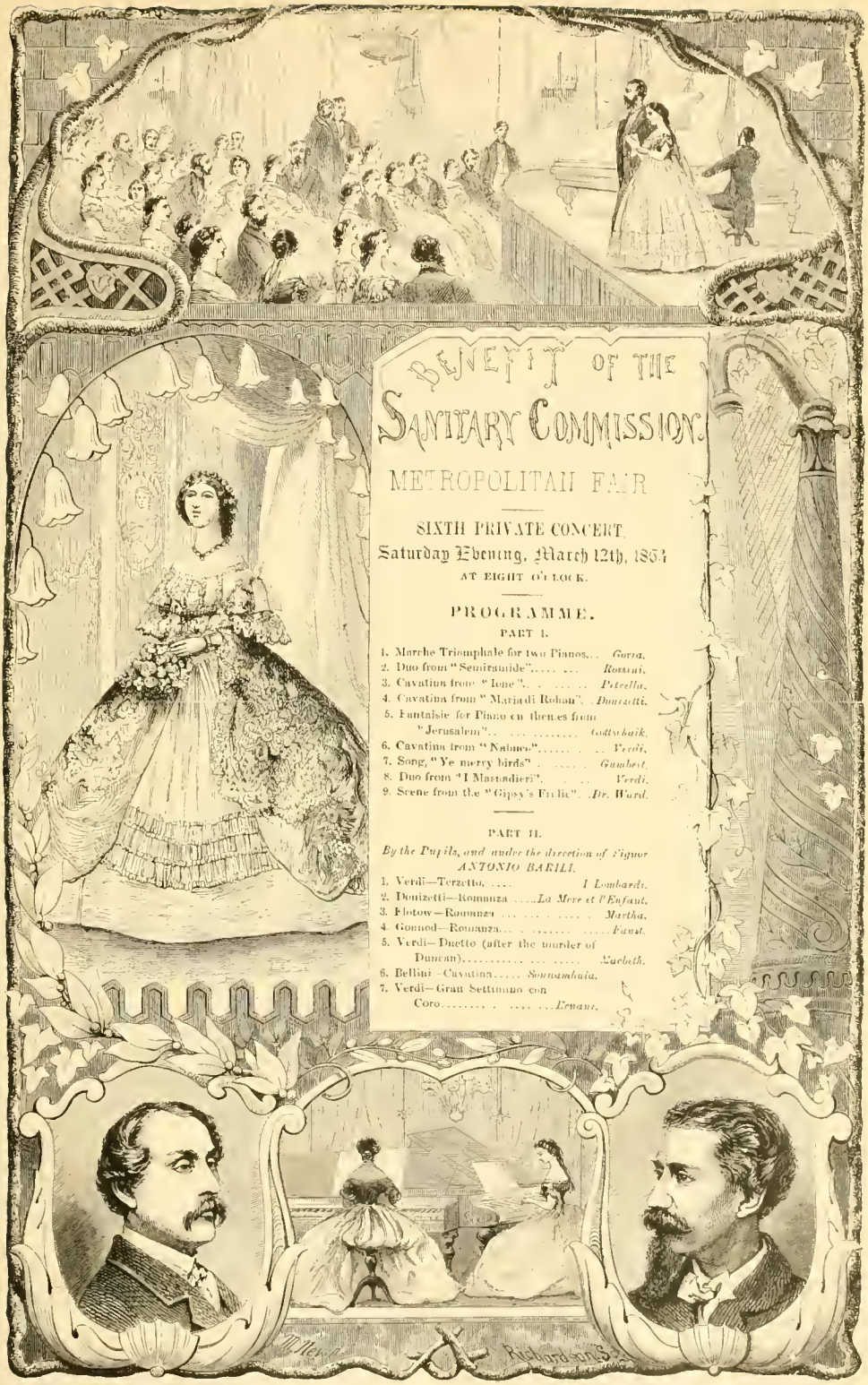
The restaurant department was not as successful as was expected. Those who had been relied upon to supply the larder preferred to make their donations in money; so that the department, compelled to purchase its stores, made but a meagre profit. Still, it had the satisfaction of furnishing creature comforts to a vast and famished, yet orderly, crowd. As the cash donations amounted to $15,000, and as the total receipts were only $17,500, it is plain that the principal gain lay in the approval of conscience, and that the committee must have looked for their reward to those who had tasted of their cheer.

Though there was no intention on the part of the churches of the city to act in concert, the sum realized from church tables, collections, lectures, &c., was no less than $27,000. Of this the Methodists gave $10,000 and the Universalists $8,000. The Tabernacle Church table yielded over $900.

The Committee on Dry Goods collected $130,000 in money and $7,000 in goods; the Finance Committee $64,000 in money alone, as the gentlemen to whom they applied dealt in no other commodity.

The Committee on the Drama returned $14,000, and considerably more than half this was due to the efforts of amateurs, who enacted private theatricals upon the cosey stage of Mr. Jerome, and sang Cinderella upon the more public boards of Mr. Niblo. Even gymnasts and horses contributed to this fund: so, too, did certain participators in a billiard tournament, who allowed the committee to pocket the proceeds, while they did as much for the balls.

The Committee on Music suffered their accounts to be so merged in those of the Union Square Department that it is impossible, at this day, to distinguish between the two, and to say what was due to harmony and what to union. They sold pianos, steel bells, and harps; collected certain moneys from minstrels and delineators of Ethiopian eccentricity, and gave eight concerts in houses, mansions, and palaces. The programme of one of these may be seen upon the opposite page. While upon the subject of sanitary music, it is proper to mention the name of Mr. Gottschalk, who founded and endowed the Soldiers' Aid Society of Saratoga Springs, and who, by promising his assistance to one of the givers of the above-mentioned concerts, enabled him to more than double his prices; and that of Antonio Barili, who superintended



BENEFIT OF THE SANITARY COMMISSION.

METROPOLITAN FAIR

SIXTH PRIVATE CONCERT.

Saturday Evening, March 12th, 1864

AT EIGHT O'CLOCK.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

1. Marche Triomphale for two Pianos,... *Gorra.*
2. Duo from "Semiramide"..... ... *Rossini.*
3. Cavatina from "Ione"..... *Petrella.*
4. Cavatina from "Marin di Rohan"... *Donizetti.*
5. Fantaisie for Piano on themes from "Jerusalem"..... *Gottschalk.*
6. Cavatina from "Nabuco"..... *Verdi.*
7. Song, "Ye merry birds" ..... *Gumbert.*
8. Duo from "I Masnadieri"..... *Verdi.*
9. Scene from the "Gipsy's Frolic"... *Dr. Ward.*

PART II.

By the Pupils, and under the direction of Signor ANTONIO BARILI.

1. Verdi—Terzetto, ... *I Lombardi.*
2. Donizetti—Romanza .....*La Mere et l'Enfant.*
3. Flotow—Romanza ..... *Martha.*
4. Gounod—Romanza..... .....*Faust.*
5. Verdi—Duetto (after the murder of Duncan)..... *Macbeth.*
6. Bellini—Cavatina..... *Sonnambula.*
7. Verdi—Gran Settimino con Coro..... ....*Ernani.*

nearly a dozen amateur entertainments, given in various places in behalf of the commission.

The Ticket Department acknowledged some $180,000. This included not only the entrance money to the fair, but the supplementary tolls levied at certain otherwise unyielding doors—at the Art Gallery, the Arms and Trophies, the Curiosity Shop, the Cattle Show. No one regretted the payment of additional dues at this last establishment. Here was the Pride of Livingston County, much puffed up, as was natural; here was Lady Woodruff, the pride of each successive owner; here were other four-footed contributors to a cause which even quadrupeds would have approved, had they not been personally such heavy losers by it.

The Committee on Foreign Contributions extended their claims over the habitable globe. From sympathizing Switzerland, from benevolent Italians,

EPISODE IN OPTICS: ONLY TEN CENTS.

from well-wishers in St. Petersburgh, from Americans abroad, came remittances doubly welcome from the form they took—gold or its equivalent. The Roman Department, stocked in good part by the efforts and from the purse of Miss Charlotte Cushman, was an attractive feature. The New Jersey Committee, putting up the most elaborate booths in the armory, and offering an appropriate and delicate homage to the memory of Washington Irving, poured into the treasury the munificent sum of $40,000, in round numbers.

What can be said, in the line or two that our fast diminishing space leaves us, of that charming retreat, that genial resort, the Knickerbocker Kitchen? Nothing worthily; we merely state, in an informal way, that while many lamented they had not lived in days that were honored by modes and manners so delightful, by a hospitality so cordial, by a cuisine so satisfying,

all rejoiced that they had been spared to witness their revival, even upon the mimic scene. The man that eat the proffered olykooke felt as if the knightly sword had tapped him on the shoulder, and he rose an original Knickerbocker.

What can be said of the ingenuity of the devices, some original, some borrowed, by which dimes were made dollars and dollars bank-accounts? Of the patient labor that had been so freely given, as in the case of Miss North's collection of autographs, the result of six months' assiduous work? Of the devotion of the thirsty, who drank two thousand dollars' worth of lemonade and soda? Of the thrift of the management, of the harmonious counsels that brought the majestic enterprise so happily through, of the fatal zeal of those who literally fell a sacrifice to the cause, and who died in the harness? Nothing, except that the Metropolitan Fair, while it will be to all a precious memory, a souvenir of something pleasant to recall and dwell upon, will be to many the symbol of a duty performed, to more the record of an approving conscience, and to two or three, a monument.

The following financial tables of the New York Fair, though official in their facts, are not so in their form. We give the returns of each committee by itself, the report published by the treasurer giving the receipts in order of date. We do not grudge the space, as deeds speak louder than words, and as the figures that occupy it are so much more solid than any figures of speech. Under each head are the cash contributions, item by item, of all sums over one hundred dollars, the sources of all collective donations; and the sums realized from the sale of goods contributed, in bulk.

FINANCIAL REPORT OF THE METROPOLITAN FAIR.

COMMITTEE ON ARMS AND TROPHIES.

Horstmann Brothers & Allien..	$250 00
Augustus Humbert	250 00
Mrs. General Baird	105 00
A. W. Spies	100 00
W. W. Marston.....	100 00
Smith & Rand.....	100 00
Mrs. Hopkins' entertainment...	67 50
All other subscriptions.....	335 50
Sale of articles contributed, and proceeds of vote upon Army and Navy Swords	65,792 48
Total....	$67,100 48

COMMITTEE ON ARCHITECTURE.

J. B. & W. W. Cornell	$300 00	A. G. Bogert & Brother	$100 00
Smith & Williams	250 00	Baker, Wells & Co.	100 00
East Chester Quarry Company,	200 00	John Snitlin	100 00
John T. Conover	150 00	Jonathan Purdy	100 00
E. Chamberlin	150 00	Oscar Purdy	100 00
Wm. R. Stewart	126 00	William C. Miller	100 00
John M. Dodd	125 00	Employees of the Architectural Iron Works:	
Robert Smith	100 00	Finishers	167 40
J. S. Peck	100 00	Foundrymen	64 30
Wm. J. Peck	100 00	Pattern-Makers	36 97
G. A. Conover	100 00	Machinists	36 49
Thos. Crane	100 00	Laborers	51 22
Wm. N. Beach	100 00	Blacksmiths	34 11
J. B. Janes	100 00	Carpenters	11 99
Jed. Frye	100 00	Office and Drawing Room	40 12
Stewart & Howell	100 00	Other subscriptions	3,334 00
Alex. M. Ross	100 00	Sale of articles contributed	3,330 97
I. & G. Van Nostrand	100 00		
Total			$10,108 57

COMMITTEE ON ART.

Exhibition of paintings by August Belmont	$1,920 18	Exhibition of paintings by W. H. Aspinwall	$257 00
Sale of pictures, albums, &c.	81,748 44	Other receipts	1,854 60
Total			$85,780 22

COMMITTEE ON BOOKS.

Thomas Barrow	$1,000 00	Other contributions	$35 00
Wm. K. Cornell	1,000 00	Sale of books contributed by sixty firms	10,289 02
J. W. & G. D. Burnton	100 00		
Total			$12,424 02

COMMITTEE ON BOOTS AND SHOES.

Baldwin, Fisher & Co.	$500 00	Howes, Hyatt & Co.	$500 00
Wells & Christie	500 00	W. A. Ransom & Co.	500 00
		Hoagland, Dubois & McGovern	500 00
		Hall, Southworth & Co.	500 00
		F. & L. B. Reed	250 00
		Meade & Stowell	200 00
		W. A. Bigelow	200 00
		Chas. D. Bigelow	100 00
		Newell & Brothers	100 00
		J. O. Whitehouse	100 00
		Mabie, Manley, Murray & Morgan	100 00
		Hanna, Richard & Co.	100 00
		Smith, Brown & Co.	100 00
		A. & A. G. Trask	100 00

James E. Hedges	$100 00	Burt & Terhune	$100 00
C. S. Parsons & Sons	100 00	Other subscriptions	140 00
A. Claflin & Co.	100 00	Sale of goods contributed	3,148 23
James French	100 00		
Total			$8,138 23

CHURCHES AND RELIGIOUS ASSOCIATIONS.

Methodist Association, Station No. 20	$4,310 47	Other Universalist Churches	$313 50
Methodist Churches	3,792 94	Tabernacle Church table at Metropolitan Fair	917 60
Mercer Street Church, Rev. Mr. Booth	437 00	Rev. Mr. Ganse's Church	1,042 29
Church corner of Second Avenue and 14th Street, N. Y.	907 00	Baptist Churches	1,432 60
Rev. E. H. Chapin's Church, N. Y.	6,000 20	Episcopal Churches	1,848 20
Third Universalist Church, Bleecker Street, N. Y.	617 76	Temple Emanuel	3,162 18
Sixth Universalist Church, 20th Street, N. Y.	959 17	Other Churches	91 60
		Collections	672 97
		Lecture by Rev. Thos. S. Hastings	396 50
		Lecture by Rev. Urban C. Brewer	140 00
Total			$27,041 98

COMMITTEE ON CARRIAGES.

Wilmer S. Wood	$1,000 00	Sale of carriages contributed	$2,000 00
Employees of Brewster & Co.	136 10		
Total			$3,136 10

COMMITTEE ON CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS.

Bernheimer Brothers	$2,000 00	A. & E. Scheitlin	$250 00
D. Devlin & Co.	1,000 00	Mackin & Brothers	250 00
Brooks Brothers	1,000 00	J. & W. Lyall	250 00
Smith & Rice	1,000 00	E. Tweedy	250 00
Jas. Wilde, Jr., & Co.	1,000 00	Schalle Brothers	200 00
Longstreet, Bradford & Co.	1,000 00	William Van Deventer	200 00
Wm. Seligman & Co.	1,000 00	Lesher & Whitman	200 00
J. S. Lowrey & Co.	791 71	White, Whitman & Co.	200 00
Lewis Ernstein & Co.	504 00	Brown, Powers & Co.	150 00
Thomas N. Dale & Co.	500 00	Draper, Hyde & Sturges	150 00
Rogers & Raymond	500 00	Wm. Meyer & Co.	150 00
Goddard & Brothers	500 00	Conklins & Bayles	100 00
M. & S. Sternberger	500 00	Croney & Lent	100 00
J. Strouse, Brother & Co.	500 00	J. Weidenfeld	100 00
Lewis, Chatterton & Co.	500 00	J. P. Hull & Co.	100 00
Joseph Lee	500 00	V. B. Depierris	100 00
Trowbridge, Dwight & Co.	500 00	Union Adams	100 00
Kirtland, Bronson & Co.	500 00	Aaron Close	100 00
F. Derby & Co.	500 00	David Close	100 00
Amos Clark	500 00	James Scott	100 00
J. S. Young & Co.	500 00	John D. Scott & Co.	100 00
Shafer, Whitford & Co.	500 00	Weekes & Higbie	100 00
P. C. Barnum & Co.	250 00	Young, Rutherford & Co.	100 00

Conklin, Fenton & Miller	$100 00	H. Osterburg	$100 00
Dunspaugh, Stillwell & Pearsall.	100 00	Thos A. Brower	100 00
Jaroslawski & Co.	100 00	Samuel Sykes	100 00
Geo. A. Davis & Co.	100 00	Clark & Bogart	100 00
W. R. Powell & Co.	100 00	E. H. Purdy	100 00
G. A. Trowbridge & Co.	100 00	Other subscriptions	2,159 55
Isaac C. Noe	100 00	Sale of goods contributed	3,733 08
Hindhaugh & Co.	100 00		
Total			$26,688 34

COMMITTEE ON COTTON AND RAW GOODS.

S. B. Guion	$1,500 00	Henry Coit	$100 00
Easton & Co.	1,000 00	S. Munn, Son & Co.	100 00
C. C. & H. M. Taber	1,000 00	O. K. King & Co.	100 00
Amy & Heye	500 00	E. Coleman	100 00
W. K. Strong & Co.	500 00	Oakley & Constantine	100 00
C. J. & F. W. Coggill	500 00	Woodruff & Co.	100 00
A. Norrie	250 00	N. D. Carlile & Son	100 00
Murray & Davis	250 00	Edward F. Davidson	100 00
Tellkampf & Kitching	200 00	John M. Pendleton & Co.	100 00
Munzinger & Pitzipio	200 00	Strang, Platt & Co.	100 00
Smyth & Lynch	200 00	Ross, Dempster & Co.	100 00
Geo. W. Beale	200 00	Walter Brown	100 00
Thomas Scott	150 00	W. F. Miller	100 00
Gordon Norrie	150 00	Other contributions	475 00
J. T. Adams & Co.	100 00		
Total			$8,475 00

COMMITTEE ON CHINA, GLASS AND EARTHEN WARE.

Lawton & White	$250 00
John F. Seymour & Co.	250 00
J. & G. Meakin	250 00
T. D. Moore & Co.	250 00
J. J. Nichols	200 00
Daniel Titus	100 00
Davenport Brothers	100 00
E. & J. Willets & Co.	100 00
John C. Jackson	100 00
Robert Haydock	100 00
Dietz & Co.	100 00
Other subscriptions	510 00
Sale of goods contributed	3,058 25
Total	$5,368 25

COMMITTEE ON DRUGS.

Schieffelin Brothers & Co.	$1,000 00	A. N. Lawrence & Co.	$250 00
M. Ward, Close & Co.	500 00	H. & F. W. Meyer	200 00
A. B. Sands & Co.	250 00	Dix & Morris	150 00
Lanman & Kemp	250 00	Davis, Morris & Co.	100 00
Benjamin H. Field	250 00	F. Cousinery & Co.	100 00
John McKesson	250 00	Palanca & Escalante	100 00

Dutilh & Co	$100 00	W. Irving Clark & Co	$100 00
B. W. Bull & Co	100 00	Other subscriptions	540 00
Fraser & Lee	100 00	Sale of articles contributed	1,662 27
Chas. Pfizer & Co	100 00		
Total			$6,102 27

COMMITTEE ON DRY GOODS.

A. T. Stewart	$10,000 00	Wm. C. Langley & Co	$1,000 00
Hoyt, Sprague & Co	5,000 00	Haggerty & Co	1 000 00
Wm. Watson	2,500 00	Paton, Stewart & Co	1,000 00
F. Butterfield	2,500 00	Jordan, Marsh & Co	1,000 00
Geo. Bliss & Co	2,500 00	Samuel McLean & Co	1,000 00
H. B. Claflin & Co	2,500 00	Gardner, Dexter & Co	1,000 00
Garner & Co	2,500 00	Henry W. T. Mali & Co	1,000 00
Lathrop, Ludington & Co	2,000 00	John M. Davies & Co	1,000 00
Low, Harriman, Durfee & Co	2,000 00	Wilmerding, Hoguet & Co	1,000 00
Spaulding, Hunt & Co	2,000 00	Geo. Opdyke	1,000 00
E. S. Jaffray & Co	1,500 00	Dale, Brothers & Co	1,000 00
Arnold, Constable & Co	1,000 00	Dibblee, Work & Moore	1,000 00
Wilson G. Hunt	1,000 00	Giraud, Barbey & Co	1,000 00
Sullivan, Randolph & Budd	1,000 00	F. Skinner & Co	1,000 00
L. P. Morton & Co	1,000 00	Chas. H. Welling	1,000 00
Wm. Lottimer & Co	1,000 00	G. M. Richmond & Co	1,000 00
Lee, Bliss & Co	1,000 00	J. C. Howe & Co	1,000 00
Tefft, Griswold & Kellogg	1,000 00	A. & A. Lawrence & Co	1,000 00
Bowers, Beeckman & Bradford, Jr	1,000 00	Jas. F. White & Co	1,000 00
		Jas. M. Beebe & Co	1,000 00
Sprague, Cooper & Colburn	1,000 00	Griffith, Prentiss & McCombs	750 00
Halsted, Haines & Co	1,000 00	Rice, Chase & Co	500 00
Abernethy & Co	1,000 00	Knower & Platt	500 00
Slade & Colby	1,000 00	John & Hugh Auchincloss	500 00
Turnbull, Slade & Co	1,000 00	Cronin, Hurxthal & Sears	500 00
Sutton, Smith & Co	1,000 00	H. & A. Stursberg & Co	500 00
Weaver, Richardson & Co	1,000 00	Stanfield, Wentworth & Co	500 00
Wicks, Smith & Co	1,000 00	Carpenter, Vail & Fuller	500 00
Kessler & Co	1,000 00	Bradley & Howe	500 00
John J. Phelps	1,000 00	Opdyke, Loeschigk & Co	500 00
Campbell, Magee & Co	1,000 00	White & Heath	500 00
Stone, Starr & Co	1,000 00	Kitchen, Montross & Wilcox	500 00
Hunt, Tillinghast & Co	1,000 00	Pardee, Bates & Co	500 00
Woodward, Lawrence & Co	1,000 00	Fairchild & Fanshaw	500 00
Paton & Co	1,000 00	N. Y. Dyeing & Printing Establishment	500 00
Thomas Slocomb	1,000 00		
Anthony & Hall	1,000 00	Vyse & Son	500 00
Van Wyck, Townsend & Co	1,000 00	Benkard & Hutton	500 00
Wilmerdings & Mount	1,000 00	Lindsay, Chittick & Co	500 00
Loeschigk, Wesendonck & Co	1,000 00	Thomas & Co	500 00
A. Iselin	1,000 00	A. Person & Harriman	500 00
Butler, Cecil, Rawson & Co	1,000 00	Fisher, Donnelly & Co	500 00
E. R. Mudge, Sawyer & Co	1,000 00	R. Fischer, Hachez & Co	500 00
James L. Little & Co	1,000 00	Geo. A. Clark & Brothers	500 00

Clark, West & Co.	$500 00
Murfey & Harris	500 00
John Slade & Co.	500 00
Van Valkenburgh Bros. & Co.	500 00
Motts, Hyde & Van Duzer	500 00
S. A. Martine & Co.	500 00
Bailey & Southard	500 00
Halsted & Stiles	500 00
Parker, Wilder & Co.	500 00
Garrett, Clark & Co.	500 00
Lehmaier Brothers	500 00
Faulkner, Kimball & Co.	500 00
Haviland, Lindsley & Co.	500 00
Northrup, Taylor & Co.	414 00
Noell & Oelbermann	300 00
L. & B. Curtis & Co.	300 00
Hardt & Co.	300 00
Ed. S. Hall & Co.	300 00
Mortimers & DeBost	300 00
Stone, Bliss, Fay & Allen	250 00
Frederick L. Joanvahrs	250 00
Reimer & Meeké	250 00
David Lamb	250 00
Julius Gerson	250 00
Linder, Kingsley & Co.	250 00
Oscar Delisle	250 00
Auflmordt, Hessenberg & Co.	250 00
Christ, Jay & Co.	250 00
Passavant & Co.	250 00
Whittemore, Dyer & Post	250 00
Streeter, Faxon & Potter	250 00
Pastor, Hardt & Lindgens	250 00
Wright, Brinkerhoff & Co.	250 00
Eastman, Bigelow & Dayton	250 00
H. Hennequin & Co.	250 00
W. L. Pomeroy & Adams	250 00
S. M. & B. Cohen & Co.	250 00
James M. Deuel	250 00
Smith & Lawrence	250 00
Henry Lawrence	250 00
Wolfers & Kalischer	250 00
Gawtry & Frenean	250 00
Hyde, Coe & McCollum	250 00
Crook & Scotts	250 00
C. F. Van Blankensteyn	250 00
Ogden & Blewett	250 00
John Fraser & Co.	250 00
Thos. Drew & Co.	250 00
Forstmann & Co.	250 00
Charles N. Fearing	250 00
Charles G. Landon	250 00
Wm. Topping	$250 00
Ed. T. Snelling	250 00
George W. Powers	250 00
Robt. Slimmon & Co.	250 00
Bulkley & Co.	250 00
John Bett	250 00
Henry Marx	250 00
Waterbury, Shaw & Co.	250 00
T. Putnam & Co.	250 00
Cunningham, Frost & Throckmortons	250 00
Escher & Co.	250 00
E. B. Strange & Bro.	250 00
Warner & Loop	250 00
C. F. Dambmann & Co.	250 00
Rudderow, Jones & Co.	250 00
S. M. Waller & Co.	250 00
Sorehan, Allien & Diggelmann	250 00
Ammidown, Lane & Co.	250 00
John Sykes, Jr.	250 00
F. Vietor & Achelis	250 00
C. F. Schmieder & Co.	250 00
Almy, Patterson & Co.	250 00
Harms & Wiechmann	250 00
G. A. Schniewind	250 00
Ed. Harris	250 00
M. Maas	150 00
Carhart, Bacon & Greene	150 00
Werner & Forester	100 00
Samuel Hanna	100 00
Globe Woolen Co., by W. W. Coffin, Treas.	100 00
D. H. & M. Arnold	100 00
Shaw & Coffin	100 00
Lippman & Neuberger	100 00
J. Hess & Co.	100 00
Munsell & Co.	100 00
H. Schulting	100 00
Thomas J. Davis	100 00
E. Warburg & Co.	100 00
Jas. Smeiton	100 00
Wm. F. Oakey	100 00
C. Marié & Co.	100 00
Wolbert, Gordon & Co.	100 00
Schmieder Bros.	100 00
Booth & Tuttle	100 00
A. Baldwin & Co.	100 00
Maltby, Eastwood, Brewster & Co.	100 00
Rumsey & McCaffray	100 00
Hinck & Pupke	100 00

H. W. Stehr & Co.	$100 00	Mills & Ray	$100 00
W. F. Grinnell	100 00	E. &. W. Cock & Co.	100 00
Charles Heussner	100 00	Dimock & Moore	100 00
Louis Lehmaier & Co.	100 00	S. F. Barry	100 00
Geo. Underhill & Co.	100 00	H. Appold	100 00
Ottenheimer Brothers	100 00	De Bost & Brothers	100 00
D. Douglas & Co.	100 00	Bronson Peck	100 00
L. A. Freund & Co.	100 00	Curtis & Co.	100 00
Asiel & Erdmann	100 00	Terry & Doolittle	100 00
Geo. W. Knowlton	100 00	Guiterman Brothers	100 00
Francis Baker	100 00	Rockwell & Scott	100 00
John B. Hall	100 00	A. C. Lamson	100 00
C. J. Howell	100 00	H. Herrman & Co.	100 00
S. H. Pearce & Co.	100 00	S. & H. Brown	100 00
Oscar Prolss & Co.	100 00	Graham & Aitkin	100 00
A. North & Co.	100 00	E. H. Van Ingen	100 00
Braun, Ellon & Co.	100 00	D. Valentine	100 00
Burgess & Seaver	100 00	McCune, Scott & Cooper	100 00
Brumley & Kellogg	100 00	E. S. Felt	100 00
Peter Donald	100 00	Other subscriptions	4,258 02
Henry Schmieder	100 00	Sale of goods contributed	7,600 98
Field, Morris & Co.	100 00		
Total			$137,623 00

COMMITTEE ON FANCY GOODS.

Scoville Manufacturing Company	$1,000 00	Wallace & Fitch	$100 00
Hughes & Crehange	500 00	Julius H. Pratt	100 00
Rosenfeld, Brothers & Co.	500 00	James Morrison & Co.	100 00
Chapman, Noyes & Lyon	500 00	Bachmann & Laurent	100 00
A. W. Welton & Porters	500 00	Alexander & Eisig	100 00
J. M. & J. N. Plumb	500 00	R. H. Hinsdale	100 00
Caron & Co.	500 00	N. Hillyer	100 00
Townsend & Yale	300 00	E. Bredt	100 00
Dowd, Baker, Whitfield & Co.	300 00	Schack & Hotop	100 00
Robbins, Calhoun & Co.	300 00	Arms & Bardwell	100 00
Jones, Brooks & Co., of Melham. England	300 00	C. C. North	100 00
		J. A. Humphrey & Brother	100 00
James Douglas	250 00	Meeker & Maidhof	100 00
Williston, Knight & Co.	250 00	Keller & Lingg	100 00
Charles Muller	250 00	Amson, Herrmann & Co.	100 00
Fowler & Chapin	250 00	Neilley & Glassford	100 00
Taylor, Richards & Co.	250 00	Lorenz, Crofts & Co.	100 00
J. & A. Blumenthal	250 00	Unkart & Co.	100 00
C. E. Borsdorff	200 00	Holzinger & Bruckheimer	100 00
Billings, Roop & Co.	200 00	Taft, Burgess & Co.	100 00
Waterbury Hook and Eye Co.	200 00	Howell, Foster & Wilson	100 00
Julius Hart	200 00	Solmson, Meyer & Co.	100 00
Peter Murray	100 00	Pratt, Reade & Co.	100 00
J. Rosenthal & Brother	100 00	Garelly & Geer	100 00
Winzer & Tailer	100 00	E. F. Kortum	100 00
Heinemann & Silbermann	100 00	Thaddeus Davids & Co.	100 00

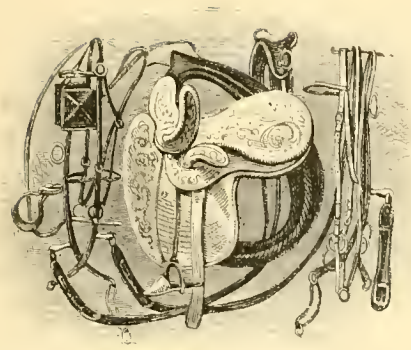
C. J. Lawrence and H. Faile....	$100 00	Sales of goods contributed.....	$2,735 10
Other subscriptions.....	3,459 82		
Total.....			$16,794 92

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.

W. B. Astor.....	$2,000 00
Lockwood & Co.....	1,500 00
George S. Robbins & Son.....	1,000 00
Duncan, Sherman & Co.....	1,000 00
Babcock, Brothers & Co.....	1,000 00
Williams & Guion.....	1,000 00
Johnson & Lazarus.....	1,000 00
August Belmont.....	500 00
Van Schaick & Massett.....	500 00
Cammann & Co.....	500 00
Vermilye & Co.....	500 00
William & John O'Brien.....	500 00
David Groesbeck.....	500 00
H. T. Morgan.....	500 00
Morse & Co.....	500 00
Fearing & Dalton.....	500 00
Hallgarten & Herzfeld.....	500 00
Edmund H. Miller.....	500 00
Fisk & Hatch.....	500 00
Henry A. Stone.....	500 00
Drexel, Winthrop & Co.....	500 00
Howell L. Williams.....	500 00
W. R. Travers.....	400 00
Weston, De Billier & Co.....	300 00
Geo. C. Ward.....	300 00
O. D. Ashley.....	300 00
Almon W. Griswold.....	250 00
Ballin & Sander.....	250 00
Thomas Denny & Co.....	250 00
R. L. Cutting & Co.....	250 00
John Warren & Son.....	$250 00
Ward & Co.....	250 00
Stimson, Fronk & Co.....	250 00
Wm. C. Churchill.....	250 00
Wm. H. Marston.....	250 00
Geo. S. Rainsford.....	250 00
Quigley Brothers.....	250 00
John Alstyne.....	250 00
James M. Drake & Co.....	250 00
T. Ketcham & Co.....	250 00
Oddie, St. George & Co.....	250 00
Fitzhugh & Jenkins.....	250 00
Boonen Graves & Co.....	250 00
David Dudley Field.....	200 00
David Crawford, Jr.....	200 00
Martin & Smith.....	150 00
Percy R. Pyne.....	100 00
Wm. H. Scott.....	100 00
Warren Ferris.....	100 00
A. M. Ferris.....	100 00
Edward B. Ketchum.....	100 00
C. J. Cambreleng.....	100 00
William Seymour, Jr.....	100 00
Garesché, Minton & Co.....	100 00
Geo. A. Osgood.....	100 00
W. B. Clerke.....	100 00
Geo. Manley & Co.....	100 00
L. T. Hoyt.....	100 00
S. B. James.....	100 00
N. G. Bradford.....	100 00
J. F. D. Lanier.....	100 00
Prime & Co.....	100 00
R. Schell.....	100 00
H. M. Benedict.....	100 00
A. G. Wood.....	100 00
O'Brien Brothers.....	100 00
P. M. Myers & Co.....	100 00
G. T. Bonner & Co.....	100 00
J. N. Perkins & Co.....	100 00
H. Meigs, Jr.....	100 00
John Bloodgood.....	100 00
Banks.	
Metropolitan Bank.....	$2,000 00
Bank of New York.....	1,500 00
Bank of America.....	1,500 00

Merchants' Bank	$1,500 00
Bank of the Republic	1,000 00
Manhattan Bank	1,000 00
Bank of the State of New York	1,000 00
Phœnix Bank	1,000 00
Mechanics' Bank	1,000 00
Continental Bank	1,000 00
Park Bank	1,000 00
Broadway Bank	1,000 00
Corn Exchange Bank	1,000 00
Union Bank	750 00
Mercantile Bank	750 00
National Bank	750 00
Importers & Traders' Bank	750 00
Shoe & Leather Bank	750 00
Chemical Bank	500 00
Commonwealth Bank	500 00
Bank of North America	500 00
Pacific Bank	500 00
Tradesmen's Bank	500 00
Butchers & Drovers' Bank	500 00
First National Bank	300 00
British & American Exchange Banking Corporation	250 00
Mercantile & Exchange Bank	250 00
Greenwich Bank	250 00
New York Exchange Bank	250 00
Merchants' Exchange Bank	250 00
Ocean Bank	250 00
Nassau Bank	250 00
Hanover Bank	250 00
Chatham Bank	250 00
Market Bank	250 00
Manufacturers & Merchants' Bank	250 00
Marine Bank	250 00
Mechanics' Banking Association	250 00
Second National Bank	200 00
People's Bank	200 00
Citizens' Bank	200 00
Mechanics' & Traders' Bank	200 00
North River Bank	200 00
Irving Bank	200 00
Seventh Ward Bank	200 00
Atlantic Bank	150 00
Oriental Bank	150 00
New York County Bank	125 00
Bull's Head Bank	125 00
Insurance Companies.	
Home Insurance Co.	$700 00
Lorillard Insurance Co.	500 00
Continental Insurance Co.	$500 00
North American Insurance Co.	500 00
Corn Exchange Insurance Co.	400 00
Metropolitan Insurance Co.	300 00
Knickerbocker Fire Ins. Co.	300 00
Citizens' Fire Insurance Co.	300 00
Manhattan Fire Insurance Co.	250 00
United States Fire Ins. Co.	250 00
Park Fire Insurance Co.	250 00
City Fire Insurance Co	250 00
American Fire Insurance Co.	250 00
Howard Fire Insurance Co.	250 00
Arctic Fire Insurance Co.	250 00
Royal Fire Insurance Co.	250 00
Commonwealth Fire Ins. Co.	250 00
Etna (Hartford) Fire Ins. Co.	250 00
Liverpool & London Fire & Life Insurance Co.	250 00
Hope Insurance Co	200 00
Columbia Insurance Co.	200 00
Germania Insurance Co.	200 00
Howard Insurance Co.	200 00
Mercantile Insurance Co.	200 00
New York Fire & Marine Insurance Co.	200 00
Niagara Fire Insurance Co.	200 00
Market Fire Insurance Co.	200 00
Equitable Fire Insurance Co.	200 00
Commercial Fire Insurance Co.	200 00
New World Fire Insurance Co.	200 00
Empire City Fire Insurance Co.	200 00
Relief Insurance Co.	200 00
Fulton Insurance Co.	200 00
Atlantic Insurance Co.	150 00
St. Nicholas Insurance Co.	150 00
Astor Insurance Co.	150 00
People's Insurance Co.	150 00
Lenox Insurance Co.	150 00
Indemnity Fire Insurance Co.	150 00
Harmony Fire Insurance Co.	150 00
Firemen's Fund Insurance Co.	150 00
Brevoort Insurance Co.	150 00
New Amsterdam Insurance Co.	150 00
Gallatin Insurance Co.	150 00
Central Park Insurance Co.	150 00
Jefferson Insurance Co.	100 00
Northwestern Insurance Co.	100 00
Tradesmen's Insurance Co.	100 00
Yonkers & New York Ins. Co.	100 00
Other subscriptions	140 00
Total	$63,840 00

COMMITTEE ON HIDES AND LEATHER.



Israel Corse	$500 00
Loring Andrews	500 00
Thorne, Watson & Butman	500 00
Thomas Smull	500 00
Hoyt Brothers	500 00
Young, Schultz & Co.	500 00
Ambrose K. Ely	500 00
J. E. Bulkley	$250 00
W. B. Isham & Gallup	250 00
H. J. Brooks & Co.	250 00
S. & C. H. Isham	250 00
Mahlon Mattison	200 00
Geo. Palen & Co.	200 00
Van Wagenen & Tuttle	150 00
Smith Ely, Jr.	100 00
J. B. Mattison	100 00
Elijah T. Brown	100 00
Barnes & Merritt	100 00
Fawcett & Benedict	100 00
Stout & Tuttle	100 00
W. Creighton Lee	100 00
Thomas W. Pearsall, Jr.	100 00
R. Stout & Son	100 00
Hans Rees	100 00
F. M. Maas & Co.	100 00
S. Mendelson	100 00
George Brooks	100 00
Other subscriptions	420 00
Total	$6,770 00

COMMITTEE ON HATS, CAPS AND FURS.

Eli White & Sons	$1,000 00
C. Gunther & Sons	1,000 00
M. Bates, Jr., & Co.	500 00
Shethar & Nichols	500 00
Draper, Clark & Co.	500 00
Murphy & Griswold	500 00
Edward J. King	500 00
H. Schlesinger	300 00
J. M. Oppenheim & Co.	300 00
A. T. Finn & Co.	300 00
H. A. Hurlbut	250 00
E. Kaupe & Cummings	250 00
Thompson, White & Co.	250 00
John H. Swift	250 00
J. W. Lester & Co.	250 00
L. J. & I. Phillips	$177 50
W. Moser	100 00
Nichols, Burtnett & Co.	100 00
J. C. Lord & Brother	100 00
J. D. Phillips & Co.	100 00
Osborne & May	100 00
Duryee & Jaques	100 00
D. S. Williams	100 00
Pierre Choutean	100 00
Boyden, Ditmars & Co.	100 00
M. B. Fielding & Co.	100 00
McCabe, Clark & Co.	100 00
Other subscriptions	1,015 00
Sale of goods contributed	1,987 85
Total	$10,930 35

COMMITTEE ON JEWELRY, &C.

A. Morton	$1,000 00
Randel & Baremore	300 00
W. D. Maxwell	250 00
G. & S. Owen & Co.	100 00
S. W. Chamberlain	100 00
Joseph Rudd & Co.	$100 00
Middleton & Pooler	100 00
Other subscriptions	644 00
Sales of articles contributed	17,366 56
Total	$19,960 56

COMMITTEE ON HARDWARE.

J. B. & W. W. Cornell & Co....	$1,000 00	A. A. Thomson & Co.....	$200 00
Holmes, Booth & Haydens....	500 00	J. D. Locke.....	200 00
Hermann Boker & Co.....	500 00	E. Sherman	200 00
U. A. Murdock.....	500 00	Goodwin & Cort	200 00
Dehon, Clark & Bridges.....	500 00	W. & S. Butcher	200 00
Wetmore & Co.....	500 00	John W. Quincy.....	200 00
J. & L. Tuckerman.....	500 00	A. S. Hewitt.....	150 00
J. H. Abeel & Co.....	500 00	Coffin, Lee & Co.....	150 00
Egleston, Battell & Co.....	500 00	C. E. Griswold & Co.....	150 00
Russell & Irwin Manfg. Co.....	500 00	Elisha Mills.....	100 00
Chas. Bliven.....	500 00	T. Otis Le Roy & Co.....	100 00
Sargent & Co.....	500 00	R. W. Booth.....	100 00
Walsh, Coulter & Co.....	500 00	J. C. Hobson	100 00
Phelps, Dodge & Co.....	500 00	W. N. Seymour & Co.....	100 00
Fuller, Lord & Co.....	500 00	New York Lead Company.....	100 00
L. P. Hawes	450 00	Kendall & Warner.....	100 00
Hull Clark.....	300 00	W. Bailey Lang & Co.....	100 00
W. W. Goddard	300 00	Borden & Lovell	100 00
R. Smith Clark.....	250 00	Pettee, Wilson & Co.....	100 00
C. Vandervoort.....	250 00	Bradley & Smith	100 00
Dickinson, Reed & Co.....	250 00	Wilson, Hawksworth, Ellison & Co.....	100 00
John V. Beam, Jr.....	250 00		
August W. Payne.....	250 00	Lalance & Grosjean.....	100 00
Wm. Jessop & Sons.....	250 00	N. E. James	100 00
Smith & Hegeman.....	250 00	Geo. W. Robins.....	100 00
T. B. Coddington & Co.....	250 00	John B. Peck	100 00
W. Oothout.....	250 00	John E. Byrne	100 00
Pierson & Co.....	250 00	Ingoldsby, Halsted & Co.....	100 00
P. Cooper	250 00	Other subscriptions.....	1,455 00
Bruce & Cook.....	200 00	Sales of goods contributed.....	6,483 88
Total			$23,388 88

COMMITTEE ON MILLINERY.

Andrews, Giles, Sanford & Co.....	$500 00
Martin & Lawson.....	500 00
B. F. Beekman	300 00
Forman, Tibbals & Hubbard.....	250 00
Charles Mills.....	250 00
John Rogers.....	100 00
C. T. Aldrich.....	100 00
Plummer & Michel.....	100 00
Marshall, Johnson & Co.....	100 00
Washington & Smith.....	100 00
Lawson Brothers & Day.....	100 00
Terry & Patterson.....	100 00
Other subscriptions.....	480 00
Sales of goods contributed.....	1,225 80
Total.....	$4,205 80

COMMITTEE ON GROCERS.

Sturges, Bennet & Co.	$2,500 00	Bass & Clark	$250 00
John C. Green	2,500 00	Youngs & Co	250 00
Howland & Aspinwall	1,500 00	Geo. G. Hobson	250 00
Grinnell, Minturn & Co.	1,500 00	Wm. T. Frost	250 00
Weston & Gray	1,500 00	Geo. A. Fellows	250 00
E. D. Morgan & Co.	1,500 00	Joseph Foulke's Sons	250 00
N. L. & G. Griswold	1,500 00	J. V. Onativia & Co	250 00
Moses Taylor & Co.	1,500 00	Bentley & Burton	250 00
D. & A. Kingsland, Sutton & Co.	1,000 00	S. S. Wyckoff & Co	250 00
Francis Skiddy	1,000 00	Jas. Hunter & Co	250 00
Sheppard Gandy	1,000 00	Arcularius, Bonnett & Co	250 00
John Caswell	1,000 00	Gill, Gillets & Noyes	250 00
New York Steam Sugar Ref. Co.	1,000 00	Ross W. Wood & Son	250 00
W. H. Fogg	1,000 00	Cotheal & Co	250 00
J. C. Dayton	500 00	Camp, Brunsen & Sherry	250 00
Park & Seaman	500 00	Isaac Bell	250 00
Penfold & Schuyler	500 00	S. W. Lewis	250 00
C. P. Fisher & Co.	500 00	Z. S. Ely & Co.	250 00
Skeel & Reynolds	500 00	David Olyphant	250 00
C. Burkhalter & Co.	500 00	Gross & March	250 00
Benj. B. Sherman	500 00	Luis Barjau	250 00
Oelrichs & Co.	500 00	Denton Smith & Co	250 00
Aymar & Co.	500 00	D. C. Ripley & Co	250 00
Heinemann & Payson	500 00	Dorrelle & Co	250 00
Sturges & Co.	500 00	Burgess, Ockershausen & Co.	250 00
Wm. Moller	500 00	Burdett & Everit	250 00
Babcock & Co.	500 00	McAndrew & Wann	250 00
J. K. & E. B. Place	500 00	F. T. Montell & Bartow	250 00
Ezra Wheeler & Co.	500 00	L. M. Hoffman's Son & Co.	250 00
Garbutt, Black & Hendricks	500 00	Beebe & Brother	250 00
Carter & Hawley	500 00	Pupke, Thurbur & Co	250 00
Watts, Crane & Co.	500 00	Bodine & Co	250 00
Dallett & Bliss	500 00	Dater, Clark & Co	100 00
J. W. Schmidt & Co.	500 00	James Olwell & Co	100 00
Owen & Carnegie	500 00	H. K. Bull	100 00
Ponvert & Co.	500 00	Gibson, Early & Co	100 00
Kirkland & Von Sachs	500 00	Todd & Co	100 00
Burger, Hurlbut & Livingston	250 00	Theodore W. Todd	100 00
Kent & Co.	250 00	Wm. Vernon, Jr.	100 00
Poirier & Co.	250 00	Geo. W. Elder	100 00
J. J. Crane	250 00	John Wheelwright	100 00
Henry Yelverton	250 00	Morewood & Co.	100 00
P. V. King & Co.	250 00	Fausto Mora	100 00
John R. Bacon	250 00	Other contributions	1,193 00
Chandler Robbins	250 00	Sale of goods contributed	7,168 43
Sackett, Belcher & Co.	250 00		
Total			$51,211 43

COMMITTEE ON SHIPS AND SHIPPING.

Cary & Co.	$1,250 00	Charles H. Marshall	$1,000 00

Spofford & Tileston	$1,000 00
M. O. Roberts	1,000 00
Fabbri & Chauncey	1,000 00
Alsop & Chauncey	1,000 00
Wm. H. Webb	500 00
" " Workmen	534 10
" " "	514 00
H. T. Livingston	500 00
Harbeck & Co.	500 00
N. L. McCready	500 00
W. A. Freeborn & Co.	500 00
John D. Jones	500 00
Samuel L. Mitchell	500 00
William Wall's Sons	395 00
M. K. Wilson	330 00
Wm. Whitlock, Jr.	250 00
De Groot & Peck	250 00
P. N. Spofford	250 00
E. S. Hidden	243 10
W. S. Whitlock	201 24
Smith & Dimon	200 00
Daniel D. Westervelt	200 00
John Englis & Son	200 00
C. & R. Poillon	200 00
Roosevelt, Joyce & Co.	200 00
Aug. Whitlock & Co.	200 00
Ed. Mott Robinson	200 00
Wm. K. Hinman	200 00
J. T. Graham's collections	182 00
John G. Gunther	165 00
R. W. Cameron, boat	150 00
F. G. Ogden	130 00
Samuel Sneden, agent	$100 00
John Christie	100 00
Thomas Stack	100 00
J. B. & J. D. Van Duzen	100 00
Ariel Patterson	100 00
John A. McGaw	100 00
C. Comstock & Co.	100 00
W. H. Webb, oakum	100 00
J. T. B. Maxwell	100 00
J. B. Webb	100 00
Wm. Menzies	100 00
R. P. Logan	100 00
J. D. Brewster	100 00
Hicks & Bell	100 00
Daniel Barnes, Jr.	100 00
F. Church	100 00
John S. Tappan	100 00
Daniel Drake Smith	100 00
Randolph M. Cooley	100 00
Sutton & Co.	100 00
Nathaniel M. Terry	100 00
Lewis Raymond	100 00
Henry Steers	100 00
Jas. R. Taylor	100 00
Ezra Bucknam	100 00
T. F. Rowland	100 00
Capt. Wm. Edwards	100 00
Other subscriptions, a large portion from workmen in shipyards	2,318 78
Sale of articles contributed	214 50
Total	$20,177 72

COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE.

R. P. Parrott	$100 00
S. B. Althause	100 00
Moses Cummings	100 00
Michael Grosz	100 00
Benjamin N. Huntington, Rome, N. Y.	100 00
Ogden & Co.	50 00
W. H. Gedney	50 00
Other subscriptions	98 00
Sale of articles contributed	4,882 62
Total	$5,580 62

RESTAURANT DEPARTMENT.

Hotels.	
Fifth Avenue Hotel	$1,000 00
St. Nicholas Hotel	$1,000 00
Everett and Clarendon Hotels	500 00

Metropolitan Hotel	$300 00
Albemarle Hotel	200 00
Maison Dorée	175 00
St. Denis Hotel	150 00
Brevoort House	100 00
St. James Hotel	100 00

Provision Dealers.

Halstead, Chamberlain & Co.	300 00
Cape & Floyd	200 00
Hayward & Sager	200 00
W. & A. Stevens	200 00
John M. Smith's Son	200 00
A. & E. Robbins	200 00
Cobb & Earle	150 00
Knapp & Co.	100 00
Spring & Jamison	$100 00
Samuel Clark & Son	100 00
F. Link & Brother	100 00
Patterson & Co.	100 00
C. H. Meday	100 00
Pray & Squire	100 00
A. & J. M. Moses	100 00
F. Beckstein & Brother	100 00
Cape, Culver & Co.	100 00
Fink & Hencken	100 00
G. V. Bartlett	100 00
Wm. Barker & Co.	100 00
Other subscriptions	7,182 56
Sale of articles contributed	2,676 60
Donations from the bakers	1,439 00
Total	$17,573 16

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC CONVEYANCES.

Hudson River R. R. Co.	$5,000 00
New York & New Haven R. R. Company	2,000 00
Delaware & Hudson Canal Co.	500 00
Employees of the Central Park, North & East River Railroad Company	290 00
Greenpoint Ferry Co., one day's receipts	218 30
Telegraph Line of Stages	126 50
Troy Steamboat Co.	120 00
Albany Line of Steamers	104 00
Employees of Knickerbocker Stage Co.	26 00
Total	$8,384 80

COMMITTEE ON SEWING MACHINES.

Elias Howe, Jr.	$500 00
Employees, sixth floor of Singer's Sewing Machine Factory	24 75
Sale of articles contributed	$2,778 87
Total	$3,303 62

COMMITTEE ON WINES AND LIQUORS.

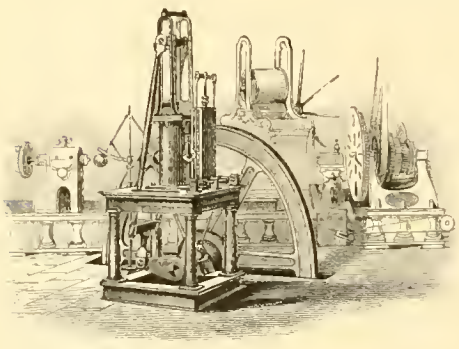
Chamberlain, Phelps & Co.	$500 00
Joseph Beecher & Co.	250 00
David Jones	250 00
Smith & Brothers	250 00
Samuel Milbank	250 00
Matthew P. Reed	250 00
Beadleston & Price	200 00
James Robinson & Co.	100 00
T. R. Minturn	$100 00
Giro & Francia	100 00
P. Balen & Co.	100 00
Gomez, Wallace & Co.	100 00
L. E. Amsinck & Co.	100 00
John Devlin	100 00
Galwey, Casado & Teller	100 00
W. C. Ward & Co.	100 00

Wm. Eagle	$100 00	David Stevenson	$50 00
P. Ballantine & Sons	100 00	Koehler Brothers	50 00
Van Schaick, Edwards & Co.	100 00	W. Edgar Bird & Co.	50 00
Robert E. Kelly & Co.	100 00	Geo. E. Douglass	50 00
F. Berthoud & Co.	50 00	Sale of articles contributed	14,300 06
J. Beveridge & Co.	50 00		
Total			$17,850 06

COMMITTEE ON GAS, COAL AND FLAGS.

Delaware & Hudson Canal Co.	$2,500 00	E. A. Packer & Co.	$250 00
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western R. R.	2,500 00	Wm. L. Skidmore	200 00
Pennsylvania Coal Co.	2,500 00	Joseph R. Skidmore	200 00
Quintard & Ward	500 00	A. T. Stout & Co.	200 00
Chas. A. Heckscher & Co.	500 00	Hammett, Van Dusen & Lochman	200 00
Louis Audenreid & Co.	500 00	Jeremiah Skidmore	100 00
Noble, Caldwell & Co.	500 00	Allan Campbell	100 00
F. F. Randolph	500 00	Samuel Castner	100 00
Samuel Bennett, Jr.	500 00	Other contributions	855 00
A. Pardee & Co.	500 00	Sale of cargo of coal from George Elliott, of London	13,513 50
Total			$26,718 50

COMMITTEE ON MACHINERY.



New York & Havre S. S. Co.	$1,000 00	Manhattan Gas Co., workmen, 18th Street	$333 85
Morgan Iron Works	600 00	John Roach & Son	300 00
Novelty Iron Works	600 00	Tugnot, Dalley & Co.	300 00
" " " workmen.	560 76	James Murphy & Co.	300 00
C. H. Delamater	540 80	Fletcher, Harrison & Co.	300 00
" " workmen	540 80	" " workmen.	50 25
Allaire Works	500 00	Herring & Floyd	250 00
" " workmen	531 00	" " workmen	24 50
Manhattan Gas Co., workmen, 14th Street	400 00	N. Y. & Virginia S. S. Co.	250 00
J. H. Gautier & Co.	400 00	Samuel Secor & Co.	200 00
		" " " workmen	88 95
		James L. Jackson & Brother	117 59
		" " " workmen	122 83
		Employees of Stratton & Foote	100 00
		J. & R. J. Gray	100 00
		Cobanks & Theall	100 00
		" " workmen	36 50
		Samuel C. Hills	100 00
		N. Y. Gaslight Co., workmen	136 00
		W. & H. B. Dougherty	100 00
		" " workmen	20 12
		Other subscriptions	1,077 30
		Sale of machinery contributed	9,687 82
Total			$19,769 07

COMMITTEE ON OUT OF TOWN SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Citizens of Ticonderoga, N. Y.	150 00	Wm. Roe, Newburgh, N. Y.	$100 00

Citizens of Rye and Harrison, N. Y.	$2,591 62	J. L. Rogers, Newburgh, N. Y.	$50 00
G. A. Elliott, Newburgh, N. Y.	50 00	Binghampton Loyal League	42 25
		Other subscriptions	97 25
Total			$3,081 12

COMMITTEE ON PAPER AND STATIONERY.

Campbell, Hall & Co.	$500 00	Lindenmeyr & Brother	$100 00
Journeymen printers and apprentices, through the N. Y. Typographical Society	366 20	Leroy A. Fairchild	100 00
		Ayres & Ames	100 00
White, Sheffield & Co.	300 00	Vernon Brothers & Co.	100 00
Fredk. Bredt	100 00	Bulkley Brothers & Co.	100 00
Manchester Paper Company	100 00	Other subscriptions, and sale of goods contributed	5,081 16
John Priestley	100 00		
Total			$7,047 36

SCENE IN THE METROPOLITAN FAIR.

COMMITTEE ON PRODUCE AND CORN EXCHANGE.

David Dows & Co.	$500 00	John T. Wilson	$250 00
Baker & Brother	250 00	F. H. Abbot & Co.	200 00
McCombie & Child	250 00	Jesse Hoyt & Co.	190 00
P. H. Holt	250 00	J. West	100 00
P. I. Nevins & Sons	250 00	A. M. Hoyt	100 00
Holt & Co.	250 00	W. E. Barnes	100 00
S. C. Paxson's Son & Co.	250 00	W. D. Mangam	100 00
E. Treadwell's Sons	250 00	Baldwin N. Fox	100 00
Charles T. Goodwin	250 00	Jacob H. Herrick	100 00

W. S. Gilman	$100 00	Robert C. Scott	$100 00
J. M. Requa	100 00	H. W. Smith	100 00
Sage & Co	100 00	Joseph Allen & Co	100 00
Rowland & Banks	100 00	New York Association of Inspectors	100 00
E. W. Coleman	100 00	Daniel Cromwell	100 00
Wylie & Knevals	100 00	Other subscriptions	810 00
E. O. Brinckerhoff	100 00		
Total			$5,750 00

COMMITTEE ON OIL, SOAP, AND CANDLES.

Alexander Van Rensselaer	$500 00	F. R. & W. C. Fowler	$100 00
J. C. Wetmore	500 00	L. Ludovici	100 00
R. G. Mitchell & Co	250 00	A. M. Knight & Co	100 00
Brewer, Watson & Co	250 00	Christopher Tyler	100 00
Manhattan Oil Company	250 00	Van Tassel & Archer	100 00
Alanson Swain	200 00	Popham & Haxtun	100 00
Malcolm C. Greene	100 00	Geo. W. Todd	100 00
T. & G. Rowe	100 00	Edward Elsworth	100 00
Wm. H. Murphy	100 00	Cartwright & Harrison	100 00
Raynolds, Pratt & Co	100 00	James Boyd	100 00
Barrows, Haselton & Co	100 00	Other subscriptions	383 70
James Pryer & Co	100 00	Sale of goods contributed	4,702 26
Total			$8,635 96

COMMITTEE ON THE DRAMA.

J. W. Wallack, proceeds of a benefit	$904 25	Private theatricals at the theatre of L. W. Jerome	$6,157 85
A. W. Jackson, proceeds of a benefit	606 50	G. L. Fox, proceeds of a benefit,	350 00
Mrs. John Wood, proceeds of a benefit	627 50	James Lingard, " "	321 00
P. T. Barnum, proceeds of a benefit	296 95	Wm. Wheatley and Edwin Booth, proceeds of a benefit	940 50
Phelan & Collender, Billiard Tournament	211 00	Mrs. E. Cunard	500 00
Matinée at Niblo's, "Cinderella"	2,705 50	One tenth of receipts of the Hippotheatron for three weeks	136 37
		Howe's Circus	22 30
		Other receipts	171 85
Total			$13,951 57

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE CONTRIBUTIONS.

James Lenox	$5,000 00	J. C. Sanford	$600 00
Morris Ketchum	5,000 00	Wm. Mathews	500 00
Collection by Mrs. Uriah Hendricks	1,005 00	Ezra R. Goodridge & Co	500 00
N. Y. Stock Exchange	1,000 00	Benjamin Nathan	500 00
Mrs. M. A. Grosvenor	1,000 00	Christy, Constant & Co	500 00
U. S. Sanitary Commission	1,000 00	Philip Speyer & Co	500 00
Rufus L. Lord	1,000 00	Miss Mary Bell	500 00
New York Club	1,000 00	Amos R. Eno	500 00
Geo. Griswold Gray	1,000 00	Adrian Iselin	500 00
Edward Clark	1,000 00	John Tweddle	500 00
		Alexander Hamilton, Jr	250 00

BENEFIT

of the

SANITARY COMMISSION

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

FEBRUARY 2, 1864

ROSEDALE.

ELLIOT GREY	*Mr. Lester Wallack.*
MILES McKENNA	*Mr. John Gilbert.*
MATTHEW LEIGH	*Mr. Charles Fisher.*
BUNBERRY KOBB	*Mr. George Holland.*
COL. CAVENDISH MAY	*Mr Daly.*
SIR ARTHUR MAY	*Miss Emma L. Brun.*
ROMANY ROB	*Mr. John Sefton.*
FARMER GREEN	*Mr. Brown.*
CAPORAL DAW, of the Lancers	*Mr. Pope.*
LADY MAY	*Mrs. Hoey.*
ROSA LEIGH	*Miss Mary Gannon.*
TABITHA STORK	*Mrs. Vernon.*
LADY ADELA GREY	*Miss Fanny Morant.*
SARAH SYKES	*Mrs. John Sefton.*
PRIMROSE	*Miss Mary Barrett.*

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

APRIL 15, 1864.

THE IRON CHEST.

SIR EDWARD MORTIMER	*Mr. Edwin Booth.*
FITZHARDING	*Mr. John Nunan.*
WILFORD	*Mr. Ringgold.*
ADAM WINTERTON	*Mr. Barnett.*
GILBERT RAWBOLD	*Mr Holmes.*
SAMPSON RAWBOLD	*Mr. E. Lamb.*
ORSON	*Mr. Blaisdell.*
HELEN	*Miss Ada Clifton.*
BLANCHE	*Mrs. Skerrett.*

KATHARINE AND PETRUCHIO.

PETRUCHIO	*Mr. Edwin Booth.*
BAPTISTA	*Mr. Holmes.*
BRONDELLO	*Mr. Ringgold.*
GREMIO	*Mr. E. Lamb.*
KATHARINE	*Miss Ada Clifton.*
BIANCA	*Miss Everett.*
CURTIS	*Miss Mary Wells.*

Mrs. Anne Seguin, proceeds of a concert	$400 00	Tracy R. Edson	$100 00
Mrs. S. L. M. Barlow, proceeds of a picture	300 00	Chas. B. Collins	100 00
T. A. Cummings	250 00	J. B. Holdermann	100 00
Dubois, Vandervoort & Co	250 00	Mrs. Hamilton White, Syracuse	100 00
Samuel F. Ferguson	250 00	Geo. E. L. Hyatt	100 00
Jos. Lawrence	250 00	Youngs, Smith & Co	100 00
Mark L. Potter	250 00	J. L. Ross	100 00
W. H. Smith & Son	250 00	Mr. Chamberlin	100 00
Uriah J. Smith	250 00	W. Bradford	100 00
James G. King	250 00	Josiah Lane	100 00
A. Gracie King	250 00	Lawrence R. Kerr	100 00
Edward Ferguson	250 00	Edgar S. Van Winkle	100 00
Marvin & Co., gift of the price of a safe	225 00	Morse & Co	100 00
Howes & Macy	200 00	A. Belmont & Co	100 00
Mrs. J. Butler Wright	200 00	W. D. Crawford	100 00
Prof. E. Charlier	200 00	Theodore Crane	100 00
John Wolfe	200 00	C. H. Marshall	100 00
Mrs. C. Wolfe & daughter	200 00	Francis Moulton	100 00
John Kean	200 00	Jacob Wall, baker	100 00
Lucius A. Booth, San Francisco	175 25	P. H. Frost	100 00
Miss Helen Morris	120 00	A. M. Allerton	100 00
Edgar Ketchum	100 00	Wm. Waters & Co	100 00
Acker, Merrall & Co	100 00	Woodbridge & Morris	100 00
Mrs. Edward Clark	100 00	Thomas M. Lawrence	100 00
James Coates	100 00	Engineer Corps and Architects of the Central Park	44 00
		Other subscriptions	7,908 97
Total			$39,028 22

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

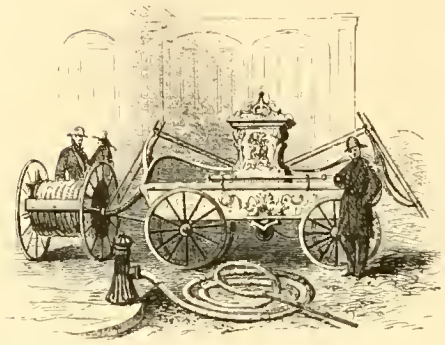
Students of Collegiate Institute, 926 Broadway	$40 00	Students of Dow's Female Seminary, Plainfield, N. J.	$70 00
Students of Geo. C. Anthon's school	110 00	Concert by pupils of Miss L. F. Rostan	238 00
Students of Van Norman Institute	230 00	Exhibition by pupils of Washington Collegiate Institute	154 00
Students of J. Macmullen's school	125 30	Pupils of the Abbott Institute	161 85
Total			$1,129 15

OUT OF TOWN TABLES.

Buffalo Table	$500 00	Dobbs' Ferry and Tarrytown Table	$442 00
Owego Table	1,140 24	Hastings Table	665 00
New Bedford Table	1,000 00	Norwalk Table	1,565 00
Ohio Table	2,340 20	Westchester Table	2,312 00
Staten Island Table	3,370 04	Hartford Table	1,005 00
Harlem Table	3,584 11		
Total			$17,923 59

METROPOLITAN POLICE.

Donations	$4,034 25	Seventh Precinct Table	$711 00
Total			$4,745 25



New York Fire Department	$30,250 00

PUBLIC PRESS.

M. S. Beach, N. Y. Sun	$624 77	Other newspapers, by refunding a portion of their bills for advertising	$370 27
W. C. Bryant, N. Y. Evening Post	250 00		
Total			$1,245 04

MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS.

Committee on Lingerie	$12,284 80	Sale of articles in Curiosity Shop	$11,455 37
" " Window Glass	100 00	Indian Department	1,765 00
" " Furniture	8,837 33	Mineral Department	1,174 02
" " Dentistry	2,913 50	Photographic Gallery	456 05
" " Trades and Associations	3,224 48	Turnverein Table	1,039 50
" " Tobacco	25 00	Welsh Table	5,210 05
" " Thread and Needles	3,566 60	Thread and Small Ware	4,918 00
" " India-Rubber	8,621 43	English Cloth Table	4,331 64
" " Stoves & Gas Fitting	111 75	Foreign Goods Table	131 65
" " Hair Dressing	533 30	Perfumery Table	1,262 00
Sale of Surgical and Optical Instruments	1,716 62	Wax Flowers Table	1,314 69
" Flowers	7,391 53	Excelsior Society Table	1,345 00
" Ladies' and Fancy Goods	2,233 00	Mr. E. Mathews' Table	4,500 00
		Toys Table	1,851 45
		Furnishing Goods Table	3,936 15
		Saddlery and Harness Table	2,755 30
Total			$91,005 21

Aggregate of all receipts above given	$946,238 32
Cash received from Express Companies of New York	20,000 00
Foreign Contributions	5,280 77

New Jersey Committee	$38,298 08
Seventh Regiment, National Guard	8,583 50
New York Post Office	700 00
Committee on Public Schools	23,782 19
Roman Department	7,896 30
Spirit of the Fair, newspaper	7,175 73
Ticket Department	181,382 10
Union Square Department, including returns of the Committee on Music	100,134 18
From all other sources, Jacob's Well, Interest, refunded Insurance, Soda Water, Copper Mine, Umbrella Stand, etc., etc.	11,804 77
Total	$1,351,275 94
Deduct expenses	167,769 71
Total net	$1,183,506 23

We should have been glad to be able to give as full a list of the contributors of goods as of the cash subscribers, but our limits do not permit.

TATTOO, BY THE TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT DRUM CORPS

We must now transport the sanitary flag from the spot where the North and East Rivers unite to form the ocean, to that where the Alleghany and Monongahela pour their waters into an Ohio of their creation.

It had been determined to hold a Sanitary Fair at Pittsburgh before it was known that a similar intention existed in reference to holding one at Philadelphia. The time for holding them was fixed within a week of each other; but the event failed to show that either suffered from this circumstance. The following ladies and gentlemen composed the Executive Committee of the Pittsburgh Fair:

Miss Rachel W. M'Fadden,		Felix R. Brunot, *Chairman*,
Mrs. Felix R. Brunot,		Jno. H. Shoenberger,
" Tiernan,		Thos. M. Howe,
" Paxton,		J. I. Bennett,
" Price,		John W. Chalfant,
" Wm. Bakewell,		Chas. W. Batchelor,
" Kay,		B. F. Jones,
" Jno. Watt,		James O'Connor,
" Brady Wilkins,		James Park, Jr.,
" Algernon Bell,		Mark W. Watson
Miss Susan Sellers,		Jno. Watt,
" Mary Moorhead,		W. S. Haven,
" Ella Stewart,	}	S. F. Von Bonnhorst, *Hon. Cor. Secretary.*
Mrs. McMillan,	*Secretaries.*	N. Holmes, *Honorary Treasurer.*
Miss Bakewell.	}	W. D. McGowan, *Secretary.*

Buildings were erected expressly for the fair in the Alleghany Diamond Square. Though these covered about sixty thousand square feet, the committee had not sufficient space, and were compelled to secure various halls for detached departments of the fair. This opened upon the first of June.

The mechanical and floral departments were its most remarkable features. The first was to have been expected in an Iron City; the second, the success of which was not so certain, was all the more welcome under that canopy of smoke. An eye-witness has given us the following description of the Floral Hall:

"The grand design of the artist is to illustrate the progress of man in civilization, as evidenced by his architectural and topographical surroundings. The canopy, from which light is thrown upon the forest of different sections of the globe, is composed of the national emblem—entwined in red, white and blue cloth—with arches of evergreens connecting with the other portions of the scene, and surmounting the whole. Encircling the hall is a series of booths, of entirely different architecture, from the rude structure framed out of the native forest tree, to the more advanced gothic style. On either side are two vistas or canopied walks, so shaded as to produce the beautiful illusion of great extent or distance. The arches are richly festooned with evergreens. At the southern end is the 'Garden of Eden,' while in the northern extremity of the hall is the 'Bower of Rest,' and the 'Cascade.'

"On the central piece great care has been bestowed to carry out the harmony of the scenic creation. It presents six sections of the globe. The first is a striking scene upon the Rhine; standing in front, the castle is observed at the top of the mountain slope, roads in gentle curves passing through the grounds of the peasantry beneath; while cottages, water-mills, sheep grazing

in the distance, jets of water and gurgling streams, combine to form a view of great beauty and attraction; at the base of the mountain is a glassy lake, whose margin is fringed with aquatic plants and flowers. From this point there is a fine view of the cave, which presents the illusive appearance of being an extended cavern or subterranean passage underlying the whole mountain. The music of the trickling water falls pleasantly on the ear, and the lights, seen in the distance, lend enchantment to the view.

"The second section of the central figure is a faithful representation of a white-pine forest, the profile of the ground or side of the hill being in strict congruity with the trees and vegetation. The third section is a scene in Norway. A belt of dark-green native forest trees, with occasional patches of grass, where the deer browse, give variety and relief to the scenery. The fourth section is an elaborately cultivated French garden—a parterre, with flowers, sections of turf, statuary, vases, all the choice productions from every clime, fountains, the whole crowned with a splendid specimen of the Agave Americana. This is a fair illustration of what landscape gardeners would term an irregular taste, but producing, by great profusion and variety, a charming effect.

"The fifth is an exhibition of an iron and coal mountain. Rough sandstone formation, slate, coal, and iron ore, with laurel and hemlock, are its particular features. The design in this instance is forcibly carried out. The last section is intended to convey a topographical appearance of a hemlock region. Broken shade, tumbling débris, and decaying matter, fully continue the harmony of the natural proportions. Surmounting the central picture there is a rustic summer house, which is reached by winding steps, formed out of the projecting rocks."[2]

The following is an abstract of the Treasurer's report:

Receipts from all sources	$363,570 09
Deduct expenses	33,079 29
Net receipts	$330,490 80
Retained for Monument Fund and other uses	11,272 82
Made over to Sanitary Commission	$319,217 98

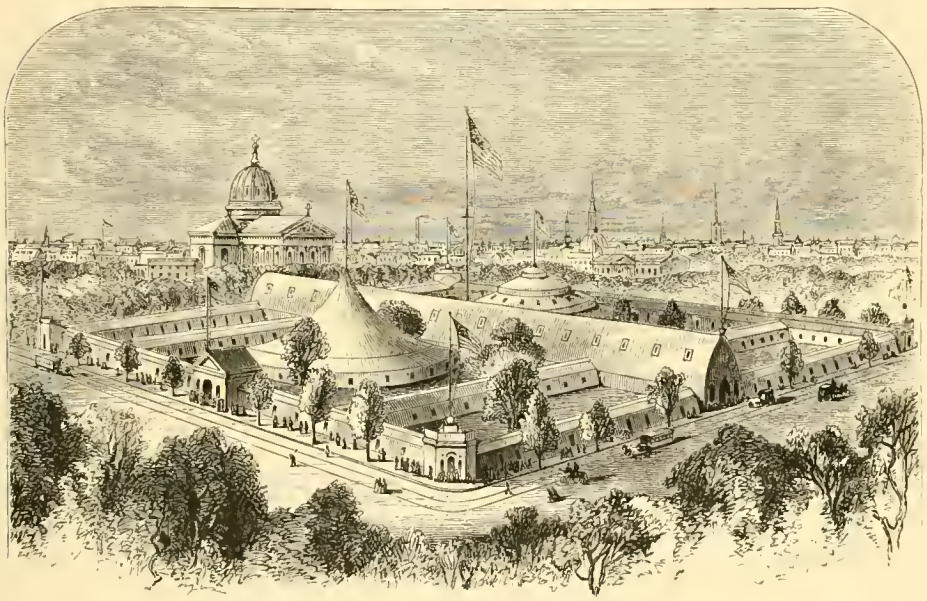
Not only was this extraordinary result reached in Pittsburgh while the Great Central Fair was in progress in Philadelphia, but the Christian Commission, which had always found here a congenial home, collected, during the continuance of the fair, no less a sum than $50,000. Indeed, in its contributions to the latter charity, Pittsburgh ranks the third city in the Union—Philadelphia and Boston being the first and second.

The Great Central Fair of Philadelphia followed hard upon the great, and still more central, fair of Pittsburgh. It was in many respects the finest, and, in point of optical effect, certainly the most beautiful, of the series. Whether this was owing to the selection of a locality which permitted the use of architectural devices, or to the season which draped the scene in foliage and furnished it with the flowers and fruits of June, or whether Samaritan wares must, of necessity, be more tastefully grouped in a City of Brotherly Love, it matters little; it is sufficient that Philadelphians had reason to be proud of their success, and that the rest of the nation was grateful for it—that there was much felicitation and no jealousy.

The first steps towards a fair in Philadelphia were taken in January, 1864. Mrs. Hoge, who has been often mentioned in connection with sanitary matters, was present, by invitation, at a meeting of the Women's Pennsylvania Branch of the Sanitary Commission. She gave a succinct but glowing account of the Northwestern Fair, and urged the example of the Lake City as a safe one to follow. The advice was taken; resolutions were passed; the Executive Committee of the Philadelphia Associates of the Sanitary Commission were consulted; the usual machinery of appeals and circulars was set in motion; and very soon it was seen that so deeply was the popular heart stirred, not only in the city, not only in the state, but also in the neighboring principalities of Delaware and New Jersey, so profuse promised to be the harvest, that no edifice would house the wares, no structure contain the buyers. So the Academy of Music was rejected; a plan for supplementing that building by wings and bridges was tabled; and an army of men, possessed of the necessary permit, flinging down upon Logan Square two million feet of lumber, wherewith to inclose an area of two hundred thousand square feet, applied themselves to the task of creating, in forty working days, the most beautiful structure in America. The work prospered; the fair was opened upon the day appointed, the seventh of June, with processions, cannonades, addresses, hymns. No Fourth of July was ever solemnized as a more general or more welcome festival.

Though words are always inadequate to convey an idea of architectural beauties, and though those of Union Avenue elude description in a peculiar degree, yet an attempt that would have been successful, had success been possible, has been made to fix its lineaments upon paper. In Mr. Stillé's Memorial occurs the following passage: "Union Avenue, which measured fifty feet from the floor to the point of the arch, covered, in its ground-plan, the great walk of Logan Square, five hundred and fifty feet long, and sixty-four

feet in width. It was composed of a series of Gothic arches, a style originally adopted principally with a view of injuring as little as possible the noble trees which grew on each side of the walk, the branches of which stood in the way of a building with perpendicular sides of the desired height. As it often happens, what had been adopted as a matter of necessity proved to be the very style which should have been selected, had the choice of all styles been left free. It is impossible to imagine any thing more imposing in its effect, more capable of decoration, or more admirably adapted to the display of articles exhibited in it, than this Gothic avenue. The very branches of the trees,



SCENE OF THE GREAT CENTRAL FAIR OF PHILADELPHIA.

which with pious care every effort was made to preserve, were permitted to enter the roof of the building, and the effect was singularly novel and picturesque. The long line of the pointed arch, thus festooned at its apex with green boughs, hung lower down with banners and trophies of every variety of form and color, as in some great baronial hall of the middle ages; and, at its base and along its whole extent, filled with all the wonderful productions of our industry, with a vast throng of eager, admiring, enthusiastic people moving unceasingly in the midst of it all, made up a dazzling picture, such as no eye had ever looked upon on the continent. To stand at one extremity of this noble hall and look through the long vista formed by these arches, when gilded with the mild beams of the setting sun, or radiant at night

with the light reflected from countless objects of every variety of form and hue, was a sight like that of the illumination of St. Peter's, the sight of a lifetime."

This superb hall was lined on either side with counters, while a range of tables occupied the centre, leaving ample space for purchasers and promenaders. Here were gathered the riches of the mechanic, the fine and the ornamental arts: books and stationery, silver-ware, perfumery, hollow-ware, hardware; carpets, hats, caps and furs, boots and shoes; porcelain, wall-paper, millinery, Swiss wood-work, and India-rubber. Though compelled to hasten on where we should prefer to linger, time and space must be found to record the fact that the sewing women of Philadelphia furnished a table with gifts of needle-work, which, when turned into money, produced the sum of $940. That a class of persons whose life is one long struggle to keep the wolf from their own doors, should thus have aided in a scheme to drive him from the door of the distant hospital, is an incident at once touching and significant.

And now a cursory glance at those features in which this fair differed from its predecessors. The pupils of the School of Design for Women exhibited a beautiful collection of the patterns which then formed the staple designs in many ornamental branches of industrial art. The Bohemian glass-blowers spun the delicate products of their beautiful craft, giving half their receipts to the fair. Their glass steam-engine, the "Monitor," permitting the spectator to pry through its transparent surfaces into secrets of cylinder and piston, labored noiselessly from morning to night. The Cushman Album, bound in green and gold, and containing forty-three sketches contributed by Boston, New York, and Philadelphia artists, brought $1,374 into the common fund; the intention being that the collection, after having paid tribute to the cause, should be presented to Miss Cushman, in recognition of her generosity to the commission. Hard by, a lithographic press, laying metallic hands upon a picture which had already passed eight times beneath the blocks and had thus received the impress of eight different colors, stamped the ninth and last upon it, in view of the spectator.

The yacht "Fairie," a beautiful steamer, fifty-eight feet long, and able to make her twelve knots an hour easily, was presented to the fair by two well-known shipbuilding firms, Mr. Cramp furnishing the hull and fittings, and Messrs. Neafie & Levy providing the machinery. She would have been exhibited in Union Avenue could she have been conveyed thither. She was bought by the government for $10,000.

Near to the spot where the Fairie was to have been docked, was a coining

press, built by the machinists of the U. S. Mint. Here the visitor could purchase numismatic mementoes of the fair, struck off before his eyes. In the same department a brick machine forged tiny one cent bricks, and hard by a bullet moulder tossed bullets out of a hopper as fast as they could be bought for five cents apiece. The horse-shoe forge, fresh from triumphs in New York, was as ready here as there to shoe the cavalry of Lilliput.

To the tobacconists of Philadelphia was due that unique and seductive retreat, the Turkish Divan or Smoker's Paradise. Constructed by scenic artists and operatic carpenters from authentic records, stocked with every thing that could be snuffed, chewed, or smoked, with pipes, meerschaums, calumets, with leaf that had paid the excise and cigars that had contributed to the customs, with smoking caps, Turkish slippers, and cushions of oriental fashion, the Divan made an enviable fame for itself and $9,000 for the fair.

Chicago, Boston, Brooklyn, and New York had had their Hall of Arms and Trophies; Philadelphia could do no less. Two smoke-stacks of monitors engaged in the attack on Charleston flanked the entrance, and within was the usual interesting but indescribable collection of flags, cannon, swords, spears, canister, grape-shot, pistols, claymores. A ten-inch bolt thrown from Battery Gregg, and plucked from the uninjured deck of the New Ironsides; rebel bayonets from Missionary Ridge; a bowie-knife wrested from one of Forrest's troopers; a Chinese match-lock; an Albanian pistol; John Brown's spear; a French canteen from Waterloo, formed an incongruous but suggestive group. The lock of a musket from Shiloh was made to tell of the death of the rebel General Johnston, thus:

"This is the lock
That cracked the cap
That fired the gun
That carried the ball
That caused the fall
Of Albert Sidney Johnston."

There were relics from the field of Gettysburg, canes, picture-frames, baskets of ferns and leaves; the battle-flag of General Kearney's Division; silver urns presented by citizens of Philadelphia to Decatur; naval flags in abundance, mostly trophies of 1812; the model of a frigate, made from a fragment of the maintopmast of the Cumberland, and offered at $300; a plaster model of the great Rodman twenty-inch gun, and a model of the Swamp Angel, made by soldiers who had helped to mount the original angel in the original swamp. The gun was a perfect copy of its prototype; the five hundred bags filled with

Morris Island sand that protected the one, protected the other in miniature, and South Carolina soil surrounded them both.

The Horticultural Department of the Philadelphia Fair was one of those overwhelming triumphs of taste and creative skill which have made the Quaker City mart so pre-eminent. It was certainly the grandest floral display ever witnessed in America, and for a finer you must visit either Paris, Persia, or Paradise. "Our Daily Fare" thus struggled with the subject: "Fancy a rotunda one hundred and ninety feet in diameter, filled with rare plants and flowers arranged in a succession of circles through which visitors pass and repass, drinking in the fragrance of the orange-tree and the palm, the banana and the magnolia. In the lake, in the centre of this fairy palace, is an island, with its fountain of hundreds of jets brilliantly illuminated at night by a thousand burners, and thus, intermingled with all that is sweet and beautiful in the floral realms, comes the soft music of the band hid from sight by the dense foliage of the island.

"The fountain is worthy of its surroundings. Around the base of a vast pyramid of exotic plants flows the crystal brook, bordered with grassy banks, and bearing on its bosom lovely water blossoms and the broad green leaves of the Victoria Regia, while from its depths burst forth at intervals delicate fountains of quaint and various designs. From the summit of the pyramid of plants there falls on every side a dome-like sheet of water, covering the whole as if with a great bell-glass. On the outside of this and below the circle of water jets is a circle of fire, a jet of flame for every one of water. The effect of this arrangement of fire and water is indescribable. The thousand fantastic colors sent forth must be seen, and when seen will never be forgotten. Every drop of water becomes a jewel."

Among the individual specimens which contributed to form this maze of verdure were a date-palm, overtopping the rest, a dragon-tree, a camphor-tree; two bananas in full fruit, Australian tree ferns, pitcher plants, lace plants, zebra plants, rhododendrons and pomegranates; an India-rubber tree, a Norfolk Island pine, a Brownii grandieeps; there were hanging baskets filled with orchids; there were festoons of evergreens, and columns twined about with boughs of pine, laurel and hemlock that lately waved upon the Alleghanies.

As for the smaller plants and flowers, the fuschias, the caladiums, the ivies, the acacias; as for the cinnamon-trees and the sugar-cane, the Japan cedars and the hydrangeas, the butterfly orchids and the bee-hives; as for the colors which put the rainbow to the blush, and were handsomer even then; as for the odors which, had they blown from Araby, would have been scentless in

comparison; as for the air, which was faint and heavy—as for all these things, description is idle, till the sun not only takes photographs, but colors them, till the chromo-lithographer shall supersede the penman, or, at least, till printers' ink smells more of violets and lilies than it does now.

MAKING BOUQUETS FOR THE FAIR.

The Flower Market, where cut flowers and bouquets were dispensed, may, however, be safely treated of. Of these there were none too many, though the gardens of Chestnut Hill and Germantown, the cemeteries of Glenwood and Laurel Hill, were rifled every morning. Those who were too late for real flowers could have wax ones instead; those who would take neither might have strawberries and cream. He who wanted no flowers to-day, but was to marry a daughter next month, might buy a nurseryman's order for the amount he required, and thus pay the fair in June for the flowers Mr. Bright or Mr. Otto was to furnish him in July. Then there were evergreens by the cart-load; gas-jets that every one took for water-lilies; an aquarium containing earth, air, fire, and water; and, to finish with horticulture, a Frigid and a Torrid Zone. Each zone had a room to itself.

Within the Arctic Circle, this is what was seen: a ship fast locked in ice; vegetation, stunted but hardy, offering a modest though insufficient meal to the browsing reindeer; a few blasted pines; icebergs enough to cool the tropics, and to appal the forestallers of Rockland Lake, lest these huge cakes be thrown upon the market, bringing prices down upon the slide. The very

light was cold and pale and blue. So potent was the illusion that it was not easy to recover from it; to return to the temperate geniality of a Philadelphia June was not enough; a visit to the antipodes, a flight to the other extreme, was indispensable. To meet this necessity, the Torrid Zone was simulated in another room hard by. Here the vegetation was of a nature to give a reindeer a surfeit—it was dark, dense, gloomy, creeping, impenetrable. There were monkeys there, and macaws; parrots, cranes, and pendent mosses. No sky was visible, and the whole aspect of the scene suggested the coming cyclone. It was a relief to escape, even if we returned again to the neighboring Nova Zembla. Both these tableaux were perfect in conception and execution, and were frequently mentioned as being "alone worth the price of admission."

Of the Restaurant little need be said, except that, being conducted on the Philadelphian principles that secured the success of so many other departments, it was likewise a brilliant triumph, whether considered socially, gastronomically, or financially. Nine thousand persons were entertained daily; four hundred ladies and gentlemen gave their services gratuitously, and three hundred and seventeen persons were employed, at wages, in various capacities. The receipts were very large, but the expenses were proportionately so, leaving a profit of nearly $23,000. The "Pennsylvania Kitchen" was a dependency of the Restaurant, and was instituted in order to present a picture of domestic Dutch life in the interior of the state at the period of its settlement.

A mammoth chimney-piece occupied nearly one side of the room; arranged in a semicircle over it was a combination of dried apples, forming words which conveyed a compliment to General Grant. Muskets with a historic record, pots and kettles old enough to have called each other black at the time of Braddock's defeat, spinning-wheels with an amazing memory, the desk at which Franklin wrote, the chair in which Franklin sat, blue mugs, brass lamps, a pestle and mortar that had pounded two centuries to dust, calabashes, bladders, a copper kettle that boiled coffee for the Continentals—with these and other antiques like them, a very respectable kitchen of the olden day was duly furnished forth. Of course, the viands were of a nature, in their essence and in their preparation, fully to correspond. No one would have called here for croquettes de riz or the Verzenay of Mumm; but a courteous request for noodle soup or flannel cakes would have been instantly complied with. The bill of fare included also those favorite dishes, summer-wurst, dampf-knauf, pfeffer-kuchen, and zucker-pretzels. Of this interesting resort one of the

gazettes of the day observed: "It is a great feature of the fair, and suggests a feeling of home." Doubtless to the early Dutchman it did, but it may well be doubted whether it would have revived similar memories in the Neapolitan, the Welshman, or the Dane.

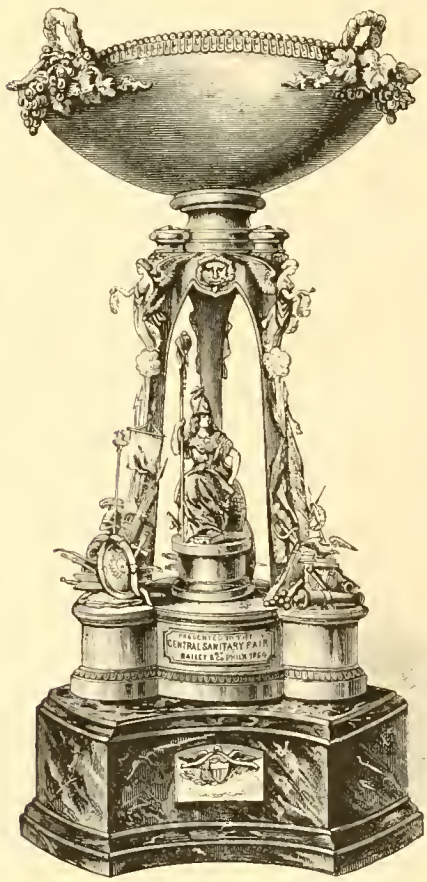
The Central Fair Post Office was established to correct certain evils connected with the ordinary post offices of the country. "There is nothing more unjust," said Our Daily Fare, "than the favoritism that is usually exercised

SANITARY FAIR POST OFFICE.

at these places. In despotic countries it may do very well to make arbitrary distinctions among individuals; but it is certainly intolerable in a republic that one man should receive a letter when he asks for it and another should be refused. It seems not to arise from prejudice against individuals, but to be the result of mere caprice. We ourselves have often been told there were no letters for us, when we were really anxious to receive one; and, at other times, oftenest on the first day of January and July, we have received quantities of wretched epistles, in those horrid yellow envelopes, which we felt not the slightest desire for.

"In the Fair Post Office these evils have been remedied. The Executive Committee have requested that all their visitors be treated alike, and that every one who asks for a letter at the post office receive one. To obtain a letter, therefore, it is only necessary to pay for it. We trust that this great reform will meet, as it deserves, the favor of every one."

It was not likely that the idea furnished to the Metropolitan Fair by Messrs. Tiffany & Co., of New York, and turned to such good use there, would not be put to profit in Philadelphia. The very best use was made of it. Messrs. Bailey & Co. gave, as their contribution, a military vase, of solid silver, three feet and five inches in height, its value being $5,000. On the base, made of Vermont marble, were three concave panels, representing the arms of the United States, those of Philadelphia, and the American Eagle strangling a serpent. Under the canopy was the figure of Liberty, and supporting the canopy were three pillars, being groupings illustrative of arms and trophies of ancient times, of the middle ages, and of the present day. At the point where the pillars touched the vase were winged figures, representing Fame, History, and Peace. The vase itself was enriched by clusters of grapes and running vines.



MILITARY VASE, THE GIFT OF MESSRS. BAILEY & CO.

An improvement upon the idea as it came from New York, was the rule that the first proposer of a candidate should pay $20 for the privilege; as there were twenty-two nominations, the improvement was a productive one. Towards the end of the contest, the competition lay between two of the candidates only, Edwin G. James, President of the Corn Exchange, and the Union League. Mr. James finally won by four thousand nine hundred and forty-eight votes against four thousand and three. The result of the canvass was $10,457.

A camp-chest, presented by Good Intent Hose Company, No. 2, containing glass and silver-ware for field service, and valued at $300, was disposed of in the same way. The vote at the close stood thus:

General Birney	308	General McClellan	10
General Meade	103	General Howard	9
General Gibbons	28	Scattering	10
General Grant	16		
Total			484

A sword, presented by Messrs. Evans & Hassall, and valued at $2,000, was also disposed of by the system which in certain quarters is stigmatized as the tyranny of the majority. The will of the people, as expressed by the divine right of suffrage, was thus declared:

General Meade	3,442	General Grant	177
General Hancock	1,506	Scattering	119
General McClellan	297		
Total			5,541

The destination of a silver horn, presented by the America Hose Company, No. 17, was decided in the same manner; being evidently the badge of a fireman, and not of a general, none but engine, hook and ladder, and hose companies were eligible. The price of a vote was twenty-five cents, and some twenty-eight thousand were cast, thus divided:

Good Will Engine	12,732	United States Engine	159
Fairmount Engine	9,941	Southwark Hose	105
Phœnix Hose	1,688	South Penn Hose	101
Pennsylvania Hose	1,414	Scattering	542
Philadelphia Engine	945		
Diligent Engine	219	Total	27,846

The model house, a miniature, but as perfect in every detail as miniatures are or should be, with a marble chimney-piece upon which an able-bodied man had bestowed three days' labor, a mansion of three stories, each room complete with its appropriate furniture, with a book-case stocked with diamond editions, and a gallery of paintings three inches by five—this desirable residence, in every way fit for the queen of dolls, was valued at $1,000, and sold for $2,300. Another model house, possessing, in addition to similar attractions, gas fixtures, and such ingenious contrivances of the plumber's art as would enable the tenant to illuminate by night, was purchased for $800.

The Department of Public and Private Schools worthily sustained the general credit of the fair. Fourteen hundred teachers and seventy-two

thousand pupils labored together for months, plying the needle, circulating the subscription book, rehearsing operas, concerts, readings, tableaux; giving tea-parties and festivals, and even exhibiting the oxycalcium phantasmagoria! The pin-cushions were literally brought to the fair by the cart-load, and the unsanguine predicted that they would go thence in the same way; but not a housewife was sacrificed to the Moloch of Wholesale Price; not a pin-cushion but brought in its full retail quota; and when the proceeds of the needle, the subscription book, and the exhibition room were rolled into a lump, its symbol upon paper was no other than this: $40,000.

The Children's Department commenced operations a month before the fair by giving a May ball. This was to start the enthusiasm and enlist the sympathies of that portion of the population which, though not yet in its teens, still has money to spend, and is inclined to spend it freely. The ball was followed by a concert, and, in June, the department had its own allotted space. Here was Signor Blitz, the sprightly, the sempiternal; here was the Old Lady that lived in a Shoe; here was Ethel Newcome, a doll so perfect in demeanor and so gorgeous in wardrobe that she was sold twice, and the money was not refunded once; here was the Soldiers' Home, with an ingenious flue in the chimney for the passage of the specie currency of the realm; here was the Skating Pond, the Fancy Ball; in short, here was the spot where some $15,000 were, in various pleasant ways, swept from the table into the crumb basket.

The Art Gallery was a building upon the north side of Logan Square, covering the entire length of the grand walk at that point: it was five hundred feet long, twenty-six feet wide, and fifteen feet high. The rich collections of Philadelphia furnished, of course, the bulk of the treasures exhibited upon its walls; but New York, Boston, Washington, Baltimore, and Chicago sent specimens of their possessions also. Several of the private galleries, contributions from which were declined for want of room, were exhibited separately. A casket of oil and water sketches, presented by the artists of New York, another of fifty sketches, contributed by the Artists' Fund Society of Philadelphia, were disposed of by lot for about $3,000. The New York casket went to Baltimore: the Philadelphian remained at home.

The number of pictures and other works of art exhibited was about fifteen hundred; the visitors were estimated at nearly two hundred and twenty thousand, and the net proceeds of the gallery were over $33,000, with some $5,000 worth of articles left unsold at the close of the fair. The report of the Committee on Fine Arts speaks as follows of the beauty and merit of the

GREAT CENTRAL FAIR.

Ward School Entertainment.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

The Star-Spangled Banner	Chorus.
Stump Speech	Master Childs.
Song.—The Vacant Chair	Miss Lenox.
Street Argument	Four Boys.
Viva l'America	Charles Browne.
The Last Ditch	Miss Emerson.
Comic Song	Master Burns.
Johnny Schmoker, or, The Pilly-willywinck Band	Eight Boys.

PART II.

Rally Round the Flag, Boys.	Chorus.
Robin Ruff	Masters Dexter & Cunningham.
The Folks that put on Airs	Miss Brewer.
The State of the Country, Scene enacted by	Masters Bond, Curtis, Wells & Green.
The Red, White, and Blue	Chorus.
Gymnastics, with Piano accompaniment	Fifteen Boys.
Marching Along	Chorus.
We're a Million in the Field	Quartette.
Hail Columbia	Chorus.

collection: "The best American and the best foreign schools were ably represented in many of their most attractive works, and it is believed that, in respect to modern pictures, this gallery in real merit compared favorably with the best collection ever exhibited in Europe. The size of the gallery was far beyond any thing ever yet attempted in America, and although wanting the fretted ceilings and architectural proportions of the time-honored galleries of Europe, its rich contents so occupied the eye that what was not beautiful was not seen. The pageant, which rose like an exhalation, as, in happy quotation from Milton, was said of it by a distinguished orator and statesman, charmed and delighted, time and time again, the ever-teeming crowd thronging the gallery during the three short weeks of the exhibition. How often, when the time of closing drew near, was the remark heard, 'Must this thing of beauty be dispersed, and no more seen? Can it not remain, to be a joy forever?'"

Three committees had already obtained large sums of money before the opening of the fair—that of Benefits and Exhibitions, that of Orations and Lectures, and that of Musical Entertainments. The period during which these methods of adding to the fund were prosecuted with success was not far from two months. Balls and concerts, some public and some private, amateur theatricals, readings and orations, were given nightly, not only in Philadelphia, but in almost every populous town of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware. The Shakspearean Tercentenary, which in New York was tributary to the Statue Fund, went in Philadelphia with the hop of the Gray Reserves, the readings of Grace Greenwood, and the recitations of Professor Murdoch. The sums realized by the three committees amounted in the aggregate to about $24,000.

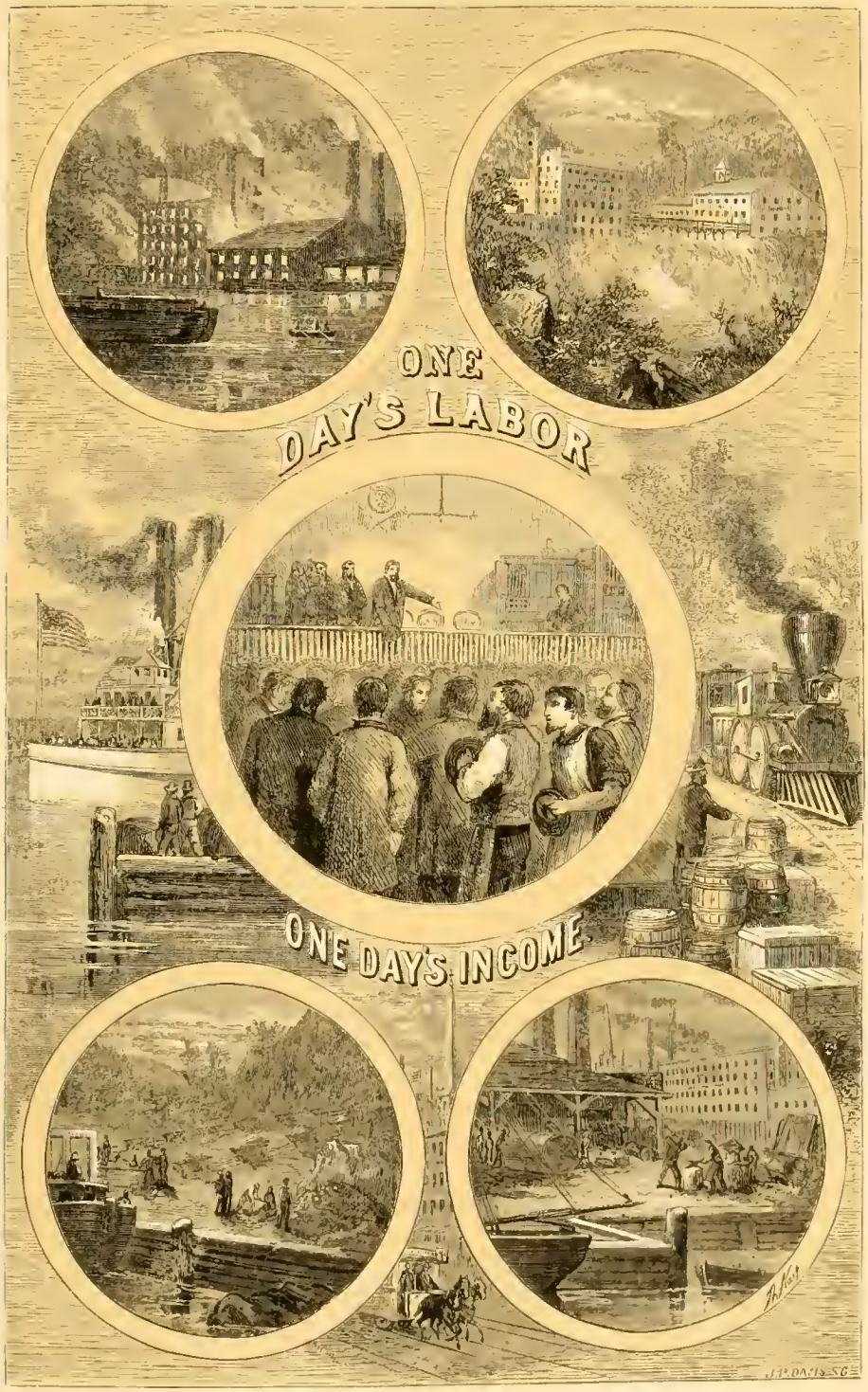
Thus far we have referred only to the labors of those committees who returned something for the money they received—a pin-cushion, a vote, a seat, a sight. We have said nothing of the two committees whose province it was to obtain subscriptions, contributions in money. The Committee on Finance and Donations, and the Committee on Labor, Income, and Revenue, assumed this duty, and the ingenuity and success of the latter were as remarkable as any thing in the history of the fair. The collection of $70,000 from the gentlemen of the Exchange, the Board, and the Street, by the Committee on Finance, was creditable enough, but the competing committee beat this flattering result four times over. "This was originally designed," says Mr. Stillé, "as a sort of drag-net, a species of omnium gatherum, by means of which the gleanings in fields which had escaped the vigilant explorations of other committees should be gathered in. The plan was to secure from each member of the

community, no matter how lofty or humble his position, the value of one day's labor, one day's income." After a thorough organization, and the appointment of sub-committees for every legislative district in Pennsylvania, the officers of the department set off upon a tour through the state.

Wherever the local mind appeared to be in the proper mood, and required no preliminary manipulation, operations were immediately begun. From six to twelve manufactories were sometimes visited in a day; the works were stopped, the hands collected, the matter was explained, and one day's labor asked. It was so seldom, that we may as well say never, refused. Sometimes the employer, adding together the contributions of his men, gave as much more himself, and in one instance gave it twice over. In Catawissa, the young men were invited to declare by vote who was the handsomest and best young lady of the place, on condition that each inclosed in his vote the value of "one day's income, one day's labor." Miss Hattie S. Reifsnyder was returned by a large majority, having received three hundred and twenty votes, more than all the other Catawissans put together. The City Passenger Railway Companies, by a vote of the Board of Presidents, generally appropriated one day's revenue, while the steam railroads, not knowing, and apparently unwilling to know, what a day's income was, took a magnificent view of it, estimated high, and subscribed their thousands, some five, some ten. So that when the sub-committee on coal reported their collections at $67,000, and the various hauls of the drag-net were accumulated in one huge pile, and it became necessary to name that pile, the name selected was Two Hundred and Forty-seven Thousand Dollars. The man who had a hundred thousand pounds and whose patronymic was Plum, was not more happily named; nor was the heiress whose initials were L. S. D.

New Jersey, affecting to be dissatisfied with her contribution to the Metropolitan Fair—no less a sum than $38,000—had determined to help Pennsylvania, and did so; and, when the accounts were made up, Pennsylvania was $17,000 better off than she would otherwise have been. Delaware, too, which had thus far had no opportunity, now felt that her time had come, and the Blue Hen laid the very ponderous nest-egg of $32,000.

"Our Daily Fare" was the—we should have said organ of the fair, were it not then necessary to follow out the figure by adding, either that it was "ground" by Mr. Childs, "played upon" by Mr. Leland, or "blown" by Mr. Boker. These gentlemen did no such thing: they edited and published, with the assistance of an editorial committee of ladies and gentlemen, twelve numbers of a very spirited daily, which yielded a net result of $5,600. From


ONE
DAY'S LABOR
ONE DAY'S INCOME

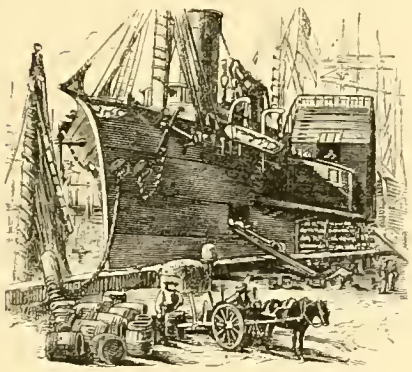
its columns the reader may learn many thousand facts and gather perhaps as many graceful thoughts.

The Great Central Fair came to an end on Tuesday, the 28th of June, with addresses of congratulation, with cheers for the chairmen of certain well-worked and well-delivered committees, with the singing of the national anthem, with a prayer of thanksgiving by the bishop of the diocese, and the chanting of the doxology by the multitude. A few days more and the grass was growing again in Logan Square, the grand old trees might drop their rejected leaves upon the ground beneath, and nothing remained of the great temple of beneficence but its memory, its associations, and the very fine bank-account opened in its name.

Of the dimensions of this account some idea may be obtained from the following tables, embodying the reports of a portion of the committees, item by item, and giving the aggregate of all:

COMMITTEE ON PRODUCE, PROVISIONS, AND SHIPPING.

Chairman, ALEX. G. CATTELL.



Henry Winsor & Co	$1,000 00
Edmund A. Souder & Co	1,000 00
Jacob T. Alburger & Co	1,000 00
Edwin G. James	1,000 00
Alex. G. Cattell & Co	1,000 00
Peter Wright & Sons	1,000 00
Thomas Clyde	1,000 00
Thomas Wattson & Co	1,000 00
Ocean Steam Navigation Company	1,000 00
A. F. & R. Maxwell, Liverpool, England	1,000 00
Wilmon Whilldin	500 00
William J. Taylor & Co	500 00
John Mason & Co	500 00
John McCall & Co., Glasgow	300 00
William M. Baird	$300 00
Humphreys & Hoffman	250 00
William S. Smith & Co	250 00
Corn Exchange Bank	250 00
J. H. Michener & Co	250 00
Baltimore & Philadelphia Steamboat Company, per A. Groves, Jr., Agent	250 00
Michener & Morris	250 00
McCutcheon & Collins	250 00
H. Craig & Co	250 00
Charles H. Cummings	200 00
D. S. Stetson & Co	200 00
J. E. Bazley & Co	200 00
Baker & Folsom	200 00
Bishop, Son & Co	200 00
A. Heron, Jr	200 00
S. S. Bishop	200 00
Wm. Taylor & Co	200 00
John Bowers	200 00
Jas. P. Perot & Brother	100 00
John Derbyshire	100 00
Elias A. Hunsicker	100 00
George Keck	100 00
Freed, Ward & Freed	100 00
Peacock, Zell & Hinchman	100 00
Buzby & Co	100 00
D. W. Herstine	100 00
Shipper & Detwiler	100 00

Allman & Wenger	$100 00
Riddell & Leech	100 00
Malone & Co.	100 00
Alexander Nesbit	100 00
G. W. Bernadou & Brother	100 00
Detwiler & Hartranft	100 00
Josiah Bryan & Co.	100 00
M S. Myers	100 00
D. B. Kershow & Co.	100 00
J. S. & E. L. Perot	100 00
J. A. Dougherty & Sons	100 00
Budd & Comly	100 00
Commonwealth Bank	100 00
H. W. Catherwood	100 00
S. L. Witmer	100 00
Chesebrough & Pearson	100 00
James L. Bewley & Co.	100 00
Brooke & Pugh	100 00
Rowland & Ervien	100 00
Thomas Smith	100 00
Sharpless, Siter & Co.	100 00
Wm. Brice & Co.	100 00
James Steel & Co.	100 00
John T. Bailey & Co.	100 00
John R. Penrose	$100 00
S. S. Williamson & Co.	100 00
S. J. Christian	100 00
Adam Warthman	100 00
Landis & Stone	50 00
James C. Prichett	50 00
Levi Knowles	50 00
George Cookman	50 00
Brown & James	50 00
Jos. F. Baker	50 00
Capt. Jos. Baker	50 00
Asahel Troth & Co.	50 00
L. G. Mytinger & Co.	50 00
P. B. Mingle & Co.	50 00
James Allderdice	50 00
J. M. Smith & Co.	50 00
B. B. Crayeroft & Co.	50 00
Z. Locke & Co.	50 00
Geo. C. Napheys	50 00
Tenbrook & Brother	50 00
H. J. Adams & Co.	50 00
N. H. Graham & Co.	50 00
Other subscriptions	7,874 00
Total net	$28,374 00

COMMITTEE ON WHOLESALE DRY GOODS.

Chairman, DAVID S. BROWN.

John B. Myers & Co.	$1,500 00
Stacy B. Barcroft	1,000 00
David S. Brown	1,000 00
Riegel, Wiest & Ervin	1,000 00
D. D. Cummins	1,000 00
R. Wood, Marsh & Haywood	1,000 00
William S. Stewart	1,000 00
Harris, Shortridge & Co.	$1,000 00
Fales, Wharton & Co.	1,000 00
Thos. W. Evans & Co.	1,000 00
Tredick, Stokes & Co.	1,000 00
Frothingham & Wells	1,000 00
James, Kent, Santee & Co.	1,000 00
Edmund Yard & Co.	1,000 00
J. C. Howe & Co.	1,000 00
Farnham, Kirkham & Co.	1,000 00
Johnes, Berry & Co.	1,000 00
Lewis, Boardman & Wharton	1,000 00
Coffin & Altemus	1,000 00
Whitney & Lawrence	1,000 00
Smith, Williams & Co.	1,000 00
Furness, Brinley & Co.	1,000 00
Pemberton S. Hutchinson	500 00
Bush & Kurtz	500 00
John B. Ellison, Sons & Co.	500 00
Garretson, Brady & Co.	500 00
Meigs & Brothers	500 00
J. H. & W. Creighton	500 00
George F. Peabody	500 00
Wilmer, Cannell & Co.	500 00

Lewis & Co.	$500 00
Sharp, Haines & Co.	500 00
Conrad & Serrill	500 00
Jones, Warner & Co.	500 00
Brooks & Brother	500 00
Geo B. Reese, Son & Co.	500 00
De Coursey, Lafourcade & Co.	500 00
Hay & McDevitt	500 00
Altemus & Cozens	500 00
J. R. & J. Price	500 00
Riegel & Brother	400 00
Blackston Manufacturing Co., per Goddard Brothers, agents	400 00
Lonsdale Co., per Goddard Bros., agents	400 00
Mellor, Bains & Mellor	300 00
Wm. D. Jones & Co.	250 00
Leonard & Baker	250 00
Charles L. Sharpless	250 00
Wm. T. H. Duncan	250 00
H. N. Burronghs	250 00
Samuel S. Scott	250 00
T. & F. Evans	250 00
Hood, Bombright & Co.	250 00
R. Pollock & Co.	250 00
J. T. Way	250 00
Heilman & Rank	250 00
Wicht & Lankenau	250 00
Hope Co., per Goddard Brothers, agents	200 00
C. B. Mount	200 00
W. H. Brown	200 00
William Baird	200 00
Fries & Lehman	150 00
John Clendening and family	115 00
Ellis & Harrop	100 00
Morris, Clothier & Lewis	$100 00
Riddle, Gill & Co.	100 00
I. Binswanger & Co.	100 00
Ross, Shott & Co.	100 00
J. S. Young & Altemus	100 00
Werner, Itschner & Co.	100 00
Ridgway, Heussner & Co.	100 00
Temple & Co.	100 00
John Tatum	100 00
Thomas R. Tunis	100 00
John Farnum	100 00
Alex. Wray & Co.	100 00
Little, Stokes & Co.	100 00
Wray & Gillilan	100 00
J. C. Fryer	100 00
John H. Wilson	100 00
Pancoast, Warnock & Co.	100 00
S. T. Augé & Co.	100 00
Doughten, Renshaw & Wilkins	100 00
Pollock & Casselberry	100 00
Gemmill & Cresswells	100 00
Dale, Rose & Co.	100 00
Wise, Pusey & Co.	100 00
D. K. Grim	100 00
James Long	100 00
Bryant Ferguson	50 00
P. D. Martin	50 00
Stout & Atkinson	50 00
John B. Stryker & Co.	50 00
Sibley, Molten & Co.	50 00
Williams & Arnest	50 00
Adams, Atkinson & Co.	50 00
E. J. Troth	50 00
Other contributions in cash and merchandise	13,749 67
Total net	$53,814 67

COMMITTEE ON HATS, CAPS AND FURS.

Chairmen, E. Morris and Mrs. C. C. Roberts.

Cash.

Adolph & Keen	$1,000 00
" " employees	400 00
George Hoff & Co.	300 00
S. D. Walton	250 00
" " employees	172 50
C. H. Garden & Co.	250 00
Henry Tilge & Co.	250 00
John Fareira	100 00
Edward S. Mawson	100 00
" " employees	15 43
Cooper, Parham & Work	$100 00
S. D. Walton & Co.	75 00
J. C. Yeager	50 00
Frederick W. Corinth	50 00
Bartalott & Blynn	50 00
John Davis	50 00

Goods.

Employees of E. Morris & Co.	200 00
George Hoff & Co.	150 00
Isaac Oakford & Son	108 75

Wm. F. Warburton	$100 00	J. B. Lamberti	$56 00
Womrath & Co.	100 00	Pupils of Miss Woodward's school, Harrisburgh	50 00
Joseph Rosenbaum	90 00	T. H. McCalla	50 00
Barnes, Osterhout, Herron & Co.	70 50	Other subscriptions and donations	1,980 84
Miss Benjamin's school, Harrisburgh	57 28		
Total net			$6,226 50

COMMITTEE ON RETAIL DRY GOODS.

Chairmen, H. H. G. Sharpless and Mrs. Joshua Tevis.

Cash.

H. H. G. Sharpless	$200 00	Edwin King	$50 00
Lord & Taylor, New York	100 00	Kelley & Brown	50 00
Eyre & Landell	100 00	F. M. Caldwell	50 00
Edwin Hall	100 00	Cooper & Conard	50 00
John W. Thomas	100 00		
Edward Bacon	100 00	*Goods.*	
George S. Lang	100 00	J. M. Hafleigh	500 00
From the counting-room and retail department of C. L. Sharpless	60 00	Besson & Son	152 00
		Eyre & Landell	100 00
		Shelmire & Thompson	72 57
John Loutey	50 00	Other subscriptions and donations	2,206 51
Total net			$4,141 08

COMMITTEE ON SEWING MACHINES.

Chairman, Mrs. Dr. Gross.

American Button-Hole Machines	$625 00	Wheeler & Wilson, Sewing Machines	$300 00
Wilcox & Gibbs, Machines	300 00	Grover & Baker, Sewing Machines	300 00
		The Singer Manufacturing Company, Machines	300 00
		The Florence Sewing Machines.	300 00
		Wheeler & Wilson, Button-Hole Machine	250 00
		The Elliptic Sewing Machine	250 00
		John Grigg, cash	100 00
		Dr. S. D. Gross, cash	100 00
		The Parham Machine	75 00
		Wagener Sewing Machine	65 00
		Wilmarth Sewing Machine Co.	60 00
		Finkle & Lyon, one machine	55 00
		Other contributions	480 40
Total net			$3,560 40

COMMITTEE ON CARRIAGES.

Chairman, William D. Rogers.

New Jersey Department, by Gen. Robertson, Chairman	$625 00	Brewers' & Maltsters' Association of Pennsylvania	$375 00
Wm. D. Rogers	400 00	S. W. Jacobs	350 00

George Dodd & Son	$300 00	A. M. Herkness	$100 00
George W. Watson & Co	275 00	J. D. Heritage, Bustleton, Pa.	90 00
A. B. Landis and others, Mount Joy, Pa	225 00	H. G. Headrick	80 00
Beckhaus & Allgaier	200 00	Sam'l Mowry, Greenville, Conn.	60 00
J. George Lefler	200 00	James Laws, Holmesburg, Pa.	60 00
Edward Lane	200 00	W. H. Pearce	51 20
J. M. Cox & Brother, Middletown, Del	175 00	Pfaff & Kroll	50 00
Blanchard & Bro., Newark, N. J.	153 99	Other subscriptions and donations	234 95
Total net			$4,205 14

COMMITTEE ON WINES AND LIQUORS.

Chairman, GEORGE CROMELIEN.

Cash.

George Cromelien & Son	$500 00	E. Castillon	$200 00
White & Hentz	500 00	Kirkpatrick & Brother	100 00
P. Bushong	500 00	Charles S. & James Carstairs	100 00
Henry Bohlen & Co	500 00	Walden, Kochn & Co	100 00
		S. Alter	50 00
		J. B. Peacock	50 00
		E. K. Conklin	50 00
		A. Robeno, Sr	50 00
		John Hertzeler	50 00
		Adam Moffitt	50 00
		John D. Norcross	50 00
		Dufour & Gardrat	50 00
		Merchandise, estimated value.	
		Wm. H. Yeaton	$500 00
		T. H. Jacobs & Co	200 00
		L. E. Amsinck & Co., New York	165 00
		Wm. H. Yeaton & Co	150 00
		John C. Keffer	150 00
		J. N. Kline	50 00
		Other donations of money and goods, say	400 00
Total net			$3,429 00

COMMITTEE ON CHEMICALS.

Chairman, WM. M. UHLER, M. D.

Rosengarten & Sons	$1,000 00	Harrison Brothers & Co	$250 00
Powers & Weightman	1,000 00	Dr. W. M. Uhler	50 00
John T. Lewis & Brother	500 00	James F. Magee & Co	50 00
Wetherill & Brother	500 00	Other subscriptions	200 00
Charles Lennig	500 00		
Total net			$4,050 00

COMMITTEE ON BREWERS AND MALTSTERS.

Chairman, SAMUEL HUSTON.

Cash.		Massey, Collins & Co., employees	$82 25
Massey, Collins & Co	$500 00	F. & W. S. Perot	200 00

Leeds & Gray	$100 00	J. Beckler	$100 00
W. R. Augier	100 00	P. Guckes	100 00
John Potter	100 00	Leeds & Gray	100 00
Adolph Hugel	100 00	Frederick Lauer, Reading	100 00
Limus & Yuengling, Pottsville	55 00	Engel & Wolf	80 00
Ale, &c.		Mrs. Grauch	80 00
Wm. Gaul	500 00	D. J. Yuengling, Pottsville	50 00
Brewers' Association of State of Pennsylvania	375 00	P. Schemm	50 00
Abbott & Co.	250 00	E. Joerger	50 00
Massey, Collins & Co.	250 00	Schweitzer & Grimm	50 00
Bergdoll & Psotta	200 00	John Klumpp	50 00
J. & P. Baltz	200 00	C. Theiss	50 00
Gustavus Bergner	200 00	230 casks, &c., &c., say	4,700 00
Total net			$7,800 25.

SUB-COMMITTEE ON EXPRESS COMPANIES.

Treasurer, JOHN BINGHAM.

Adams' Express Company	$1,000 00	Employees, Howard Express Co	$30 00		
Howard & Co.'s Express	250 00	" Kinsley & Co.'s Express	25 50		
Howard Express Company	200 00	" New Jersey Express Co	16 00		
Kinsley & Co.'s Express	250 00			$632 34	
Harnden's Express	250 00	Bills receipted in full:			
Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express	150 00	Adams' Express Co	$360 00		
Philadelphia Local Express	50 00	Howard & Co.'s Express	149 40		
	$2,150 00	Harnden's Express	45 25		
One day's income as follows:		Howard Express Co.	55 35		
Employees, Adams' Express Co	$434 00	Kinsley & Co.'s Express	29 85		
" Howard & Co.'s Express	100 00	Phila. Local Express	40 00	679 85	
" Harnden's Express	26 84				
Total					$3,462 19

COMMITTEE ON TRIMMINGS, LACES, ETC.

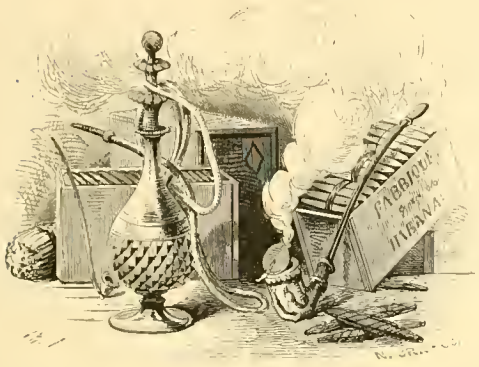
Chairmen, R. A. MAXWELL and MRS. J. WARNER JOHNSON.

Cash.		R. N. Lee & Co	$100 00
Lewis Brothers & Co	$500 00	Johns & Lippincott	100 00
Billings, Roop & Co	500 00	G. B. Christian & Co	100 00
Joel J. Baily & Co	500 00	George T. Stokes	100 00
Shuff & Wernwag	500 00	Ostheimer & Woodward	100 00
H. Duhring & Co.	300 00	B. Hooley & Son	100 00
J. G. Maxwell & Son	250 00	F. S. Hovey & Brother	100 00
Markley & Shaffner	250 00	Pearce, Wardin & Co.	100 00
Armar Young, Brother & Co.	250 00	Lefevre, Park & Co.	100 00
Wolgamuth, Raleigh & Co.	250 00	Henry M. Stone	100 00
Willcox Brothers & Co.	150 00	Abram H. Derrickson	50 00
B. G. Godfrey & Co.	150 00	Henry Ashley	50 00
Bates & Coates	125 00	Lee Brothers & Co.	50 00

Grundy, Brother & Co	$50 00
Brooke & Fuller	50 00
Austin, Thorp & Co., New York	50 00
Goods.	
J. & A. Kemper	125 00
Agnew & English	125 00
Joshua B. Lee & Co	100 00
E. M. Needles	$100 00
H. B. Claflin & Co., New York	50 00
John Thornton	50 00
Flues & Schatte	50 00
Shadrach Hill	50 00
All other subscriptions and contributions	2,834 35
Total net	$8,509 35

COMMITTEE ON TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

Chairman, D. C. McCammon.



Cash.	
Bucknor, McCammon & Co	$1,000 00
Vetterlein & Co	1,000 00
John T. Taitt	500 00
Frishmuth, Brother & Co	300 00
W. E. Garrett & Sons, country	250 00
Hagen, Boyd & Co	200 00
S. & J. Moore	200 00
McDowell & Duncan	200 00
Taylor & Hemphill	200 00
Smith & Brothers	200 00
W. Kingslea and employees	112 00
Louis Herbert	100 00
C. M. Meyer & Co	100 00
L. Bremer & Sons	100 00
W. H. Fuguet	100 00
J. R. Sank	100 00
A. Merino	100 00
L. Bamberger & Co	100 00
Russell & Woodruff	100 00
Teller, Anathan & Co	100 00
John C. Heiner & Co	100 00
Wm. Warner & Co	100 00
Woodward & Co	100 00
G. W. Hickman & Co	$100 00
S. H. Bush & Co	100 00
Stern, Jonas & Co	100 00
Thomas Hare	100 00
Schmidt & Cathrall	100 00
E. M. Crawford & Co., N. Y.	100 00
Fred. Esenwein, "	100 00
B. Vetterlein, "	100 00
H. Thiermann, "	100 00
M. F. Boyer & N. Wetzel, Pottsville	60 00
Woltjen Brothers	50 00
Wartman & Engelman	50 00
James W. Crowell	50 00
A. R. Fougeray	50 00
Wm. F. Meurer	50 00
Aug. T. Meurer	50 00
Lower & Rank	50 00
Cain & Tatem	50 00
Beck & Burns	50 00
John Wagner	50 00
Goods.	
G. W. Gail & Ax, Baltimore, tobacco	520 44
W. M. Abbey & Joseph Brooke, tobacco	200 00
Frishmuth & Co., cigars	200 00
Taylor, Bucknor, McCammon & Co., coffee	170 00
Woltjen Brothers, tobacco	116 70
William Warner & Co., pipes	107 00
Smith & Brothers, tobacco	76 20
Sabater & Hance, "	72 00
Henry H. Watts, New York, tobacco	60 00
Stephen Greenly, tobacco	50 00
H. R. Wolf, cigars	50 00
Other contributions	932 69
Total net	$9,377 03

COMMITTEE ON CLOTHING AND MERCHANT TAILORING.

Chairman, L. J. LEBERMAN.

Cash.

Bennett & Co.	$500 00
Goldman, Berg & Co.	500 00
" " employees.	22 00
Bloomingdale & Rhine	300 00
Kunkel, Hall & Co.	300 00
Harkness Brothers	300 00
Anspach & Stanton	300 00
Arnold, Nusbaum & Nirdlinger	300 00
" " " employees	108 40
Gans, Leberman & Co.	300 00
Shloss & Brother	250 00
Solomon Gans	250 00
Geo. W. Reed & Co.	200 00
Snyder, Grubb & Co.	200 00
" " employees.	99 55
Frank Brothers & Co.	150 00
Wolf, Mayer & Co.	150 00
Blum, Rau & Co.	150 00
F. A. Hoyt	150 00
Reizenstein Brothers	100 00
Joseph S. Dell	100 00
Perry & Co.	100 00
W. & F. Carpenter	100 00
E. P. Kelly	100 00
Stern & Troutman	50 00
Newburger & Hochstadter	50 00
Samuel Mayer	$50 00
Painter, Read & Eldredge	50 00
J. H. Ehrlicher	50 00
J. Meier & Brother	50 00
Milligan & Carnahan	50 00
Thos. C. Love	50 00
E. O. Thompson	50 00
S. S. Kelly	50 00
Hughes & Muller	50 00
S. H. Mattson	50 00
M. J. & C. Croll	50 00
Hartley & Eckert	50 00

Goods, estimated value.

Wanamaker & Brown	300 00
Rockhill & Wilson	300 00
Grigg & Van Gunten	153 50
Charles Stokes & Co.	150 00
William Brown & Co.	125 00
C. Somers & Son	100 00
H. L. Hallowell & Son	100 00
R. D. Clifton	51 37
M. T. Willis	50 00
E. Matlack	50 00
Other donations of money and goods, say	700 00
Total net	$7,360 07

COMMITTEE ON WHOLESALE GROCERIES.

Chairmen, EDWARD S. CLARKE and MRS. CADWALADER.

Thompson, Clarke & Young	$1,000 00
E. C. Knight & Co.	1,000 00
Reynolds, Howell & Reiff	500 00
Iungerich & Smith	$500 00
William Cummings & Son	250 00
William C. Keehnle	250 00
H. Geiger & Co.	250 00
John Harding, Jr.	250 00
Garrett & Martin	200 00
W. S. Grant	100 00
H. H. Lippincott & Trotter	100 00
Madeira & Cabada	100 00
Thomas L. Gillespie	100 00
James W. Carson & Co.	100 00
Roberts & Macaltioner	100 00
Benjamin S. Janney, Jr., & Co.	100 00
Samuel Bispham & Son	100 00
Charles S. Lewis	100 00
George Helmuth	100 00
James Carstairs	50 00

W. Longstreth & Co.	$50 00	C. T. Holloway	$50 00
Weaver & Sprankle	50 00	E. C. Eby	50 00
Nathan Young	50 00	D. Beidelman	50 00
C. Young	50 00	D. Hendrie	50 00
James Small	50 00	Other subscriptions	97 62
Total net			$5,797 62

COMMITTEE ON HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

Chairmen, I. E. Walraven and Mrs. Randolph.

Cash.

Noblit, Brown & Noblit	$200 00	Bruce's Parlor Organ	$150 00
Mrs. S. S. White	200 00	J. V. Cowell & Son	125 00
L. A. Godey	200 00	Berger & Butz	125 00
Paton & Co., New York	100 00	Goldthorp & Co.	121 50
Burglar Alarm Telegraph	100 00	Vanhorn & Eckstein	108 90
Mrs. George Cromelien	100 00	Howe & Euston	100 00
John Grigg	100 00	Newark Patent Package Co.	90 00
S. J. Megargee	100 00	Mrs. S. S. White	89 75
John Noblit	50 00	R. K. Slaughter	75 00
Mutual Assurance Co.	50 00	Hadden, Porter & Booth	75 00
Cooper & Conard	50 00	Whitney & Weston, Boston	69 00
		Mrs. R. Lewis	68 00
		Reading Hardware Works	68 00
Goods.		V. Quarre	51 54
A. H. Franciscus	1,300 00	Davis, Kempleton & Co.	50 00
I. E. Walraven	350 00	Isaac Schlichter	50 00
Kelty, Carrington & Co.	300 00	B. J. Williams	50 00
Hiram Tucker, Boston	250 00	C. W. Dean	50 00
Sheppard, Van Harlingen & Arrison	211 50	Chipman & White	50 00
		E. S. Farson & Co.	50 00
New York Metropolitan Washing Machine Co.	204 00	A. Lafore	50 00
		Other donations	469 81
Total net			$6,102 90

COMMITTEE ON WROUGHT AND CAST IRON.

Chairman, Andrew Wheeler.

Morris, Tasker & Co.	$1,000 00	Glendon Iron Co., Easton	$1,000 00
Morris, Wheeler & Co.	1,000 00	Bloomsburg Iron Co., Bloomsburg	1,000 00
Phœnix Iron Co.	1,000 00	Penn. Iron Works, Danville:	
N. Trotter & Co.	1,000 00	Thomas Beaver. 500 00	
James Rowland & Co.	1,000 00	Book-keepers & clerks. 102 50	
Cabeen & Co.	1,000 00	Workmen. 894 53	
N. & G. Taylor & Co.	1,000 00		1,497 03
Allentown Iron Co., Allentown.	1,000 00	A. & P. Roberts & Co.	500 00
Lehigh Crane Iron Co., Catasauqua	1,000 00	Verree & Mitchell	500 00
Cambria Iron Co., Johnstown.	1,000 00	W. F. Potts	500 00
Cumberland Nail & Iron Co., Bridgeton, N. J.	1,000 00	N. & A. Middleton	500 00
		Stephen Robbins	500 00
Thomas Iron Co., Hokendauqua.	1,000 00	J. Wood & Brother	500 00

Alan Wood & Co.	$500 00
E. & G. Brooke, Birdsboro	500 00
E. & G. Brooke & Co., Birdsboro	500 00
Steele & Worth, Coatesville	500 00
Bethlehem Iron Co., Bethlehem	500 00
Jas. Hooven & Sons, Norristown	500 00
McCullough Iron Co., Phila.	500 00
Carbon Iron Co., Perryville	500 00
Seyfert, McManus & Co., Reading	500 00
Seyfert, McManus & Co., specially applied	500 00
Lehigh Valley Iron Co., Northampton County	500 00
Tatham & Brothers	300 00
Etting & Brother	300 00
G. Dawson Coleman, Lebanon	300 00
D. O. & H. S. Hitner, William Penn Furnaces	300 00
Catasauqua Manufacturing Co.	300 00
Marshall, Phillips & Co.	300 00
Cabot & Etting	250 00
Steever & Whitaker	250 00
Huston & Penrose, Coatesville	250 00
C. L. Pennock & Co., "	250 00
O. W. Barnes	250 00
Hoopes & Townsend	$250 00
McKelvy & Neal, Bloomsburg	250 00
Samuel Lewis, Allentown	250 00
Duncannon Iron Co., Philadelphia	200 00
A. Purves & Son	150 00
Phœnix Iron Co., paper weights	150 00
Jacobs & Bull, Spring Grove Forge	120 00
C. D. Robbins & Co.	100 00
J. Clarence Cresson	100 00
Thomas I. Potts	100 00
Samuel Hatfield, Coatesville	100 00
Hugh E. Steele "	100 00
Singer, Nimick & Co., Pittsburgh, steel cannon	100 00
W. H. Tiers	100 00
Sanderson, Brother & Co.	100 00
Park, Brother & Co., Pittsburgh, steel	95 25
William Dowlin, Downingtown	50 00
James Goodman, Sadsbury Forge	50 00
" " " employees	7 00
Proceeds from miniature horseshoes, presented by H. Burden & Sons, Troy, N. Y.	3,181 73
Total net	$32,138 28

RESTAURANT DEPARTMENT.

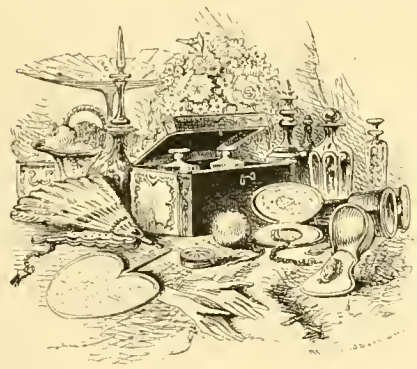
Chairmen, Geo. T. Lewis and Miss McHenry.

By James McHenry, London	$1,207 35
By Mrs. C. Ingersoll Gara, Erie, Pa.	1,036 09
French, Richards & Co.	1,000 00
Edward M. Hopkins	500 00
C. Macalester	500 00
Thomas Sparks	$456 00
By Mrs. T. T. Bradford, from Ladies' Aid Society of Waterford, Pa.	391 35
By Mrs. G. A. Nicolls, Reading	305 98
By Mrs. Chaplain, from citizens of Germantown	303 55
By Mrs. Susan A. Russell, Pottsville	259 85
From "Dan Rice's Great Show"	256 75
Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company	250 00
From the employees of the Water Department, Philadelphia,	206 10
Thomas Earp	200 00
Delaware County Mutual Insurance Company	200 00
Browning & Brothers	200 00
By Mrs. Dr. Rankin, Shippensburg	189 70

Proceeds of a festival at Conneauville	$183 62
By E. P. Pleasant, Sunbury, Pa	177 00
C. Knap, Pittsburgh, two guns and one mortar	175 00
Citizens of Juniata County	153 45
By Miss Mary Kirk, Upper Darby	130 00
Citizens of Pennsburg	112 85
From Allentown and neighborhood	110 31
Mrs. Robert Sturgis	100 00
John Grigg	100 00
Mrs. Edward Law	100 00
Proceeds of a parlor entertainment	100 00
Geo. T. Lewis	100 00
Alexander Brown	100 00
G. A. Wood	100 00
Dr. George W. Norris	100 00
Miss E. M. Fox	$100 00
Miss N. W. Fisher	100 00
Mrs. W. W. Fisher	100 00
F. W. Ralston	100 00
Henry Sharpless	100 00
N. W. Harkness (collection)	100 00
By S. J. Walls, from Lewisburg	98 10
Ladies' Committee of Milton	78 20
A. J. McDowell, Summerville	72 00
Thomas Pratt, Media	50 00
Thomas Earp, Jr	50 00
John T. Lewis	50 00
Edward L. Clark	50 00
George R. Smith	50 00
Field & Keehmle	50 00
Mrs. R. H. Gratz	50 00
T. Wharton Fisher	50 00
Ladies of Huntington	50 00
Other contributions and profit	11,878 42
Total net	$22,481 67

COMMITTEE ON PERFUMERY AND TOILET ARTICLES.

Chairmen, H. P. Taylor and Mrs. E. W. Clark.



Cash.

Henry C. Fox	$200 00
Hamrick & Leavitt	$100 00
" " employees	20 00
William D. Glenn	100 00
Jacob Haehnlen	50 00

Goods.

Van Haagen & McKeone	425 00
R. & G. A. Wright	396 00
Xavier Bazin	363 50
J. C. Hull's Son, New York	360 00
H. P. & C. R. Taylor	350 00
Glenn & Co	301 89
A. W. Harrison	75 00
Reinhold Calm	52 50
Edward McClain	50 25
All other donations	3,681 03
Total net	$6,525 17

COMMITTEE ON WOOLEN AND COTTON MANUFACTURES.

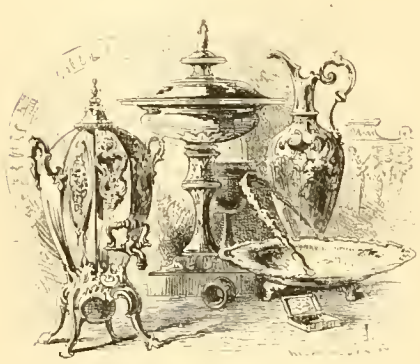
Chairman, G. Morrison Coates.

Benjamin Bullock's Sons	$1,000 00
Wm. C. Houston and Thos. Mott	1,000 00
Brown, Hill & Co	500 00
Martin Landenberger	500 00
" Office employees	120 00
" Factory do	314 25
John M. Mitchell & Co	$500 00
" Employees	17 20
Whitehead Brothers, Trenton, N. J., goods	400 00
Coates Brothers	300 00
Southwick, Sheble & Greene	300 00

Duhring & Co., Beaver Valley Mills	$300 00
A. T. Lane	250 00
Reece, Seal & Co	250 00
Henry C. Davis	250 00
Joseph B. Hughes	250 00
T. Hilsen & Co., picture, valued at	250 00
Washington Manufacturing Company, Gloucester, N. J., goods.	250 00
Garsed & Brother, Frankford	200 00
Employees, Tremont Mill	121 82
" Wingohocking Mill.	89 74
James C. Roberts, Downington, Pa	150 00
Joseph McClure, Downingtown,	150 00
" " Employees, &c.	62 00
Samuel W. Cattell	150 00
James Ramsden	100 00
Fairfield & Lee	100 00
Justice & Bateman	100 00
Emanuel Hey & Brothers	100 00
James Long, Brother & Co.	100 00
Jacob D. Heft	100 00
John Verlinden, Darby	100 00
James Martin, Frankford	100 00
John Button & Sons	$100 00
" " " Employees	70 00
Michael Buggy	100 00
Charles T. Deacon	100 00
" " Employees	89 25
Granlees, Norris & Co.	100 00
Bishop, Kelly & White	100 00
W. Divine & Sons	100 00
Employees in Kennebec Factory	75 50
Employees in Penn Factory	39 88
Aub & Haekenburg, goods	60 00
J. T. Midnight	52 00
Horace H. Soule	50 00
Eagle Mills	50 00
E. Albert Conkle	50 00
David Trainer	50 00
" " Employees	38 00
James & Robert Mair	50 00
Campbell & Elliott	50 00
W. Fulforth and employees	50 00
Solomon Wilde, Frankford	50 00
All other donations, say	100 00
Total net	$7,500 00

COMMITTEE ON JEWELRY, SILVER WARE, ETC.

Chairmen, JAMES E. CALDWELL and MRS. JAMES L. CLAGHORN.



Cash.

Proceeds of a parlor fair, through Mrs. James L. Claghorn	$722 15
Thomas Megear	100 00
Palmer, Richardson & Co.	100 00
Alling Brothers & Co., N. Y.	50 00

Goods, estimated value.

J. E. Caldwell & Co.	$2,000 00
Carrow, Thibault & Co.	566 50
N. F. Fenwick, Paris, France	400 00
Butler & McCarty	317 00
Farr & Brother	310 00
George W. Simons & Brother	306 00
William Wilson & Son	300 00
F. P. Dubosq	300 00
E. Tracy & Co.	250 00
John M. Harper	250 00
Thomas Wriggins	179 00
Thomas C. Garrett	175 00
Durand & Co., New York	158 50
Arthur Rumrill & Co., "	150 00
Pratt, South & Co., "	150 00
Mabie, Todd & Co., "	147 00
Hall, Dodd & Co., Newark, N. J.	134 00
Chatellier & Spence, New York	131 00
Harvey Filley & Sons	125 00
Baldwin, Sexton & Co., N. Y.	120 00
Salzman, Jacot & Co., "	115 00

Hunting & Earle, New York...	$112 00	Jacob Bennett.....	$75 00
Reed & Barton, Taunton, Mass.,	110 50	E. Borbek & Son.....	75 00
Fitch & Waldo, New York... .	104 50	E. Howard & Co.....	70 00
Krider & Biddle.....	102 50	C. Jacot & Brother	70 00
Buckenham, Cole & Hall, N. Y.	100 00	C. F. Newton.....	60 00
Carter, Hale & Co., "	100 00	Sackett, Davis & Co., New York	59 50
Baldwin & Co., "	100 00	Samuel W. Chamberlain, "	56 00
Garrett & Son.....	100 00	Churchill, Dana & Co., "	53 50
Dreer & Sears.....	100 00	Spiess & Rosswog, "	50 00
E. Christman	100 00	Vulcanite Jewelry Co. "	50 00
L. Ladomus & Co.....	100 00	G. Gigon & Co.....	50 00
H. & G. Soule, New York.....	93 00	W. Windel & Brother.....	50 00
Durfey & Barnes, "	90 00	Joseph T. K. Hand, Cape Island	50 00
Ernest Kaufmann	76 00	Henry Harper.....	50 00
Madam E. G. Angeli.....	75 00	Other donations, say.....	800 00
Total net.....			$11,943 83

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

Chairmen, EDWARD SHIPPEN and MRS. P. M. CLAPP.

Girls' High and Normal School:			
Proceeds of concert	$1,000 00		
Sales at fair.....	264 81		
" after fair	29 25		
	$1,294 06		
Boys' Central High School:			
Collections by pupils and professors.....	$891 00		
Sales at fair.....	376 00		
	1,267 00		
First Ward, sales, concert, collections.....		1,151 07	
Second Ward:			
Phantasmagoria exhibition $60 00			
One day's income from teachers..... 85 00			
Children's collections..124 00			
Proceeds of ward fair .490 00			
	759 00		
Third Ward.....		1,623 30	
Fourth Ward.....		1,726 00	
Fifth Ward, including $655.25 from sales at the fair by a colored school.....		1,222 68	
Sixth Ward.....		1,240 68	
Seventh Ward.....		1,098 37	
Eighth Ward:			
Phantasmagoria exhibitions..... $435 17			
Contributions from schools..... 219 58			
Contributions from teachers $52 10			
Parlor entertainment 52 94			
Sales at fair..... 783 50			
	$1,544 29		
Ninth Ward.....		2,334 67	
Tenth Ward.....		1,623 49	
Eleventh Ward.....		31 00	
Twelfth Ward.....		586 64	
Thirteenth Ward.....		1,192 72	
Fourteenth Ward:			
Contributions of the Hancock and Monroe Grammar Schools.....$2,879 61			
Sales at fair..... 600 00			
	3,479 61		
Fifteenth Ward.....		3,112 24	
Sixteenth Ward.....		1,237 60	
Seventeenth Ward.....		601 26	
Eighteenth Ward.....		1,070 00	
Nineteenth Ward....		1,144 30	
Twentieth Ward.....		1,005 85	
Twenty-first Ward.....		522 61	
Twenty-second Ward.....		1,021 60	
Twenty-third Ward.....		264 93	
Twenty-fourth Ward..... ...		647 21	
Twenty-fifth Ward.....		434 60	
Public schools at large		376 45	
Private schools.....		1,542 09	
All other receipts.....		432 46	
Total net.....			$36,760 40

Aggregate of receipts of committees as above				$244,782 49
Committee on Agriculture	A. L. Kennedy, M. D., *Chairman*			11,564 71
Do.	Agricultural Implements	David Landreth, *Chairman*		1,746 71
Do.	Arms and Trophies	Colonel Crossman, "	Mrs. General Meade, *Chairman*	4,483 00
Do.	Benefits and Entertainments	George Trott, "	Mrs. Aubrey H. Smith, "	9,076 89
Do.	Book Publishers, Booksellers, &c.	J. B. Lippincott, "	Mrs. R. M. Hooper, "	6,807 94
Do.	Boots, Shoes, and Leather	Samuel Baugh, "	Miss Nixon, "	7,991 85
Do.	Builders	William Struthers, "		560 77
Do.	Cabinet Ware	Thomas Thompson, "	Mrs. S. B. Stitt, *Chairman*	5,470 18
Do.	Canned Fruits	F. B. Reeves, "	Mrs. Theodore Cuyler, "	1,305 47
Do.	Carpets, Oil Cloths, and Matting	Benjamin Orne, "	Mrs. H. W. Ducachet, "	751 50
Do.	Carriages	William D. Rogers, "		4,205 14
Do.	Children's Clothing	Mrs. John C. Cresson, "		5,280 00
Do.	Children's Department	G. A. Schwarz, "	Mrs. William H. Furness, *Chairman*	14,908 65
Do.	Colleges, Libraries, and Literary Institutes	T. Morris Perot, "		703 00
Do.	Confectionery and Foreign Fruits	S. F. Whitman, "	Mrs. E. J. Lewis, *Chairman*	3,708 01
Do.	Dentistry, Artificial Teeth, &c.	Samuel S. White, "		1,785 33
Do.	Dress and Millinery	Miss Adeline Thomson, "		3,949 62
Do.	Drugs	William Ellis, "		366 58
Do.	Eighteenth Ward	Mrs. Dr. Claridge, "		1,462 94
Do.	Fancy Articles (home-made)	Mrs. Ephraim Clark, "		5,000 00
Do.	Finance and Donations	A. E. Borie, "		69,880 66
Do.	Fine Arts	Joseph Harrison, Jr., "	Mrs. Henry D. Gilpin, *Chairman*	33,333 09
Do.	Fire-arms	Barton H. Jenks, "		793 50
Do.	Fire Department	David M. Lyle, "		13,283 32
Do.	Florists and Horticulture	D. Rodney King, "	Mrs. J. Rhea Barton, *Chairman*	26,737 47
Do.	Gas Fixtures	W. F. Miskey, "		740 58

Do.	Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods	William S. Martin,	"	Mrs. S. C. Perkins, *Chairman*	3,519 05
Do.	Glass-ware and Porcelain	William M. Muzzey,	"	Mrs. J. H. Towne, "	3,060 78
Do.	Groceries (retail)	Albert C. Roberts,	"	Miss Haven, "	2,190 89
Do.	Hardware	Joseph C. Grubb,	"	Mrs. Wilstach, "	9,619 53
Do.	Harness and Saddlery	Samuel R. Phillips,	"		904 82
Do.	Hollow-ware and Stoves	William P. Cresson,	"		2,788 08
Do.	Hospitals (work from invalid soldiers)	Ezra Dyer, M. D.,	"	Mrs. George W. Harris, *Chairman*	1,204 12
Do.	Importations	René Guillou,	"	Mrs. John F. Frazer, "	9,217 82
Do.	India-rubber Goods	John Thornley,	"		1,067 40
Do.	Labor, Income, and Revenue (less Express Companies, given above)	L. Montgomery Bond,	"	Mrs. E. W. Hutter, *Chairman*	244,037 81
Do.	Looking-glasses, Picture-frames, &c	James M. Earle,	"	Mrs. Samuel Field, "	2,466 37
Do.	Lumber and Lumber Merchants	John C. Davis,	"		8,999 14
Do.	Indian Department	C. B. Barclay,	"		2,669 87
Do.	Mechanic Arts and Machinery	S. V. Merrick,	"		14,239 95
Do.	Medals and Badges	John Sartain,	"		1,542 14
Do.	Military Goods	W. H. Horstmann,	"	Mrs. E. H. Trotter, *Chairman*	3,382 06
Do.	Miscellaneous	C. D. Ritchie,	"		1,576 46
Do.	Musical Entertainments, &c	Mrs. William Biddle,	"		5,581 12
Do.	Newspaper ("Our Daily Fare")	C. G. Leland,	"	Mrs. R. M. Hooper, *Chairman*	5,599 10
Do.	Orations and Lectures	James W. White,	"		9,517 13
Do.	Paper Hangings	J. C. Finn,	"	Mrs. J. Edgar Thomson, *Chairman*	617 52
Do.	Paper Manufactory and Stationery	B. H. Moore,	"		5,538 92
Do.	Photographs	Frederick Graff,	"	Mrs. John Bohlen, *Chairman*	3,201 32
Do.	Plumbing, &c	Jno. C. Hunter,	"		3,176 80
Do.	Post Office	C. A. Walborn,	"	Mrs. E. D. Gillespie, *Chairman*	1,083 40
Do.	Relics, Curiosities, and Autographs	Franklin Peale,	"	Mrs. Thomas P. James, "	9,389 27

Committee on Sewing Women	Mrs. Coleman Jacobs, *Chairman*			$930 06
Do. Ships and Ship-building	C. H. Cramp,	"		6,838 00
Do. Sugar Refiners	John D. Taylor,	"		2,300 00
Do. Tickets (exclusive of Delaware)	Lewis L. Houpt,	"		179,447 20
Do. Umbrellas, Parasols, and Canes	William A. Drown,	"		3,108 91
Do. Wagons and other heavy-wheeled Vehicles	Henry Simons,	"		176 50
Do. William Penn Parlor	Eli K. Price,	"		3,420 05
Do. Wax and other Artificial Flowers	Mrs. Dr. Darrach,	"		627 30
Do. West Philadelphia	Mrs. H. C. Townsend,	"		3,540 64
Do. The Bailey Vase	William Struthers,	"		10,460 00
State of Delaware				31,631 84
State of New Jersey				16,812 14
Cash from various other sources				14,549 64
				$1,135,343 50
Interest to November 26, 1864				19,554 00
				$1,154,897 50
Deduct expenses				143,921 92
				$1,010,975 58
Add, as per supplementary report				24,423 38
GRAND TOTAL				$1,035,398 96

From Eastern Pennsylvania to Northern Iowa is a march worthy of Sherman's army; when made, however, the traveller will find that though the sky may have changed, the avocations of those who dwell beneath it have not. Here, as elsewhere, the cause of the army is dear to the hearts of the people. The idea of holding a Sanitary Fair in Dubuque first occurred, to a few citizens of that place, in January, 1864. The subject was laid before the Ladies' Soldiers' Aid Society, and a public meeting was called to consider the subject. The leaders in such matters, however, were at that time unwilling to undertake so arduous an enterprise, and the matter rested until March. Mrs. Livermore, of Chicago, happened at that date to be in Dubuque, and proposed to deliver an address, embodying her experience in sanitary matters and philanthropic festivals. The address was made before an audience of Dubuque's best and fairest. Instead of taking a vote, they now took a contribution, as the simplest method of arriving at the sense of a meeting held in view of pecuniary ends. The plates told the story: $858 in money, and $250 in promises of goods. A fair organization was immediately decided upon, and a committee of sixteen was charged with the duty of selecting the officers. This was done on the 12th of March, the choice falling upon the following ladies and gentlemen:

President,

H. A. Wiltse.

Vice-Presidents,

F. E. Bissell, Mrs. Timothy Davis,
Mrs. P. H. Conger.

Secretaries,

Austin Adams, Mrs. J. M. Robison,
Darius K. Cornwell, Mrs. J. Clement,
Mrs. D. N. Cooley.

Treasurer,

George L. Matthews.

Executive Committee,

H. A. Wiltse, Mrs. D. S. Cumings,
O. P. Shiras, Mrs. H. Markell,
Mrs. S. M. Langworthy, Mrs. H. L. Stout,
Mrs. D. N. Cooley, Mrs. C. H. Booth,
Mrs. J. Clement, Mrs. Wm. Vandever.

The president of each co-operating county in the state was made a vice-president, thirty-two such officers serving for Iowa counties, one for Iowa Good Templars, and one for Madison, Wisconsin.

The Northern Iowa Sanitary Fair was held in the City Hall, a fine building of three stories and a basement. It opened on the 21st of June, without ceremonial. The basement served as a store-room; the first floor, which was unpartitioned throughout its length of one hundred and fifty feet, was occupied by booths upon each side, with a passage-way of twenty-five feet between. The second floor, being divided into rooms, furnished accommodations for the library and floral department, and apartments for unpacking and appraising, and for official transactions. On the third floor, which was undivided, were the curiosities, battle relics, and children's amusements. The restaurant was established in Turner Hall, an adjoining building; in another communicating structure were hardware, agricultural implements, household furniture, and machinery. Turner Hall offered, too, a site for the presentation of pantomimes and tableaux, while the Julien Theatre was the scene of amateur theatricals, lectures, and concerts.

SANITARY REAPER.

The Iowa Fair prides itself on the fact that "no article on sale had ever been exhibited at any other fair. Many of the fairs held at about the same time as ours became the residuary legatees of the Metropolitan and other fairs, but ours had no share in these inheritances." So much the more glory for Iowa.

Such was the lavish generosity of the people of the state, and so large was the proportion of goods contributed ready for hospital use, that $25,000 worth were sent to the army even before the fair was opened. This was practical work in good earnest; instead of contributing wares from the sale of which money might be obtained with which to purchase stores and clothing—fully one third being absorbed by the dealers' profit—they contributed the stores and clothing at first cost. The refreshment department furnished another proof of the hearty good-will of the people, though with a less happy result. The supply of provisions, cooked and uncooked, was so profuse, that a portion was sold, as it could not be eaten, and another portion was spoiled before it could be either eaten or sold.

There have been few fairs without their original ideas; and a method of augmenting the returns by offers of awards seems to have begun, and, for that matter, ended, in Dubuque. The Key City Mills Company promised a premium of $30 to the best four barrels of winter wheat flour, and another of

$40 to the largest donation of flour. The Brick City Mills, of Clermont, won the first, and the Waverley Mills, of Beaver County, with twenty-one barrels, the second. The premiums went with the barrels, of course. The Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company promised a $115 sewing machine to the maker of the best gentleman's shirt, an $85 machine to the second best, and a $65 machine to the third best. These sprightly household engines were won respectively by Mrs. Coder and Pettibone, of Iowa, and Mrs. Millard, of Wisconsin.

Mrs. Williams, of Shellrock, carried off the prize of $35, offered by Luther & Edgar Tisdale, of Dubuque, for the best three-gallon crock of butter; and Mrs. Fitch, of Nautells, the prize of $15 for the second best three-gallon crock. There are many residents in Atlantic cities who will be glad to learn that there is such a thing as good butter, though it is no nearer than Iowa.

Mr. A. H. Suplee, of New York, had promised an elliptic sewing and braiding machine to him who should supply the largest amount of hospital clothing. James R. Smith, of Hudson, furnished the clothing, won the machine, gave it to the fair, and saw it sold.

Messrs. Wilcox & Gibbs, of New York, offered a $55 sewing machine to the maker of the five best hospital shirts. Mrs. Schroeder, of Illinois, took them at their word, made the best shirts, won the machine, and gave it to the fair.

The managers of the fair offered two prizes: First, an American flag, twelve by twenty feet, to the county making the largest contribution, Dubuque County being naturally excluded. This was won by Clayton County, with $1,900. Second, a similar flag to the county making the largest contribution in proportion to wealth, Dubuque being permitted to compete. Kossuth County won, with $388.

Mr. James E. Sebring, of New York, offered a twelve by twenty American flag to the county making the largest contribution in proportion to wealth, Dubuque being again excluded. Mitchell county won, with $525.

The great instrumentality of the vote was not to be overlooked in Iowa. Messrs. Parsons & Co., of St. Louis, presented an embroidered silk regimental flag to the fair, the visitors to decide to what Iowa regiment it should be given. Votes were half a dollar apiece, and six hundred and eighty were cast. The Ninth Iowa won. A clever joke might be perpetrated, in such a canvass, by a regiment at home on furlough. Remembering the old party cry of "Vote yourself a farm," they might strive for regimental colors by the same process. But as this would stimulate opposition, and as opposition would beget half dollars, and as half dollars, when collected by twos, produce a harmonious

decimal result, no one could fairly object, and the winning regiment, when its furlough was over, could go back with flying colors.

If the small number of visitors be taken into consideration, the Iowa Fair was the most successful ever given. Not four thousand persons attended it; the receipts from the sale of tickets were not $2,500; and yet the gross yield was nearly $86,000. This was owing, in part, to the fact which has been mentioned, that a large proportion of the goods contributed were ready for hospital use, and could be forwarded at once to the front; and in part to the fact that the thirty-two counties represented sent to the central treasury an unusual proportion of money—the proceeds of local fairs, sub-sanitary festivals, tea-parties, the collections of village aid societies, &c., &c. Thus, Black Hawk County sent not only its quota of goods, but nearly a thousand dollars in money—collections in Cedar Falls, the receipts of an Old Folks' Concert in Waterloo, and the returns of one day's income from Wm. Ireland & Co.; elsewhere they had had an ice-cream festival, at another place a calico tea-party, and farther south, a stage-coach concert. It was, literally, a people's

A STAGE-COACH CONCERT IN IOWA.

fair, and the citizens of the very heart and limits of the state had borne each their burden. It is proper to add that when the closing auction sales were over, the fair was still the owner of an embroidered chair, a gold watch, a house-lot, one hundred and twenty acres of land, and a bee-hive.

The following is an abstract of the receipts of the Iowa Fair:

Dubuque City	$17,359 20
Dubuque County	587 75

Black Hawk County	$1,453 40
Clayton County	1,923 80
Jasper County	1,124 00
Jones County	1,017 65
All other counties	38,601 78
Good Templars	1,828 10
Boston, Mass.	2,735 00
Chicago, Ill.	3,508 00
Hartford, Conn.	325 00
Masons	272 70
Milwaukee	1,262 16
New York City	3,165 00
Entertainments	606 50
Refreshments	1,465 05
Regatta on Lake Peosta	13 50
Odd Fellows of Iowa	265 00
Sale of tickets	2,433 35
Vote upon the flag awarded to Ninth Iowa	340 00
Flour and wheat sold	403 70
Sales by auction	1,585 50
Major-General Curtis	50 00
Needle Pickets, Quincy	50 00
Col. Hawkins' lecture at Redwing, Minn.	15 50
Iowa Association of Washington, D. C.	330 00
Total	$60,725 74
Stores not used, but sent direct to the army	25,000 00
	$85,725 74
Deduct expenses	9,230 90
Total net	$76,494 84

The greater part of the cash proceeds, or $48,348, were sent to the Chicago Branch of the Sanitary Commission, a few hundred dollars being retained for the use of the Soldiers' Home in Dubuque.

The contributions of Dubuque may be analyzed as follows:

DUBUQUE CITY.

Collection at Congregational Church	$858 00	R. Bonson	$100 00
		Wm. Westphal	100 00
Sale of piano given by the Catholic Society	711 00	State Bank, Dubuque Branch	100 00
		H. W. Sanford	100 00
Sale of silver-ware given by the Catholic Society	500 00	F. E. Bissell	100 00
		J. K. Graves	100 00
Collections of one day's income, by Mrs. Booth & Miss Bissell.	1,071 70	J. T. Hancock	100 00
		Reid & Murdoch	100 00
Other collections of income	180 45	Babbage & Co.	100 00
Sheffield & Scott	150 00	Laflins, Smith & Co.	90 00
Key City Mills (premiums)	150 00	Girls' concert	89 95

G. Becker	$75 00	Stevens & Hooper	$25 00
W. P. Large	50 00	Brackett & Morse	25 00
O. Chamberlain	50 00	C. P. Kinsley & Co.	25 00
H. Lowrey	50 00	George Crane	25 00
E. A. & J. H. Lull	50 00	Dr. J. C. Lay	25 00
Glover & Smock	50 00	A. Van Pelt & Co.	25 00
James Levi	50 00	John William Smith	25 00
Hon. W. B. Allison	50 00	Asa Horr	25 00
Mial Mason	50 00	Wm. A. Judd	25 00
Key City Mills Co.	50 00	W. H. Peabody	25 00
C. H. Merry	50 00	C. C. Gilman	25 00
First National Bank, Dubuque	50 00	J. N. Waggoner	25 00
Wm. L. Bradley	50 00	John Bell	25 00
Major-Gen. Herron	50 00	P. C. Sampson, Jr.	25 00
B. B. Provoost	50 00	J. V. Rider	25 00
A. Greenwald	50 00	Platt Smith	25 00
H. L. Stout	50 00	Keller & Cornwell	25 00
John Doud, Jr.	50 00	J. B. Lane	25 00
G. B. Hamilton	50 00	M. S. Robison	25 00
W. H. Rumpf	50 00	Julien House	25 00
John Jackson	50 00	James Burt	25 00
H. Jackman	50 00	W. Becker	25 00
Waller & Christman	50 00	J. Duncan	25 00
C. H. Eighmey	50 00	C. J. Cumings	25 00
C. Sadler	40 00	Sales and other receipts	10,893 10
Total			$17,359 20

One excellent, and perhaps unexpected, result attended the Iowa Fair. The stipulation had been previously made that the funds raised by it be paid into the Chicago Branch of the Sanitary Commission, though the state had maintained an independent sanitary organization of its own. The interest excited throughout the northern half of the state by the fair, five months of incessant labor in its behalf, the attention thus drawn from the state association and fixed upon the national commission, served to alienate the people from the one, and attract them to, and identify them with, the other. This result, when attained, was looked upon by many Iowans who had given their labors to the cause, as of greater value than even the $70,000 which was its more obvious and immediate object.

"This result," writes Mr. Norris, in his report, "seems small when compared with the results of the New York or Philadelphia fairs; but it must be recollected that our population is light, our country new, and our people generally poor. If real ability is taken into account, I am satisfied that our gift upon this holy altar will be justly regarded as greater than that of any other fair that has been held for the sanitary cause. As was well remarked by President Wiltse, in his opening address, 'No donations have been sanctified

by greater sacrifices than those made to our fair.' I have been surprised by a great many facts connected with its history. Neighborhoods whose entire male population, almost, had gone to the war, and whose crops have to be raised and harvested by the females, have contributed largely to its funds. One farmer, who gave twenty dollars, told me that his three boys, all he had, were in the army, and that his wife would be compelled to drive his reaper in the harvest-field, and his daughters assist in binding his grain and in securing his harvest. Kossuth County, two hundred miles in the interior, gave more than a dollar for every human being residing within its limits."

But Iowa is not the extreme northwest: there is Minnesota, the fairest of the younger sisters, and late in November, 1864, the Executive Committee of the Minnesota Branch of the Sanitary Commission met in the governor's room, at St. Paul. They all declared themselves in favor of holding a Soldiers' Fair during the coming winter, in case the co-operation of the Ladies' Branch should be obtained. This having been promised, the fair was organized by the appointment of the following officers:

President,
H. M. Rice.

Vice-President,
W. D. Washburne.

Secretary,
J. D. Brown.

Treasurer,
J. L. Meriam.

Executive Committee.

GENTLEMEN.

H. M. Rice,
S. Miller,
W. D. Washburne,
Charles Scheffer,
John A. Peckham,
G. W. Prescott,
D. W. Ingersoll,
J. L. Meriam,
J. D. Brown,
R. Gordon.

LADIES.

Mrs. Chas. H. Oakes,
" Wm. J. Smith,
" J. M. Winslow,
" J. C. Burbank,
" H. Thompson,
Mrs. C. E. Mayo,
" Isaac Markley,
" J. H. Stewart,
" J. W. Bass,
Miss Lockwood.

The fair, it was decided, should open on the 8th of January, the anniversary of the battle of New Orleans. The Source of the Mississippi, doubtless, thought this a clever method of showing its interest in what had transpired, in by-gone days, at the Mouth. When Minnehaha and the Southwest Pass sympathize, secession is, of necessity, dead along the course of the stream.

The 8th of January falling on Sunday, the 9th was celebrated instead. The Great Western Band and the Rev. Mr. Pope, Governor Miller and the

Hon Mr. Washburne, the Rev. Mr. Noble, Senator Wilkinson, and the Glee Club, took part in the opening ceremonies. To use the terse language of the local chronicle upon the first night's experience, "Mozart Hall was a jam."

MINNEHAHA.

There were few of the attractions offered by the fairs in the eastern cities that the Minnesotians were not able to present as well. They had, as has been said, a Mozart Hall; they had an art gallery, fish ponds, a refreshment room, where meals were served "in the European style;" there was a post office, one hundred and fifty letters arriving by every mail; an autograph

table; an elephant in the third story; a giant pig, weighing one hundred and fifty pounds when divested of certain attributes, such as bristles and skin; and two swords, to be disposed of by the method that New York has made immortal. The first was to be presented to the field-officer, belonging to a Minnesota regiment, who should receive the greatest number of votes. There were forty such officers eligible—all above the rank of colonel being excluded—and a list of them was posted near the polls. Governor Miller evinced the impartiality becoming the official who had created these forty candidates, by voting once apiece for them all. A terrific contest commenced at the very outset between the partisans of Colonel Marshall, of the Seventh Minnesota, and Lieutenant-Colonel Uline, of the Second. The firemen of St. Paul cast one hundred votes for the latter, a former comrade, extinguishing Colonel Marshall for the time; but he soon blazed forth again, as defiant as ever. But the firemen kept on voting, and raised a purse for their favorite by canvassing the city. The people of Redwing collected $700, equivalent to 2,800 votes, and sent a messenger to make the purchase in the name of Colonel Hubbard, of the Fifth; but being informed that even this expensive expression of opinion would not elect their candidate, withheld it. The Lieutenant-Colonel won the sword.

The second sword was to be given to such officer on General Sibley's staff as the vote should designate. That mere merit might not sway the voter's choice to the exclusion of good looks, photographs of the gentlemen were placed where they could not fail to catch the voter's eye.

The fair closed on the fourth night, certain raffles and auctions taking place on the fifth day, and the grand sanitary hop on the evening of that day. It was thought that the piano raffle must be postponed, perhaps indefinitely, as there were two hundred and twenty-five tickets unsold. Three young men, however, resolved that the sport should continue, purchased and paid for the remaining chances, and then calmly awaited the result. Mr. Beebe, a gentleman who had bought but one ticket, drew the piano.

Mr. Fletcher Williams was also fortunate in his appeals to fate, winning a silk dress of great price. After recording this event, the local chronicle says: "It is immaterial, Fletcher, whether they be stewed or fried." This is a very obscure, but we hope not an improper, innuendo.

The following were the receipts and expenditures:

Total receipts from all sources	$13,596 62
Deduct expenses and bad money	4,036 44
Net receipts	$9,559 18

SCENE OF THE SECOND CHICAGO FAIR.

Early in the year 1865, the ladies of the Northwestern branch of the Commission determined to hold a second fair in Chicago; and though, before the preparations were more than half completed, the principal armed forces of the rebellion had surrendered, and the country was on the eve of peace, they saw no reason to relax their exertions, nor did they believe that the need of the sum they hoped to raise was in any degree diminished. There were still fifty thousand soldiers in the hospitals; regiments returning from great distances would still require assistance on the route; and the winding and settling up of the affairs of the Commission would consume no small amount of money.

The fair building proper was erected for the occasion, and covered the whole of Dearborn Park. In this was Union Hall, not unlike Union Avenue of the Philadelphia fair. Michigan Avenue was inclosed, the entire length of the park, and was the scene of the horticultural department—an agreeable combination of grottoes, groves, lakes, hills, valleys, waterfalls. The Restaurant and the New England Farm House were established in the Soldiers' Rest. Monitor Hall was the arena of an iron-clad fight, after the manner of that so well contested upon the Boston frog-pond, of which more hereafter. Hard by was "General Grant," the mammoth ox from Boston, dwelling, as was meet, in a structure sacred to himself. Bryan Hall was the Department

of Arms and Trophies; and in the rear of Bryan Hall was an edifice put up especially to serve the purposes of a Gallery of Art. On the corner of Lake Street and Wabash Avenue stood the original, veritable Lincoln Log Cabin, constructed in part by one who was afterwards the sixteenth President of the United States. The fair opened on the appointed day, the 30th of May, the inaugurating procession occupying thirty minutes in passing a given point. Among the opening exercises was the following hymn, by Dr. O. W. Holmes, read by the president of the day:

O God! in danger's darkest hour,
In battle's deadliest field,
Thy name has been our nation's tower,
Thy truth her help and shield.

Our lips should fill the earth with praise,
Nor pay the debt we owe,
So high above the songs we raise
The floods of mercy flow.

Yet Thou wilt hear the prayer we speak,
The song of praise we sing,—
Thy children, who thine altar seek,
Their grateful gifts to bring.

Thine altar is the sufferer's bed,
The home of woe and pain,
The soldier's turfy pillow, red
With battle's crimson rain.

No smoke of burning stains the air,
No incense-clouds arise;
Thy peaceful servants, Lord, prepare
A bloodless sacrifice.

Lo! for our wounded brothers' need
We bear the wine and oil;
For us they faint, for us they bleed,
For them our gracious toil.

O Father, bless the gifts we bring!
Cause Thou Thy face to shine,
Till every nation owns her King,
And all the earth is Thine!

The orator of the day, Governor Oglesby, made the following reference to an interesting subject:

"To the art of war in all future time is to be added the morality of organized benevolence. No civilized nation can again go to war that does not carry to the field its sanitary stores. No nation can succeed in war that does not

provide, in addition to well and humanely regulated hospital accommodations, effective voluntary sanitary assistance. Our people have done all this in this war, and have done it well. I believe the first great combined co-operative effort was organized in the Northwest, and it is fit and appropriate that here it should terminate.

"The object for which these wonderful labors have been chiefly performed has substantially passed away. The war is at an end; the rebellion is over; the Union is saved, and peace is almost generally established throughout the country. The soldiers of liberty, the brave, noble, scar-worn soldiers are returning home, to be citizens again and soldiers no longer; and as they file through the cities, over the mountains, and across the prairies, let the flag of the Sanitary Commission wave high before them, and the soldiers' home, the great heart of the nation, greet them warmly as they come."

Omitting, as we have been compelled in many cases to do, an enumeration of the tens of thousands of objects contributed, we refer only to those peculiar to the occasion. At a stall called the "Department of the Commander-in-Chief of the American Eagle," was a specimen of the somewhat rapacious bird thus referred to. He had been carried unscathed through the battles of a three years' campaign by the Eighth Wisconsin, and, by the sale of his portrait, had contributed $15,000 to the sanitary fund up to the day the fair opened. The Fort Sumter Kitten, born under the rebel flag, a witness of the restoration of the lawful standard, and a willing taker of the oath of allegiance, was also to be seen. Its money value was not, of course, to be compared with that of the Wisconsin Eagle. The mammoth ox, "General Grant," proved by his experience since his second christening, how very much there may be in a name. As the Pride of Livingston County, at the New York fair, he had been indeed admired as a superb specimen of a short-horned Durham; but how much more intense the adulation since he had been a lieutenant-general! As the Pride, he was to be seen for ten cents; as the Commander-in-Chief, four sights of him only could be had for a dollar. In this capacity, odes were written to him, special trains were required for him. He was the big prize in monster raffles, and a barbecue was spoken of in which the area of the steaks he was to furnish would only be equalled by the depth and richness of his gravy. From a sonnet in his praise we take the following majestic lines:

All hale! thou mighty animil, all hale!
You air 4 thousand pounds, and air purty well
Popporshioned, thou tremenjus boveen nuggit!
I wonder how big you was wen you

> Was little, and if your mother wud no you, now
> That you've grone so big and thick and phat,
> In orl proberbillity you dunno you're enny
> Bigger than a smorl karf; for if you did,
> You'd break down fences and switch your tale
> And move on people's works, and hook and beller
> And run over fowkes, thou orful beast!

The live stock department of the fair was completed by a horse and a dog, the former a Unionist, the latter a rebel; General Grant's horse, Jack, "well known in the Western armies, a fine saddle-horse, very gentle in harness, but requiring whip and spur." General Grant had ridden this animal from the time of leaving Springfield, on the 3d of July, 1861, till called east, in March, 1864. The dog was a ferocious bloodhound, and had been used by the prison authorities of Richmond for a purpose which, for decency's sake, shall not be mentioned in these pages.

The machinery on exhibition was almost infinite in variety—even without the efficient little engines which, having been mentioned once, can have no second notice. There was a mill that ground every thing that was placed in the hopper, and would turn out family flour, Indian meal, pepper, coffee, nutmeg even, for those who preferred the process of grinding to that of grating. It ground, crushed, cut, cracked, shelled, bolted; it could be worked by horses, by steam, by wind, by water; it did not get out of order, or, if it did, could easily be mended. Then there was a barrel-machine, which, taking the staves as furnished by the saw-mill, pointed the edges, dressed the surface of the heads, put the various parts together, and finally drove on the hoops. The barrels thus made could be filled with flour, meal, or coffee, as above. There was a newly invented water-indicator, with a steam alarm, signifying high or low water, and preventing explosion; a pendulum saw, for executing ornamental wood-work, a patent hay-loader—an apparatus which would follow the haymakers into a field, and load a ton from the winrow in five minutes. There were washing-machines, squeezing, rolling-machines; indeed, the visitors to the West Wing felt that so much could now be done by turning a faucet or starting a crank, that the steam negro—that great desideratum—had at last been invented; the mechanical drudge had been patented, and was for sale. Help could be had without impertinence; there could be no disagreement about wages. There need be no fear of receiving a warning, or being answered back. The field and the mill were provided for; when would it be the kitchen's turn?

The success of the ladies of the New England Farm-House may be inferred

from a circular issued by them soon after the commencement of operations. Their stock had given out, and they called for further supplies. The following is a brief list of the articles thus modestly demanded:

Wheat and rye flour, Indian meal, pork, beans, hams, tongues, poultry, corned beef, veal, mutton, &c.; dried pumpkins, dried fruits, pie-plant, vegetables of all kinds, sage, summer savory, pop-corn, hulled corn, hominy, sorghum, maple sugar and syrup, butter, cheese, eggs, milk, tea, coffee, sugar, cider, vinegar, pickles, apple butter, cider apple sauce, chocolate, lard, rice, punch-bowls, gourds, skillets, candles, candlesticks, snuffers and trays, andirons, Dutch ovens, mirrors, pictures, samplers, tables, curtains, towelling, table linen, wooden plates, knives, forks, spoons, trenchers, milk-pans, warming-pans, frying-pans, tea and coffee-pots, nipperkins, porringers, stew and bake kettles, bean-pots, iron bread-pans, chip baskets, flax, wool, meat-choppers, chopping-bowls, pie-plates, chairs, crockery of all kinds, old-fashioned glass and silver ware, peacock feathers, bellows, old-fashioned clothing of all descriptions.

The destination of several swords, pistols, &c., was decided by vote at Chicago as elsewhere; but the idea was modified in one case, so that the vote should designate not who SHOULD, but who WAS; that it should indicate not only a preference, but an opinion. Who was the prettiest girl in Chicago? The authority from which there is no appeal has decided this question in favor of Miss Anna L. Wilson; and we desire to put publicly on record our sense of the incompleteness, the unworthiness of this book, which, with one hundred and fifty pictures, does not contain that of the Beauty of the West.

The sanitary raffle underwent a change in Chicago, as did the sanitary vote. The tickets were put into the wheel, but it was not always the first number drawn which won. On the contrary, it was the last, in certain cases; the object being to augment the interest, and thus perhaps stimulate the purchase of tickets in other raffles. A salamander, burglar-proof, polar safe was thus disposed of. There were two hundred tickets at $5 each, and the safest was the two hundredth.

But why attempt to enumerate the numberless, or to begin what we cannot end, the infinite? We may not name the items, but we may at least speak in flattering terms of the magnificent whole. Aggregates carry heavier metal, and produce a profounder impression than the component parts, be their number what it may. Atoms, invisible, inappreciable in themselves, have each their own value in the lump.

The total receipts, therefore, of the fair were over $325,000, leaving about

$300,000 after the expenses were paid. This was not as much as had been expected; but it was inevitable that the close of the war should diminish both the interest felt in and the effort made for the success of the enterprise. Chicago was the scene of the first and the last of the great sanitary fairs; the cycle had been completed, and the Samaritan had twice set up his tent in the same great city. There were no Confederate States when the curtain was dropped, and peace reigned throughout the land when the auctioneer laid down his hammer. The last ticket sold was a walking-ticket—and we all know who walked; a ticket of leave—and no one need ask who left.

A fair—not one of the series which has thus far been our theme, but a distinct effort, with a special object—was held in Milwaukee in June and July, 1865. The purpose was to obtain the necessary funds for building and endowing a soldiers' home for the State of Wisconsin, and, in its proper place, we shall make record of its success.

In July, the officers of the Sanitary Commission issued a farewell circular to its branches and aid societies, from which we take the following passages:

"Your volunteer work has had all the regularity of paid labor. In a sense of responsibility, in system, in patient persistency, in attention to wearisome details, in a victory over the fickleness which commonly besets the work of volunteers, you have rivalled the discipline, the patience and courage, of soldiers in the field—soldiers enlisted for the war. Nor do we suppose that you, who have controlled and inspired our branches, and with whom it has been our happiness to be brought into personal contact, are, because acting in a larger sphere, more worthy of our thanks and respect than the women who have maintained our village soldiers' aid societies. Through you we have heard the same glowing and tear-moving tales of the sacrifices made by humble homes and hands in behalf of our work, which we so often hear from their comrades of privates in the field, who, throughout the war, have often won the laurels their officers have worn, and have been animated by motives of pure patriotism, unmixed with hope of promotion, or desire for recognition or praise, to give their blood and their lives for the country of their hearts.

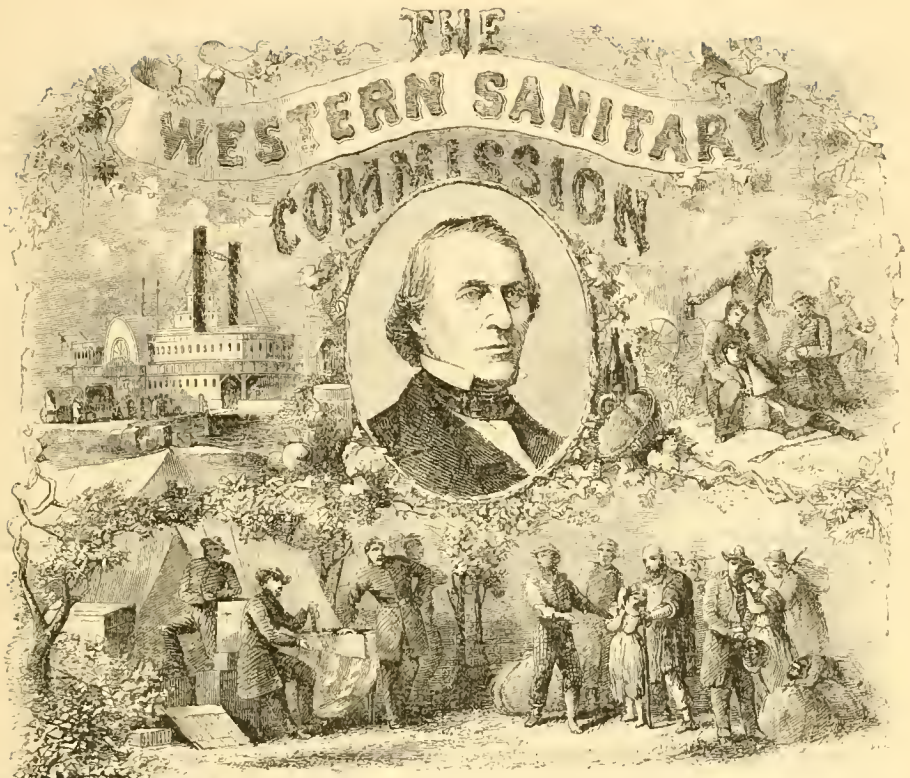
"To you and through you to the soldiers' aid societies, and through them to each and every contributor to our supplies, to every woman who has sowed a seam or knitted a stocking in the service of the Sanitary Commission, we now return our most sincere and hearty thanks—thanks which are not ours only, but those of the camps, the hospitals, the transports, the prisons, the pickets, and the lines, where your love and labor have sent comfort, protection, relief, and sometimes life itself. It is not too much to say, that the

army of women at home has fully matched, in patriotism and sacrifices, the army of men in the field. The mothers, sisters, wives and daughters of America have been worthy of the sons and brothers, husbands and fathers, who were fighting their battles. After having contributed their living treasures to the war, what wonder that they sent so freely after them all else that they had? And this precious sympathy between the fire-sides and the camp-fires, between the bayonet and the needle, the tanned cheek and the pale face, has kept the nation one; has carried the homes into the ranks, and kept the ranks in the homes, until a sentiment of oneness, of irresistible unanimity, in which domestic and social, civil and religious, political and military elements entered, qualifying, strengthening, enriching and sanctifying all, has at last conquered all obstacles, and given us an overwhelming, a profound, and a permanent victory.

"It has been our precious privilege to be your almoners, to manage and distribute the stores you have created and given us for the soldiers and sailors. We have tried to do our duty impartially, diligently, wisely. For the means of carrying on this vast work, which has grown up in our hands, keeping pace with the growing immensity of the war, and which we are now about to lay down, after giving the American public an account of our stewardship, we are chiefly indebted to the money created by the fairs which American women inaugurated and conducted, and to the supplies collected by you under our organization. To you, then, is finally due the largest part of whatever gratitude belongs to the Sanitary Commission. It is as it should be. The soldier will return to his home to thank his wife, mother, sister, daughter, for so tenderly looking after him in camp and field, in hospital and prison. And thus it will be seen that it is the homes of the country which have wrought out this great salvation, and that the men and women of America have an equal part in its glory and its joy. Invoking the blessings of God upon you all, we are, gratefully and proudly, your fellow-laborers, &c., &c."

We have done, therefore, with the Sanitary Commission; we have shown, at length, how its means were obtained, and, in brief, how they were expended. Now we cross the Mississippi River, leaving the presidency of Dr. Bellows for that of Mr. Yeatman. We are under the hospital flag of the Western Sanitary Commission.

CHAPTER VII.



BEFORE adequate preparation had been made for such a contingency west of the Mississippi, the war broke out suddenly in Missouri. The organization of the Western Sanitary Commission, as a body totally distinct from and independent of the United States Sanitary Commission, was rendered necessary by this fact, and by the severity of the battles fought there in the summer and fall of 1861. The bloody engagements of Booneville, Dug Spring, Carthage, and Wilson's Creek occurred before measures had been taken to care for the sick and wounded in any portion of the state. The men were brought in ambulances and wagons from the field to Rolla, and thence by rail to St. Louis. The first hundred were taken to the "New House of Refuge Hospital," where bare

walls, damp floors, and an empty kitchen received them. Cooked food was, after some delay, obtained from the neighbors, and every thing was done that the means at hand permitted. Long trains of wounded men continued to arrive, many of them wearing the clothes in which they had been stricken down three weeks before, others suffering from unextracted bullets. There was no room for them in the hospitals, there was no clothing to substitute for their blood-stained garments, there were no convenient stores of food and medicine, there was no surgical corps, no preparation in any department, so unexpected was the call. It was at this juncture that the Western Sanitary Commission sprang into existence, its first labors being spontaneous, and almost without concert.

On the 5th of September General Fremont, then in St. Louis, issued an order creating the commission, and appointing its officers. Its duties were thus defined: "Its general object shall be to carry out, under the properly constituted military authorities, such sanitary regulations and reforms as the well-being of the soldiers demands. It shall have power to select, fit up, and furnish suitable buildings for hospitals. It shall attend to the appointment of women nurses, under the direction of Miss D. L. Dix. It shall have authority to visit the different camps, and to aid the officers in providing proper means for the preservation of health and prevention of sickness, by supplying wholesome and well-cooked food, and by introducing a good system of drainage. It will obtain from the community at large such additional means of increasing the comfort, and promoting the moral and social welfare of the men, as cannot be furnished by government regulations.

"This commission is not intended to interfere in any way with the medical staff, but to co-operate with it. It will consist, for the present, of James E. Yeatman, C. S. Greeley, J. B. Johnson, M. D., George Partridge, and the Rev. Wm. G. Eliot, D. D."

Thus constituted, the Western Sanitary Commission commenced its labors, the first work being the fitting up, in St. Louis, of a large five-story building as a "General Hospital," which was rapidly filled with patients. The siege of Lexington and the pursuit of Price threw many more wounded men upon the St. Louis authorities, and five more hospitals were at once made ready for their accommodation. The first hospital cars used in America, with berths, nurses, cooking facilities, &c., were built, at this period, by order of General Fremont.

The proportions now assumed by the war in the west naturally augmented the labors and enlarged the sphere of action of the commission. Late in

December, 20,000 troops were encamped at Benton Barracks, and ten men in every hundred were sick with measles, typhoid fever, or diarrhœa. The camps at Rolla, Tipton, Sedalia, and Jefferson City, were in a condition even worse. The tents were badly ventilated, the hospitals crowded, the soldiers inexperienced, not yet inured to hardship, and careless of all sanitary and police regulations. The army medical supply table was found utterly inadequate, and the calls upon the commission for medicines, for clothing, and delicate food for the sick, were incessant. Large issues were made of blankets, sheets, pillows, slippers, socks, wrappers, shirts, drawers, bandages, lint, canned fruit, jellies, stimulants, &c., &c. At the beginning of the new year, four months after the organization of the commission, it had received, from the public at large, over 525 boxes of goods, and distributed 15,000 articles.

The women of St. Louis were, like their countrywomen everywhere, foremost in the charitable labor of ministering to the sick. "They met daily," to quote a history of the commission, "at the rooms of the 'Ladies' Union Aid' and of the 'Fremont Relief' societies, cut out hospital garments, gave employment and assistance to soldiers' wives, visited the sick, read to the soldiers from the good book, conversed at their bedsides, gave them consolation and sympathy." Two sisters from Philadelphia are mentioned, who spent the whole winter in these ministrations of love. These ladies were not always rewarded by thanks alone, nor were these always offered in prose. Witness the following lines:

"From old Saint Paul till now,
Of honorable women not a few
Have left their golden ease to do
The saintly work which Christ-like hearts pursue.
* * * * *
When peace shall come, and homes shall smile again,
A thousand soldier-hearts in northern climes
Shall tell their little children, in their rhymes,
Of the sweet saints who blessed the old war times."

A suggestion having been made to the commission that a steamboat might be fitted up and used to advantage as a hospital, the idea was acted upon in March, the government chartering the "City of Louisiana," and furnishing her with bedding, the commission completing her outfit at an expense of $3,000, and providing the assistant surgeons, the apothecary, the nurses, and the sanitary stores. This boat conveyed nearly 3,500 patients from the battle-field of Pittsburgh Landing to northern hospitals, and was, soon after, purchased by the government and remodelled for a permanent floating

hospital. Her name was changed to the "R. C. Ward," in honor of the Assistant Surgeon-General, the first regular army surgeon to give his approval to the plan of a Sanitary Commission. The immense service rendered by this boat led to the fitting out of many others, and the wounded soldier can nowhere obtain better accommodation than on board of a hospital steamer. It has all

MISSISSIPPI RIVER HOSPITAL STEAMER.

the appliances of a hospital on shore, with much better ventilation; and in the heat of summer, when there is no wind, it can create a breeze for itself by simply setting its paddles in motion; and by constantly changing the scene, and giving its inmates a view of the rapidly shifting river or harbor scenery, occupy their minds, and perhaps chase away a portion of their pains.

The terrible battle of Pea Ridge found the supplies of the commission ready and waiting. What would have been the suffering without them, in a country thinly settled, the few inhabitants dwelling in log huts and barely possessing the necessaries of life, can hardly be imagined. A thousand badly wounded men of the Union army and seven hundred of the rebels were cared for, and even fed, by the commission. "Among the incidents of the battle worthy of mention were the labors of Mrs. Phelps, who had accompanied her husband, Colonel John S. Phelps, with his regiment, to the field. While the battle was yet raging, this heroic woman assisted in the care of the wounded; tore up her garments for bandages, dressed their wounds, made broth for them with her own hands, remaining with them as long as there was any thing to do, and giving, not only words, but deeds as well, of

substantial kindness and sympathy. Wherever the cause of our National Union and its perils shall be known, 'this that this woman hath done shall be remembered as a memorial of her.'"

Early in March, 1862, the commission established a Soldiers' Home for discharged and furloughed soldiers passing through the city, giving them food and lodging gratuitously, saving them from extortion and the dangerous associations of the cheap lodging-houses. During its two first years it entertained twenty-one thousand soldiers, furnishing them eighty-six thousand meals; the expense to the commission was about $3,000 a year, the government giving about $2,000 worth of rations and fuel besides. In the holiday season chickens and turkeys were added to the usual bill of fare; this, however, included, at all seasons, butter, vegetables, milk, dried and canned fruits, and tomatoes. Books, newspapers, and religious reading were provided, thus often preventing the men from roaming through the city in search of amusement or adventure. Miss A. L. Ostram was, for a time, matron of the Home, but was afterwards transferred to the large establishment at Memphis.

Upon the subject of Soldiers' Homes, Mr. Peabody, the superintendent of that of St. Louis, makes the following remarks: "They have contributed not a little to saving men to the service, as well as rescuing them from death. In prosecuting their wars, the ancients had no hospital trains or medical staff in attendance on their armies. The sick and wounded were left behind to die. In these times, and in our unhappy struggle, the soldiers are tenderly cared for, not only by the medical department of the army, but by thousands of patriotic hands, working systematically, through thoroughly organized channels, which often reach far beyond the routine of the service. The future historian will be able to show that the very small per cent. of loss in our armies, as compared with that in modern European wars, is to be attributed largely to what the people themselves have done through organized voluntary labors in behalf of the troops."

In April, 1862, the commission offered a series of rewards, to be paid in gold, in order to stimulate emulation among the stewards, ward-masters, and nurses in the hospitals: twenty-five dollars to the steward of the best kept of the larger institutions, fifteen dollars to the smaller; ten and eight dollars for cleanliness in the wards, and twenty-five and fifteen dollars for good, wholesome work in the kitchen. The result of this experiment was highly satisfactory, $245 being distributed among some thirty-five persons in July.

The sanguinary battle of Shiloh was fought in April, and the labors of the commission and the drain upon its resources were largely augmented. Still

every appeal was answered, and during the first eight months of its existence the commission had received nine hundred and eighty-five cases of goods from eighteen states: Massachusetts sending two hundred and twenty-three, Illinois one hundred and thirty-two, Wisconsin seventy-four, Rhode Island sixty-nine, Pennsylvania sixty-three, Missouri sixty-one, &c. The articles distributed numbered nearly two hundred thousand.

SOLDIERS HOME AT MEMPHIS.

A Home was opened in Memphis early in 1863. The large edifice formerly known as the Hunt Mansion, and belonging to a wealthy planter, who was at this time a colonel in the rebel army, was taken for the purpose. Wm. R. Hunt had spent $40,000 in building and ornamenting the house and grounds, little dreaming to what object he was so generously contributing. It had at first been Gen. Grant's head-quarters, and afterwards those of Gen. Hamilton, who turned it over to the commission, as confiscated property. The Memphis Home speedily became one of the most perfect establishments of the kind in the country. Besides the regular guests, the wives, mothers, and sisters of the sick and wounded soldiers were often entertained, and members of the Christian Commission welcomed to its hospitality.

The attention of the Western Commission had been called, in December, 1862, to the situation of the freedmen at Helena. Three or four thousand of

them, men, women, and children, were huddled together in cast-off army tents, in caves and huts of brush, in a spot in the rear of the town called Camp Ethiopia. The men had worked upon the fortifications, had been employed as stevedores, teamsters, wood-choppers, and grave-diggers, but proper pay-rolls had not been kept and they had received no compensation. Some who had ventured to ask for it had been ruthlessly shot. In January, 1863, the commission sent Miss Maria Mann to their relief, with stoves, furniture, hospital stores, clothing, &c. Their sufferings were thus somewhat mitigated, and soon afterwards the policy of the government toward them was changed. The able bodied among them were organized into regiments, and army surgeons were detailed to attend them. Camp Ethiopia furnished the First Arkansas Colored Infantry, and excellent fighting material was subsequently obtained in similar congregations of emancipated slaves.

Mr. Yeatman, the President of the Commission, made a journey down the Mississippi River, to ascertain and to report upon the condition of the freedmen there, thinking that it might be well to assume the labor of relieving them as an incidental portion of his work. The journey was made and the report published. Mr. Yeatman found forty thousand enfranchised slaves assembled in camps, in various degrees of poverty and misery. Missionaries and teachers were among them doing some good, but laboring without system or co-operation. The freedmen were working for the government virtually without pay, and were wronged and imposed upon in every way; they were worse off than in slavery, feeling that they had merely exchanged one master for many masters. The publicity given to these terrible facts in Mr Yeatman's report riveted public attention, and before long National Freedmen's Relief Associations were formed in New York, Chicago, Cincinnati, and Indianapolis, and relations were at once established between the commission and them—Mr. Yeatman and his colleagues becoming the almoners of a portion of their bounty. We shall speak of these societies in the proper place. It is proper to say that, at the commencement of the attempts to relieve the freedmen, Chaplain Fisher was detailed by Gen. Schofield, who had succeeded Gen. Fremont, to visit New England, to state the case, and make an appeal for aid. He went, spoke, and was heard. He returned with $30,000 worth of shoes, clothing, and clothing materials, and $13,000 in money, obtained in Boston, Salem, and the neighboring towns.

In regard to the funds upon which the Western Commission has drawn there are many curious facts, and some of them are pointedly stated in the North American Review, from which we make the following extract:

"In one respect—we mean the sources of receipts and the manner of their collection—the experience of the Western Sanitary Commission has been remarkable, if not peculiar. It sprang from sudden exigency for relief of suffering, without opportunity to count the cost either of labor or money involved. At its first meeting its members, a half-dozen in number, agreed to advance the small amount needed for office expenses, and to do without a clerk. They put notices in the St. Louis papers asking contributions, and sent a few lines to the Boston Transcript, requesting New England women to send 'knit woolen socks.' Similar notices or appeals have been published from time to time, about once in six months, ever since. This has been the whole machinery of collection from first to last. There have been no auxiliary societies, no collections, no systematic means of replenishing the treasury whatever. Once, however, in Boston, in January, 1863, a number of gentlemen took the matter in hand, and in a fortnight's time $35,000 was paid to Richard C. Greenleaf, who acted as Treasurer, and was forwarded to St. Louis.

"A similar action was also recently taken in St. Louis, and during the 'frozen week' of last January, with the thermometer ranging from twenty degrees below zero to two degrees above, the sum of nearly $30,000 was collected. For the rest, whatever has come has been obtained by strictly individual action, without concert or definite plan. Perhaps one further exception should be made of a New England lady,* who in the beginning of the war, set apart a room in her house as the 'Missouri Room,' and, letting all her friends know of this convenient method of sending articles to St. Louis as fast as boxes could be filled up, she has received and forwarded goods to the amount of $17,000, and in cash nearly as much more. Beyond this the commission at St. Louis knows nothing of the modus operandi, or the moving causes, to which it is indebted for the continued, uninterrupted stream of gifts by which its warehouses have been kept full and its treasury replenished. It has been a spontaneous and self-directing movement. No better proof could be given of the closeness of the ties which bind our people together than this cordial sympathy and almost unsolicited generosity, which make for themselves channels to flow in, and only ask that their gifts may be freely used. Boston alone has sent over $200,000; New England, $500,000. The golden rule, to do as you would be done by, thus practised, will bind the East and West together in bonds that no secession or rebellion will ever disturb again. At this moment no two cities are nearer each other than St. Louis and Boston; no two states, than Missouri and Massachusetts."

* Mrs. Thomas Lamb.

We give the list of Boston subscribers to the St. Louis Commission as a specimen of a class of contributions to which we have as yet hardly referred. The donors were perfectly aware, at the time of signing their names, that not one dollar of their money, not one comfort purchased with it, would ever reach a Massachusetts or New England soldier, and in this lay the exceptional nature of the fund. It contrasts violently with sentiments entertained elsewhere, which have been mentioned—with the resolution passed at Mossville, for instance, "that Mossville money should reach Mossville soldiers." The Boston-St. Louis list is as follows:

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE WESTERN SANITARY COMMISSION, BOSTON, 1862–63.

J. C. Howe & Co.	$1,000 00	George Howe	$200 00
Gov. Andrew (from private funds placed in his hands)	1,000 00	T. Mandell	200 00
Mrs. N. I. Bowditch	1,000 00	Miss M. A. Wales	200 00
Wm. Sturgis	800 00	C. W. Cartwright	200 00
C. F. Hovey & Co.	500 00	Foster & Taylor	200 00
J. M. Forbes	500 00	W. F. Weld & Co.	150 00
J. M. Beebe & Co.	500 00	Samuel Johnson	150 00
Gardner Colby	500 00	John C. Dalton	150 00
Daniel Denny	500 00	Chandler & Co.	100 00
Naylor & Co.	500 00	W. P. Pierce	100 00
Nathaniel Thayer	500 00	W. S. Bullard	100 00
David Sears	500 00	C. A. Babcock	100 00
F. Skinner & Co.	500 00	Theodore Matchett, Brighton	100 00
Nathaniel Francis	300 00	W. B. Spooner	100 00
Moses Williams	300 00	Sewall, Day & Co.	100 00
Oakes, Ames & Son	300 00	H. H. Hunnewell	100 00
Iasigi, Goddard & Co.	300 00	W. H. Gardner	100 00
James Lawrence	250 00	G. M. Barnard	100 00
P. C. Brooks	250 00	J. M. Barnard	100 00
Martin Brimmer	250 00	James McGregor	100 00
Faulkner, Kimball & Co.	250 00	Miss J. Mason	100 00
J. L. Little & Co.	250 00	Jacob Bigelow	100 00
Jordan, Marsh & Co.	250 00	James Parker	100 00
Joel Hayden	250 00	Miss Abba Loring	100 00
Hon. Samuel Hooper	250 00	Abbott Lawrence	100 00
H. P. Kidder	250 00	W. W. Churchill	100 00
G. Howland Shaw	250 00	Little, Brown & Co.	100 00
Albert Fearing	250 00	T. Jefferson Coolidge	100 00
D. N. Spooner	200 00	J. S. Farlow	100 00
J. Huntington Wolcott	200 00	Mrs. Heard, Watertown	100 00
Wm. Amory	200 00	Dr. Geo. Hayward	100 00
J. L. Gardner	200 00	Oliver Ditson	100 00
W. Ropes & Co	200 00	R. W. Hooper	100 00
Gardner Brewer	200 00	Mrs. C. Hooper	100 00
Sprague, Soule & Co.	200 00	Miss E. Hooper	100 00
		Bigelow Brothers & Kennard	100 00

Miss C. M. Adams	$100 00	Burr Brothers & Co.	$100 00
Charles Amory	100 00	Miss Sarah B. Pratt	100 00
J. G. Cushing	100 00	Parker, Wilder & Co.	100 00
H. P. Sturgis	100 00	John Gardner	100 00
Wm. Parsons	100 00	William Bramhall	100 00
B. F. Reed	100 00	J. R. Hall	100 00
Almy, Patterson & Co.	100 00	W. D. Pickman, Salem	100 00
Hogg, Brown & Taylor	100 00	John Bertram, "	100 00
Burrage Brothers & Co.	100 00	Richard S. Rogers, "	100 00
John Borland	100 00	Francis Peabody, "	100 00
Geo. W. Wales	100 00	George Peabody, "	100 00
Otis, Daniell & Co.	100 00	John C. Lee, "	100 00
Grant, Warren & Co.	100 00	William Munroe, Boston	100 00
A Friend	100 00	Anderson, Sargent & Co.	100 00
A. Claflin & Co.	100 00	John H. Reed	100 00
W. Claflin & Co.	100 00	A. G. Farwell & Co.	100 00
Joshua Stetson	100 00	Samuel A. Way	100 00
Joseph S. Fay	100 00	C. P. Curtis	100 00
A. Wilkinson	100 00	Joseph Dix & Co.	100 00
Mrs. Sally Blake	100 00	D. W. Williams	100 00
Thaddeus Nichols	100 00	Ladies of Fitchburg	100 00
Augustus Lowell	100 00	E. R. Mudge	100 00
Chas. G. Loring	100 00	Henry Callender	100 00
Israel Whitney	100 00	P. C. Brooks	100 00
Benj. Burgess	100 00	Mrs. John Heard	100 00
W. Perkins	100 00	Sewall, Day & Co.	100 00
Friend in Windsor Locks, Conn.	100 00	Margaret B. Blanchard, Harvard	100 00
J. W. Brooks	100 00	H. P. Kidder	100 00
Mrs. S. Wheelwright	100 00	Joseph B. Glover	100 00
John A. Blanchard	100 00	Geo. W. Colburn	75 00
Elisha Atkins	100 00	John Homans, M. D.	75 00
Nash, Spaulding & Co.	100 00	John Felt Osgood	75 00
Glidden & Williams	100 00	J. C. Hoadley, New Bedford	50 00
Samuel Cabot	100 00	George Bemis	50 00
Geo. P. Upham	100 00	Rev. F. A. Whitney, Brighton	50 00
John Duff	100 00	Geo. H. Kuhn	50 00
Quincy A. Shaw	100 00	Geo. S. Winslow	50 00
Wm. Hilton & Co.	100 00	Francis Bacon	50 00
Wilson, Hamilton & Co.	100 00	C. H. Warren	50 00
Mudge, Sawyer & Co.	100 00	W. S. Eaton	50 00
James Haughton	100 00	John C. Gray	50 00
J. Field	100 00	E. L. Perkins	50 00
Alpheus Hardy	100 00	Mrs. James McGregor	50 00
Geo. S. Holmes	100 00	Chas. E. Ware	50 00
W. T. Andrews	100 00	N. C. Keep, M. D.	50 00
Ellis, Newell & Co.	100 00	G. D. Wells	50 00
Mrs. L. B. Merriam	100 00	John Simmons	50 00
H. F. Durant	100 00	Burr, Brown & Co.	50 00
P. B. Brigham	100 00	Geo. C. Shattuck	50 00
B. S. Rotch	100 00	Mrs. N. Hooper	50 00
W. P. Mason	100 00	Miss M. I. Hooper	50 00

S. T. Morse	$50 00	Miss Hannah Hodges, Salem	$50 00
J. S. Amory	50 00	J. C. Tyler & Co.	50 00
Geo. A. Gardner.	50 00	E. S. Rand, Newburyport	50 00
Josiah Quincy	50 00	E. S. Rand, Boston	50 00
Isaac Thatcher	50 00	J. L. Gardner, Jr	50 00
James Davis	50 00	Thomas F. Cushing	50 00
J. Amory Davis	50 00	Henry Upham	50 00
Franklin Haven	50 00	Chas. Stoddard	50 00
G. W. Lyman	50 00	N. Boynton	50 00
F. H. Story	50 00	E. Williams & Co.	50 00
Fisher & Chapin	50 00	Plumer & Co.	50 00
Sidney Bartlett	50 00	Rice & Davis	50 00
P. T. Jackson	50 00	Faxon Brothers	50 00
Geo. B. Emerson	50 00	John Jeffries, Jr	50 00
Amos W. Stetson	50 00	Hart, Baldwin & Botume	50 00
Lydia Jackson	50 00	Augustus Story, Salem	50 00
C. W. Loring	50 00	Henry Callender	50 00
Potter, Nute, White & Bayley	50 00	Mrs. Chas. F. Hovey	50 00
James Hayward	50 00	A. A. Lawrence	50 00
Smith Brothers & Co.	50 00	Wm. Bellamy	50 00
Mrs. A. J. Hall	50 00	Henry A. P. Carter	50 00
F. S. Nichols	50 00	Miss Loring	50 00
Joseph Simes	50 00	Joseph H. Thayer	50 00
Isaac Sweetser	50 00	W. B. Spooner	50 00
Henry Lee	50 00	James Parker	50 00
Geo. B. Cary	50 00	Emily M. Adams	50 00
E. A. Boardman	50 00	Geo. S. Winslow	50 00
Frothingham & Co.	50 00	Thomas Bulfinch	50 00
W. W. Tucker	50 00	E. L. Perkins	50 00
C. C. Chadwick	50 00	Mrs. Sam'l Hall, Jr	50 00
Wright & Whitman	50 00	Col. J. W. Sever	50 00
Claflin, Saville & Co.	50 00	Mrs. John Heard, hospital stores	50 00
May & Co.	50 00	Thomas J. Lee	50 00
Horatio Harris	50 00	Miss Richardson	50 00
Edward Atkinson	50 00	J. Randolph Cool'dge	40 00
J. B. Glover	50 00	Williams & Everett, proceeds of exhibition of Sign of Promise.	30 45
H. S. Richardson	50 00		
Josiah Stickney	50 00	Jos. Greeley	30 00
E. D. Peters & Co	50 00	J. F. Edmands	30 00
Stephen Tilton & Co.	50 00	C. H. Cummings	30 00
J. H. Beal	50 00	Samuel Gould	25 00
Marshall Keyes	50 00	A. B. Almon, Salem	25 00
Aaron D. Weld	50 00	Shreve, Stanwood & Co.	25 00
N. Harris	50 00	Mrs. John C. Dalton	25 00
Robert Brookhouse, Salem	50 00	Mrs. W. H. Goodwin	25 00
Mrs. Henry D. Cole, "	50 00	Robert C. Winthrop	25 00
Mrs. C. Saltonstall, "	50 00	I. D. Farnsworth	25 00
Mrs. Lucy B. Johnson, "	50 00	Waldo Higginson	25 00
Z. F. Sillsbee, "	50 00	Geo. W. Tilden	25 00
J. S. Cabot, "	50 00	E. Townsend	25 00
L. B. Harrington, "	50 00	Silas Potter	25 00

F. A. Hawley & Co.	$25 00	C. O. Whitmore	$25 00
Josiah Quincy, Jr.	25 00	C. C. Gilbert	25 00
The Misses Quincy	25 00	Palmer & Bachelders	25 00
Alex. Strong & Co	25 00	E. M. Welch	25 00
John Ware	25 00	Mrs. Welch	25 00
John Cummings, Jr.	25 00	Mrs. Louisa Peabody	25 00
Charles Choate	25 00	Mrs. C. G. Loring	25 00
James Maguire	25 00	Baldwin & Curry	25 00
Wm. H. Dunbar	25 00	Mrs. O. W. Holmes	25 00
Stone, Wood & Co	25 00	J. S. Lovering	25 00
Eastman, Fellows & Weeks	25 00	Mrs. F. A. Sawyer	25 00
Edward Craft	25 00	Franklin Evans	25 00
Amos Cummings	25 00	Ripley Ropes	25 00
J. C. Converse & Co.	25 00	Jacob A. Dresser	25 00
Maguire & Campbell	25 00	Sums under $25, those given anonymously, and contributions of stores	1,726 00
Tappan, McBurney & Co	25 00		
H. Montgomery	25 00		
Rev. C. Bartol	25 00		
Mrs. M. R. Wendell	25 00	Total	$34,511 45

Before the whole of this sum had been received, Mr. Yeatman issued a circular of thanks to the contributors, in which occurred the following language:

"The munificent liberality with which our appeals have been met in Boston and vicinity has surprised and delighted us. It has laid us under a debt of obligation which we have no way of returning, except by faithful performance of the duties imposed upon us, and we believe this is the only return you desire. The whole amount we have received from New England, since our commission was organized, eighteen months ago, to this date, is about $55,000 in money, and, by moderate estimation of the cost of articles sent for hospital use, fully $100,000 in goods. This has come almost unsolicited from thousands of contributors, in small sums and large—from churches and schools and charitable associations—from children of five years old and from aged women of fourscore years. God bless them! whose work has been sent to us with words of benediction and encouragement to 'the brave Western boys.' This does not look like separation or divided feeling between the East and the West! The blood which flows so warmly from the heart diffuses its glow to the remotest extremity.

"We are ONE COUNTRY, in all our interests and affections. Momentary estrangements may occur, but returning good sense quickly allays them. We are members one of another. There is no East and no West; may the time soon come, as by God's blessing it must, when we can again say, 'There is no North and no South!'"

Up to the time of holding the Mississippi Valley Fair, in May, 1864, the Western Sanitary Commission had received $275.000 in money, $50,000 of which was from Massachusetts, and $50,000 from California; while the stores and goods contributed from the same states, and by ladies' and soldiers' aid societies from Maine to Minnesota, amounted in value to more than a million and a quarter. The commission had, up to the same date, made the following issues of articles:

To the western armies	985,984
" the western navy	28,838
" freedmen	80,505
" Union refugees	5,848
Total	1,101,175

It now became necessary to take measures for replenishing the treasury of the commission. None of the fairs held in the large cities of the east, nor, strange to say, either that of Chicago or Cincinnati, had contributed any thing to its coffers; and while its sphere of action was enlarging, its resources were failing. A Mississippi Valley Fair was suggested, and the enterprise was undertaken in January, 1864. At the preliminary meeting a letter was read from General Grant, expressing hearty sympathy with the object proposed, and bearing witness to the thousands of tons of sanitary stores furnished to his army by the commission. The following officers and committees were appointed at this meeting:

President,
MAJOR-GENERAL W. S. ROSECRANS.

First Vice-President,
GOVERNOR WILLARD P. HALL.

Second Vice-President,
MAYOR CHAUNCEY I. FILLEY.

Third Vice-President,
BRIGADIER-GENERAL CLINTON B. FISK.

Treasurer,
SAMUEL COPP, JR.

Corresponding Secretary,
MAJOR ALFRED MACKAY.

Standing Committee.

Members of the Western Sanitary Commission.

JAMES E. YEATMAN, WM. G. ELIOT,
GEORGE PARTRIDGE, CARLOS S. GREELEY,
JOHN B. JOHNSON.

Executive Committee of Gentlemen.

JAMES E. YEATMAN, Chairman.

J. H. LIGHTNER, GUSTAVUS W. DREYER, DWIGHT DURKEE,
E. W. FOX, H. A. HOMEYER, AMADEE VALLE,
SAMUEL COPP, JR., B. R. BONNER WYLLYS KING.

George D. Hall,	Adolphus Meier,	George P. Plant,
S. R. Filley,	Charles Speck,	Morris Collins,
Charles B. Hubbell, Jr.,	Wm. Mitchell,	J. C. Cabot,
James Blackman,	Wm. Adriance,	N. C. Chapman,
Wm. D'Oench,	George E. Leighton,	John D. Perry,
Wm. Patrick,	M. L. Linton,	S. H. Laflin,
J. O. Pierce,	Wm. H. Benton,	James Ward.

Executive Committee of Ladies.

Mrs. Chauncey I. Filley, President.
Miss Anna M. Debenham, Recording Secretary.
Miss Phœbe W. Couzins, Corresponding Secretary.
Mrs. Samuel Copp, Jr., Treasurer.

Mrs. Robert Anderson,	Mrs. T. B. Edgar,	Mrs. Elizabeth W. Clarke,
Mrs. George Partridge,	Mrs. C. S. Greeley,	Mrs. H. Dreyer,
Mrs. J. E. D. Couzins,	Mrs. W. T. Hazard,	Mrs. John Wolff,
Mrs. E. M. Weber,	Mrs. Chas. D. Drake,	Mrs. Ulrich Busch,
Mrs. Truman Woodruff,	Mrs. Wm. McKee,	Mrs. John J. Hoppe,
Mrs. Clinton B. Fisk,	Mrs. Samuel C. Davis,	Mrs. Charles Eggers,
Mrs. F. A. Dick,	Mrs. McKee Dunn,	Mrs. Wm. D'Oench,
Mrs. Alfred Clapp,	Mrs. R. H. Morton,	Mrs. Dr. Hill,
Mrs. Dr. E. Hale,	Mrs. Dr. O'Reilly,	Mrs. Adolphus Meier,
Mrs. A. S. W. Goodwin,	Mrs. S. B. Kellogg,	Mrs. John C. Vogel,
Mrs. H. T. Blow,	Mrs. S. A. Collier,	Mrs. R. Barth,
Mrs. Amelia Reihl,	Mrs. W. A. Doan,	Mrs. H. C. Gempp,
Mrs. N. C. Chapman,	Mrs. Dr. Haeussler,	Mrs. O. D. Filley,
Mrs. Washington King,	Mrs. Adolphus Abeles,	Mrs. Henry Stagg,
Mrs. S. A. Ranlett,	Mrs. F. P. Blair,	Mrs. E. W. Fox.

A distinct committee was afterwards appointed to conduct a department for the express benefit of freedmen and Union refugees, that contributions might be solicited for this particular purpose, and kept apart from the general receipts.

In the circular, which was at once issued by these committees, the following appeal was made:

"Contributions of every sort and kind will be received, and all can be advantageously used. Large buildings for the fair will be erected, and the bulkiest articles will find abundant room. All the fruits of the garden and farm; the produce of the mine, iron or gold, or whatever else; every variety of manufactures, from the needle to the steam-engine; works of art and fancy; home-made and imported goods; hardware, and silver-ware, and queens-ware; groceries and dry goods; India-rubber goods; boots and shoes; curiosities and relics; books and pictures; live stock, of whatever kind, from the farm-yard or prairies; and, in short, whatever is bought and sold by rich or poor, wise or simple, young or old, will find a welcome place in the Mississippi

Valley Fair, and contribute to its success. Every dollar, or dollar's worth, will relieve the suffering of some sick and wounded soldier, and perhaps save him from death—it may be a stranger to you of whom you will never hear—it may be your kinsman or your dearest friend.

* * * * * * * *

"During the continuance of the fair, rooms of exhibition will be opened, restaurants provided, entertainments prepared, including concerts, oratorios, lectures, and almost every variety of amusement, with whatever else the ingenuity of man or woman can devise, and by which the profits of the fair can, with propriety, be increased, or the satisfaction of visitors secured. The intention is to bend all the energies of the city in one direction, and to enlist the industry and taste of all classes, trades, and occupations, during the continuance of the fair, in one principal work, for the relief of the sick and wounded. The hearty loyalty of St. Louis demands such an opportunity of expressing itself. The old hospitalities of the city are impatient to be renewed, and a cordial greeting is now sent to all those who, perhaps without fault of theirs or ours, have been estranged from us for the three years past. Let them come and help us keep a jubilee of patriotic rejoicing—A UNION LOVE-FEAST, which will bring back the kindly relations of former times. A new era will soon dawn upon our state and nation—the era of union, of freedom, and enduring peace. Let it be inaugurated here by a hundred thousand welcome guests, and there will be room enough—and to spare—for all that come."

A building was erected especially for the use of the fair. The main structure was five hundred feet long and one hundred and fourteen feet wide, with wings one hundred feet long and fifty-four wide, with an octagon centre seventy-five feet in diameter and fifty feet high. Before the fair opened, the finance committee had collected $200,000 in money, the principal portion being contributed by citizens of St. Louis, a city that has suffered far more from the war than any loyal city in the country.

The following table gives the returns of every department and committee of the fair:

TREASURER'S REPORT OF THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY FAIR.

Proceeds of fourteen gold and silver bars, from Story County, Nevada, in currency	$44,725 88
" " one gold and silver bar, from Ormsby County, Nevada	716 65
Cash from Committee on Finance	210,635 76
" " Dry Goods Committee	19,548 50
" " Grocers' "	10,755 00

Cash from Marine Committee		$13,100 00
From Refreshment Committee:		
New England Kitchen	$6,284 18	
Holland Kitchen	4,711 90	
Confectionery	1,345 80	
Lippincott's soda fountain	627 20	
O'Brien's " "	150 00	
Robinson's cream mead	22 50	
Café Laclede	8,226 68	
Goods afterwards sold	313 50	
		21,681 70
From Committee on Drama and Public Amusements		6,102 78
" Committee on Public Schools		5,608 87
" " " Charitable Institutions, &c		9,673 70
" Floral Department and sale of flowers		8,095 80
" Committee on Books, Paper, and Stationery		9,659 00
" Committee on Drugs and Perfumery		7,398 92
" " " Millers		4,595 75
From Committee on Iron and Steel		8,293 44
" " " Carriages, Saddlery and Harness		5,189 55
" " " Wine and Beer		5,395 85
" Hebrew Aid Society		3,085 45
" Committee on Soap, Candles, and Lard Oil		2,155 85
" " " Stoves, Tinware, and Gas-fitting		7,867 64
" " " China and Glass-ware		2,394 40
" " " Freedmen and Refugees:		
Donations to freedmen	$6,115 36	
" " " and refugees	7,254 70	
" " refugees	3,020 05	
Books	330 00	
		16,720 11
From Committee on Fine Arts		15,943 10
" Ladies' Furnishing Committee		2,417 50
" Committee on Hardware and House Furnishing		7,205 74
" " " Skating Park		888 40
" New Bedford Department		4,615 21
" Committee on Millinery		938 20
" Children's Department		5,585 60
" Committee on Agriculture		3,603 65
" " " Bed Linen		2,396 05
" " " Premium Shirts		868 00
" " " Sewing Machines		1,242 00
" Turnverein Committee		408 05
" Committee on Jewelry and Silver Plate		5,575 60
" Old Curiosity Shop		4,566 30
" Committee on Bakers		3,415 25
" " " Produce		7,329 49
" " " Fancy Handwork		4,671 95

SANITARY SODA.

A COMMITTEE ON LIVE STOCK.

From Committee on Live Stock	$6,226 85
" " " Paint and Oil	3,684 90
" New York Department	7,768 80
" Committee on Swords	4,625 00
" " " Private Schools	6,405 65
" Associated Clerks	3,958 92
" Committee on Boots and Shoes	11,907 93
" Sale of Tickets	39,884 95
" " Daily Countersign	3,136 18
" Committee on Manufactures	6,915 00
" Post Office at the Fair	307 95
From Committee on Furniture	4,119 10
" Government employees	12,856 95
" Committee on Cloth and Clothing	6,453 90
" " " Wood and Coal	882 25
" " " Tobacco and Cigars	7,212 20
" sale of horse	1,000 00
Total	$618,782 28
Deduct expenses	64,191 28
Total net	$554,591 00

We give below as large a portion of the list of cash receipts as we can make room for, only regretting that our space is not more ample:

James H. Lucas	$5,250 00	Henry Ames & Co	$1,350 00
Boatmen's Savings Institution	5,000 00	L. N. Bonham, entertainment given by pupils of the Female Seminary	$600 00
E. W. and others, proceeds of lots of ground on Olive street	5,000 00	L. N. Bonham, proceeds of a hair-wreath, made by Miss Bailey, of the Seminary	379 00
Merchants' Exchange	5,000 00	L. N. Bonham, half proceeds of fairy-tale tableaux at the fair	95 00
Belcher's Sugar Refinery	3,500 00	L. N. Bonham, cash donations by pupils	209 50
Government Employees' Association, M. V. S. Fair	2,844 50		$1,283 50
State Savings Association	2,500 00	Hon. Henry T. Blow, balance of salary as Minister to Venezuela in 1862	1,048 14
Donations of Public Schools, by Ira Dwill	2,512 25	James Archer	1,000 00
Henry A. Homeyer & Co	2,300 00	Building and Savings Association	1,000 00
Gaslight Company	2,000 00	Francis Wittaker, Sons & Co	1,000 00
Mepham & Brother	1,750 00	Hudson E. Bridge	1,000 00
Associated Clerks' Committee	1,685 50		
"Northern Line"	1,600 00		
Lyon, Sherb & Co., and Geo. D. Hall	1,500 00		
City Clerks' Association	1,445 65		
Keokuk Packet Company	1,400 00		
Memphis Packet Company	1,400 00		

Barten, Able & Co	$1,000 00
Schulenburg & Boeckeler	1,000 00
Graff, Bennett & Co	1,000 00
McKee, Fishback & Co	1,000 00
David Nicholson	1,000 00
Pratt & Fox	1,000 00
John J. Roe	1,000 00
Richardson & Co	1,000 00
St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad Company	1,000 00
Employees in Q. M. Department, Capt. E. D. Chapman	953 50
Illinois River Packet Co	850 00
Robinson & Howe's circus	831 40
Chicago & Alton R. R	814 00
Ladies' Association of Tenth Ward, proceeds of ball	796 50
Committee of ladies, Seventh and Eighth Wards, proceeds of ball	781 00
Hayden & Wilson	720 00
Giles F. Filley	700 00
Reformed Presbyterian Church, by Rev. Mr. McCracken, pastor	666 00
Proceeds of five head of cattle, presented by the Butchers' Association	640 00
Employees of Morison Hall	610 70
Horace Holton	600 00
St. Louis Union Association	600 00
J. D. Stanbridge	588 60
Capt. Wallace's employees	583 00
D. A. January and others	570 00
By Rev. W. G. Eliot, from Boston friends	551 00
Allen, Copp & Nesbit	550 00
Crow, McCreery & Co	550 00
Bridge, Beach & Co	505 00
E. H. Smith	502 00
Lumbermen's & Mechanics' Insurance Co	500 00
Lamb & Quinlin	500 00
St. Louis Agency of Manhattan Life Insurance Co	500 00
Adolphus Meier & Co	500 00
Mary Institute, proceeds of concert of scholars	500 00
A. S. Merritt	500 00
North Missouri R. R. Co	500 00
North St. Louis Saving Association	500 00
Second National Bank	500 00
Third National Bank	$500 00
John O'Fallon	500 00
Phœnix Insurance Co	500 00
Pike & Kellog	500 00
Pacific R. R. Co	500 00
J. B. Sickles	500 00
N. Schaffer & Co	500 00
St. Louis Insurance Co	500 00
A. T. Shapleigh & Co	500 00
J. B. Sickles & Co	500 00
Stannard, Gilbert & Co	500 00
Tunstall & Holme	500 00
United States Insurance Co	500 00
Wiggins Ferry Co., by Henry L. Clark, Secretary	500 00
Wm. Young & Co	500 00
Young Brothers & Co	500 00
Boatmen's Insurance & Trust Co.	500 00
Crozier & Baxter	500 00
Citizen's Insurance Co	500 00
Chouteau, Harrison & Valle	500 00
James Clark & Co	500 00
Franklin Saving Institution	500 00
Franklin Insurance Co	500 00
Home Mutual Insurance Co	500 00
Collection in private schools	455 70
Government Employees' Association, by H. H. Wernse	446 00
Seventh Cavalry, M. S. M	429 00
John G. Copelin	400 00
Doggett & Morse	400 00
Students of City University	372 95
Samuel Gaty	350 00
W. M. Morrison	350 00
Employees on track on Eastern Division P. R. R. and S. W. Branch	341 75
Wm. D'Oench	335 00
Employees of Ubsdell, Barr, Duncan & Co	314 50
Fritz, Leysalt & Bennett	311 55
Warne, Cheever & Co	309 50
Collier Lead Co	300 00
Gaylord, Sons & Co	300 00
Dwight Durkee	300 00
Great Republic Insurance Co	300 00
W. Chauvenet, Chancellor of Washington University, donation from students	300 00
Hillman Brothers	300 00
Marine Insurance Co	300 00
Ticknor & Co	300 00

Harmonia Glee Club	$286 75
Samuel C. Davis	285 00
Jos. Gartside and 149 employees	271 75
Henry Martin	270 00
Employees of Pacific R. R.	267 00
Pupils of the Missouri Institute for the Blind, proceeds of concert by them	264 50
Jameson, Cutting & Co.	255 00
Levi Ashbrook & Co.	250 00
Atlantic Insurance Co.	250 00
M. Creesy & Co.	250 00
Chapman & Thorp	250 00
Citizens' Railroad Co., by A. R. Easton	250 00
Duteher & Co.	250 00
R. & J. B. Fenby	250 00
First National Bank	250 00
Globe Mutual Insurance Co.	250 00
Samuel H. Gardiner	250 00
Hemming & Woodruff	250 00
Howe & Copen, N. Y. Ins. Cos.	250 00
Lackland & Christopher	250 00
Lockwood & Nider	250 00
Ladue, Tousey & Co.	250 00
Merchants' Bank	250 00
John S. McCune	250 00
People's Saving Institution	250 00
Pacific Insurance Co.	250 00
John J. Roe	250 00
Real Estate Savings Bank	250 00
St. Louis R. R. Co.	250 00
L. & C. Speek & Co.	250 00
Steamer Bright Hope	250 00
Tyler, Davidson & Co.	250 00
Ubsdell, Barr, Duncan & Co.	250 00
Union Insurance Co.	250 00
Francis Whittaker & Co.	250 00
Asa Wilgins	250 00
Wm. Young & Co.	250 00
Employees of Goodwin, Andrew & Co	245 50
Bakers' Committee, collection among the trade	245 25
Journeymen horse-collar makers	213 75
Mr. Barr & others	204 00
G. Bayher & Co.	200 00
Chas. Beardslee & Brother	200 00
F. B. Chamberlain & Co.	200 00
J. F. Comstock & Co.	200 00
Continental Packet Co.	200 00
Matthew Coleman	$200 00
Colonel & Mrs. Dick	200 00
L. D. Dameron	200 00
Samuel Gaty	200 00
Charles Holmes	200 00
A. C. Hoffman, by will	200 00
Wm. Jessup & Sons	200 00
N. H. Kendall & Co.	200 00
McKay & Hood	200 00
Naples Packet Co.	200 00
Col. John O'Fallon	250 00
J. & W. Patrick	200 00
O. H. Pearce & Co.	200 00
Albert Pearce	200 00
Steamboat John J. Roe and owners	200 00
Steamboat Pauline Carroll	200 00
" J. H. Dickey	200 00
Alton Packet Co.	200 00
Levi H. Baker	200 00
Steamboat Imperial	200 00
" Louisville	200 00
" Maurice Denning	200 00
" Glasgow	200 00
" Iatan	200 00
" Leviathan	200 00
" W. K. Arthur	200 00
" Julia	200 00
" Henry Ames	200 00
" J. E. Swan	200 00
" City of Memphis	200 00
" Stephen Decatur	200 00
" Colorado	200 00
" J. H. Lacey	200 00
John Tilden	200 00
Z. F. Wetzel & Co.	200 00
Warne, Cheever & Co.	200 00
R. A. Barnes	195 00
Miss Emily Shaw, for tableaux	189 70
Mrs. Puroget	186 00
Rev. W. H. Corkhill, proceeds of exhibition of tableaux at Benton Barracks	162 90
G. Walbrecht	158 75
Mary Institute, proceeds of readings by J. J. Bailly	157 00
D. A. January	155 00
G. Bummermaunt & Co.	150 00
Peter E. Blow	150 00
Buddecke & Droege	150 00
Wm. Glasgow, Jr.	150 00

Children's picnic, proceeds by committee of St. Peter's Church	$150 00
O. W. Howe, Agent N. Y. Insurance Cos.	150 00
Hope Mutual Fire Insurance Co.	150 00
C. & R. Michelman	150 00
David Nicholson	150 00
Col. James Peckham	150 00
Tassem & Dangen	150 00
Young Brothers	150 00
Stokes & Sheets	132 05
Mr. Rossfeldt, St. Louis Vocal Association	$140 00
Merchants' Exchange	125 95
Moody, Michel & Co.	125 00
Mission Free School	125 00
Sterling & Co.	125 00
Berthold & Thompson	125 00
C. I. Filley	125 00
Ladies' Union League	125 00
German Evangelical Lutheran Church, Franklin Avenue and 11th Street	123 75

CUTTING WOOD IN THE NORTHWEST, FOR SOLDIERS' WIVES.

Employees of Wiggins Ferry Co.	$115 00
Evangelical Protestant Church of Emanuel	113 10
A. W. Fagin	112 00
A. S. Merritt	110 00
Cash contributions in basket, South M. E. Church, by Levi H. Baker, St. Louis	109 30
Robert Charles	$107 20
Joseph Garneau	105 00
Spurry, Chalfant & Co.	100 00
St. Louis Lodge, No. 5, I. O. O. F.	100 00
Schwetze & Eggers	100 00
John A. Smithers & Brother	100 00
C. F. Schultz & Brother	100 00
Shamrock Benevolent Society	100 00

Steam Boiler Makers' Association	$100 00
John R. Shepley	100 00
Jas. T. Severingen and wife	100 00
G. O. W. Todd & Co	100 00
Miss Mary Thomas	100 00
D. S. Thompson	100 00
W. F. Ulman	100 00
John C. Vogel	100 00
Warne, Cheever & Co.	100 00
White & Haass	100 00
Capt. Daniel White	100 00
Wilson & Atwell	100 00
J. Wall & Brother	100 00
Washington Lodge, No. 24, I. O. O. F.	100 00
B. D. Whittaker	100 00
Wildley Lodge, No. 2, I. O. O. F.	100 00
Geo. H. Wiley & Co.	100 00
Westerman & Meir	100 00
Samuel B. Wiggins	100 00
W. S. Gilman	100 00
Gay, Hanekemp & Edwards	100 00
Greely & Gale	100 00
Goodwin & Anderson	100 00
E. Gaylord & Sons	100 00
Louis C. Garnier	100 00
Cheltenham Fire-Brick Works, by Evans & Howard	100 00
Gymnastic Society	100 00
John H. Gay	100 00
Gill & Brother	100 00
John How	100 00
C. B. Hubbell & Co.	100 00
J. Howard	100 00
Hibernian Society	100 00
Hofkemeyer & Finney	100 00
Heinicke & Estel	100 00
Berton A. Hill	100 00
E. C. Harrington, from Government Employees' Association.	100 00
D. A. January & Co	100 00
Jacoby & Feikert	100 00
Mr. James, Iron Works	100 00
Jefferson Mutual Fire Insurance Co.	100 00
Jameson & Mantz	100 00
Jonathan Jones	100 00
Capt. W. J. Kauntz	100 00
Wm. Klumpe	100 00
Wm. Dean & Co.	100 00
Dunham & Gregg	$100 00
Druids' Hall Association, by Franz Miehen	100 00
John F. Darley	100 00
Arnold, Constable & Co.	100 00
B. & D. Able	100 00
John C. Dervalall	100 00
Capt. J. B. Eads	100 00
Wm. L. Ewing & Co.	100 00
Employees in Laclede Rolling Mills	100 00
Excelsior Fire and Marine Ins. Co.	100 00
S. M. Edgell	100 00
Joseph Emanuel & Co.	100 00
Eighth St. Baptist Church (colored)	100 00
Excelsior Lodge, No. 18, I. O. O. F.	100 00
J. E. Esher, proprietor Bowery Theatre, proceeds of one night's entertainment	100 00
Gen. C. B. Fisk	100 00
Fisk, Knight & Co.	100 00
O. D. Filley	100 00
E. A. & S. R. Filley	100 00
M. Foster	100 00
Fritachie & Co.	100 00
R. D. Fenby	100 00
Glasgow & Brother	100 00
Henry Bell & Son	100 00
L. A. Benoist & Co.	100 00
J. H. Bowen & Co.	100 00
Mrs. Sarah B. Brent	100 00
Battery K, 1st Missouri Light Artillery	100 00
Bush & Hawthorn	100 00
John Boker	100 00
Beard & Brothers	100 00
Mrs. Bruescke	100 00
R. Campbell & Co.	100 00
Cavender & Rowse	100 00
Cabot & Senter	100 00
John B. Carson	100 00
E. A. Corbitt	100 00
P. Choutean, Jr., & Co.	100 00
Cupples & Marston	100 00
Commercial Ins. Co.	100 00
George Couzleman	100 00
F. J. Chapman	100 00
Mrs. Jane Chambers	100 00

City Tobacco Warehouse	$100 00	Nulson & Merriman	$100 00
J. R. Clark, proceeds of a cotton donation	100 00	Nolan & Caffrey	100 00
Munroe R. Collins	100 00	A. K. Northrup	100 00
Alexander Crozier	100 00	R. H. Ober & Co	100 00
Luther M. Kennett	100 00	"Owl Club"	100 00
Samuel Knox	100 00	L. W. Patchen	100 00
S. H. Laflin	100 00	Peterson, Hawthorne & Co	100 00
T. H. Larkin & Co	100 00	W. H. Pulsifer	100 00
H. J. Loring & Co	100 00	People's R. R. Co	100 00
L. Levering & Co	100 00	Rich & Co	100 00
Louis A. Labaume	100 00	Richardson & Co	100 00
Ladies' Branch of Shoemakers' Society	100 00	Eben Richards	100 00
Wm. C. Lindell	100 00	Eben Richards, Jr	100 00
E. M. Moffitt	100 00	Geo. H. Rea	100 00
Mrs. Virginia Minor	100 00	John H. Rankin	100 00
Murdock & Dickson	100 00	Pratt & Fox	100 00
A. Meier & Co.	100 00	Christian Peper	100 00
Mason & Clements	100 00	Col. Geo. G. Pride	100 00
W. H. Markham	100 00	Pomeroy & Benton	100 00
Wm. N. Macqueen	100 00	Pike & Kellogg	100 00
Thornton D. Murphy	100 00	James Smith	100 00
Company H, National Guard	100 00	A. F. Shapleigh	100 00
Augustus McDowell	100 00	A. F. Shapleigh & Co	100 00
Mound City Mutual Ins. Co	100 00	Stillwell, Powell & Co	100 00
Moreau & May	100 00	St. Louis Shot Tower Co	100 00
Wm. H. Maurice	100 00	Savings' Association, Eighteenth Ward	100 00
		F. E. Schmieding & Co	100 00

The officers of the Mississippi Valley Fair, in closing their report, claim that it yielded larger comparative receipts than any sanitary fair ever held. St. Louis, situated almost upon the very frontier of loyalty, raises $3.50 for every inhabitant at her fair, the proportion of New York and Philadelphia being about $1.67 for each inhabitant. This is the more remarkable from the fact, proved by the figures, that only about $10,000 was received from east of the Mississippi River. "We confidently believe that no equal demonstration of patriotism has been made in any city of the Union since the war began."

The proceeds of the fair were immediately applied to the uses for which they were bestowed. Eighty thousand dollars' worth of hospital stores were furnished, in June and July, to the army of General Sherman, and a fair proportion to troops in other departments.

The Western Sanitary Commission maintained its organization and continued its labors to the close of the war. The table at the end of the volume will give the final, closing statistics of its work—work which, from the first, has been diligently sought and systematically and energetically done: done,

too, in so unobtrusive a manner, that thousands of persons in the eastern states have never been made aware of the commission's existence. This was, in a measure, intentional, to avoid all appearance of infringing upon what might be claimed as another's ground, and to escape the conflict of interests which might ensue. Faithfulness, energy, and prudence are cardinal virtues in a man, or in a commission of men.

CHAPTER VIII.

STATE SANITARY COMMISSIONS—LOCAL RELIEF ASSOCIATIONS.

THE MAGIC LANTERN IN THE HOSPITAL.

Our view of the labors of the people in behalf of the health and comfort of the soldier, would be incomplete without a glance at certain local sanitary commissions which sprang up in the earlier stages of the war—for which there was at that time, perhaps, sufficient reason. Upon the subject of these associations, the North American Review used the following language, in January, 1864: "The education of our towns and villages in the principles of the Sanitary Commission, the overcoming of their local prejudices, of their desire to work for this regiment, that company, this hospital, or that camp, has been an education in national ideas—in the principles of the government itself—in the great federal idea for which we are contending at such cost of blood and treasure. The objections to the Sanitary Commission have been precisely the objections that led to the rebellion and to the war that made this commission necessary—objections to a federal consolidation, a strong

general government, a nationality and not a confederacy. State and local powers were claimed to be not only more effective in their home and immediate spheres, but more effective out of their spheres, and in the promotion of ends that are universal. As South Carolina said she could take better care of her own commerce and her own foreign interests than the United States Government, so Iowa, and Missouri, and Connecticut, and Ohio, insisted that they could each take better care of their own soldiers, after they were merged in the general Union army, than could any central, or federal, or United States commission, whatever its resources or its organization. Narrow political ambition, state sensibilities, executive conceit, and the pecuniary interests of agents, produced the same secessional heresies in regard to the National Sanitary Commission, that they either actually created, or have vainly tended to create, in regard to the general government itself."

This language must be slightly modified. Only two states east of the Mississippi undertook to look after the sanitary interests of their own men, Iowa and Indiana, and one of these subsequently abandoned that course. We give a brief history of the independent existence of the Iowa and Indiana Sanitary Commissions.

In the month of October, 1861, Governor Kirkwood, of Iowa, in a letter to the Rev. A. J. Kynett, stated, that in order to render the various soldiers' aid societies springing up throughout the state efficient, and to encourage the formation of others, he had appointed him—Mr. Kynett—agent for the state, to perfect a system by which contributions would best reach the soldier. Mr. Kynett, in reply, recommended that a State Sanitary Commission be constituted, to become, ultimately, auxiliary to the United States Commission. On the 13th of October, the governor appointed the officers of such a commission, as follows:

President,
Prof. J. C. Hughes, M. D., of Keokuk.

Secretary,
Rev. Geo. F. Magoun, of Lyons.

Treasurer,
Hiram Price, of Davenport.

Corresponding Secretary and General Agent,
Rev. A. J. Kynett, of Lyons.

Hon. Elijah Sells, Des Moines,
Rev. Bishop Lee, Davenport,
Hon. Geo. G. Wright, Keosauqua,
Rev. Bishop Smyth, Dubuque,
Hon. Caleb Baldwin, Council Bluffs,
Rev. G. B. Jocelyn, Mt. Pleasant,
Hon. Wm. F. Coolbaugh, Burlington,
Ezekiel Clark, Iowa City,
Hon. Lincoln Clark, Dubuque.

Mr. Kynett immediately issued an appeal to the women of Iowa in behalf of the sick and wounded soldiers, accompanied by a form of constitution for

local societies, recommending the formation of such in every town, village, and neighborhood in the state. In answer to this call, the commission received, during the first two years, notice of the organization of one hundred and sixty relief societies; and received from them, in the same time, four hundred and forty-two boxes, one hundred and fifty barrels, eighteen kegs, and nine sacks, of the value of some $60,000. On the 1st of June, 1863, the Iowa Commission became practically a branch of the United States Sanitary Commission. The reasons for making this change, and the advantages resulting from it, were thus summed up by the secretary of the Iowa Commission:

"Our Iowa regiments were, and still are, greatly scattered over a vast extent of country. With our limited means and resources, it was clearly impossible for us, acting independently as a state organization, to place sanitary stores within the reach of any considerable portion of them.

"A large proportion of the sick and wounded of our Iowa soldiers were in post and general hospitals, with their fellow-soldiers from other states. To have attempted, by separate state agencies, to discriminate in favor of Iowa soldiers, would have been unjust, offensive to our own generous sufferers, and was, by proper hospital regulations, rendered impossible.

"The United States Sanitary Commission, appointed by the secretary of war on nomination of the surgeon-general of the United States, and enjoying the confidence of the government and official recognition, with almost exhaustless resources and every necessary facility, were everywhere in the field with sanitary stores at every important point, their medical inspectors in every camp and hospital, and their various agencies working efficiently in behalf of ALL THE SOLDIERS OF THE UNION. To have withheld co-operation with them seemed to us ungenerous, impolitic, and in principle too much like that 'state sovereignty' which underlies secession itself.

"The advantages resulting from the new arrangement are the following:

"We thereby place ourselves in cordial and earnest fraternity with all our co-laborers of every other loyal state. There is a wide difference between being in the Union and out of it.

"We become rightfully entitled to a common interest in the large contributions of the eastern and Pacific states. California alone has given to this object, through the National Commission, hundreds of thousands of dollars in cash. We could not honorably keep all our own to ourselves and then expect to share in common with others more generous.

"We secure the free transportation of all our goods, the free use of all telegraphic lines, and all other facilities granted the National Commission.

"All our surgeons and chaplains are permitted and invited to draw upon the stores of the National Commission, at any time and place where a dépôt may be established, to supply the wants of their sick and wounded.

"We are invited to nominate inspectors and agents from our own state, to be assigned to duty where Iowa soldiers are in service, and to be paid out of the funds of the National Commission."

Certainly, the reasons given were sufficient.

Still, the co-operation between the various organizations in the state was not complete, and in November, 1863, a call was issued for a convention to be held at Des Moines on the 18th, to consist of delegates from the ladies' soldiers' aid societies, the societies co-operating with the Iowa Sanitary Commission, loyal leagues, soldiers' Christian commissions, and all other associations in the state which had made regular contributions.

The convention was held, two hundred delegates being present, from all parts of the state. Mrs. Livermore addressed the assembly on the claims the United States Sanitary Commission had upon them as auxiliaries, while Mrs. Wittenmyer urged those of the Western Sanitary Commission. Then there were addresses in behalf of harmony, and in deprecation of party strife in sanitary matters. The Hon. S. A. Russell protested against the sick and dying soldier being sacrificed or detained in hospital by local preferences, or personal feelings in favor of this or the other way of reaching him. A new commission was finally created, the principal feature of which was a board of control. This board held its first meeting in December, and it was decided to establish an Iowa dépôt at Chicago, in connection with the United States Commission, and another at St. Louis, connected with the Western Commission; each local society could send to whichever branch it might prefer: the goods received at the two dépôts should be repacked, and all packages should be stamped with the Iowa state mark.

Up to this period, the value of the goods received by the Iowa Commission was not far from $250,000.

A Sanitary Commission was organized in Indianapolis, for the state of Indiana, in February, 1862, immediately after the battle of Fort Donelson. Its success was such that a permanent organization was effected in March, by the appointment of William Hannaman as president, and Alfred Harrison as treasurer. The objects of the commission were, in spite of its name, "to carry relief to suffering soldiers, wherever from or wherever found; and its aim was to contribute to every general hospital within its reach as large a supply, in proportion to the number of Indiana soldiers in those hospitals, as

any other state. When this was done, any thing that remained was devoted to the use of Indiana soldiers in preference to any others. But all contributions made to general hospitals were for general distribution. And when it is remembered that the supplies of the Indiana Commission were exclusively the gifts of inhabitants of the state, this seems a very generous method of dispensing them. This would not be the case were other states tributary to the Indianapolis treasury, as Massachusetts has been to that of St. Louis, or Minnesota and Wisconsin to that of Chicago."

The attention of the officers of the commission was called, at an early date, to the needs of sick and wounded soldiers at the railroad station in Indianapolis, waiting for trains, or otherwise detained. An agent was at first appointed to meet the men on their arrival, and direct them to houses where they could be decently and cheaply accommodated. As the number of applicants increased, tents were procured, and a sort of Camp Relief was established; finally a Soldiers' Home was erected. Nearly two hundred thousand soldiers have been entertained here since its opening.

The Home for Soldiers' Wives, established somewhat later, is to the family what the Soldiers' Home is to the army. Here, the wives, mothers, sisters, and daughters of soldiers, who have come to the city to meet the returning veteran, find comfortable meals and lodging, and are safe from annoyance and imposition. Three hundred ladies and children have been entertained here a month. During the year 1863 seven hospital boats were sent out by the commission, to distribute five thousand packages of supplies, and to bring home such men as were unfit for service. One of these, the City Belle, was the first boat to land at Vicksburg after its surrender.

The Indiana railroads gave free transportation to goods from all parts of the state to Indianapolis, the Union Telegraph Company sent all messages gratuitously, and the Adams, American, and United States Express Companies carried boxes by the hundred, without charge.

The following table speaks for itself:

Contributions of money in 1862	$22,529 12
" stores "	86,088 00
" money in 1863	36,232 11
" stores "	101,430 74
" money in 1864	97,035 22
" stores "	126,086 91
Total	$469,402 10

The Indiana Commission continued independent to the end.

A society, known as the "Philadelphia Ladies' Aid," was organized in Philadelphia on the 26th of April, 1861, and from that day to the close of the war maintained its independence. Mrs. Joel Jones, Mrs. Stephen Colwell, and Mrs. John Harris were, and remained, its president, treasurer, and secretary, respectively. Mrs. Harris visited Washington at an early date, spending six weeks in the camps and hospitals of that city, and, with the co-operation of ladies there, establishing a depository for the reception of their stores and clothing. In October, the pastors of twelve churches of Philadelphia issued a circular, appealing, in behalf of the Ladies' Aid, to all into whose hands it might fall. "The society comprises ladies belonging to more than twenty churches, of various denominations. Its affairs have been conducted with the utmost prudence, economy, and efficiency. . . . . There is no village, scarcely any congregation, in which something might not be done by way of co-operation in this good work. And we beg to suggest the expediency of forming an auxiliary society in your church or neighborhood, with a view of forwarding this humane and patriotic object."

The Philadelphia Ladies' Aid has been a very Sanitary or Christian Commission, upon a small but vastly effective scale. It has dispensed hospital supplies; it has distributed tracts and soldiers' Bibles; it has nursed the sick, it has comforted the dying; it has been commended by the commanding general; it has received the thanks of the surgeon-in-chief. In her first report, Mrs. Harris was able to say for herself and colleagues: "We have personally visited the sick of two hundred and three regiments. We have thrown something of home light and love around the rude couches of at least five hundred of our noble citizen soldiers, who sleep their last sleep along the Potomac. We have been permitted to take the place of mothers and sisters: the gentle pressure of the hand has carried the dying soldier back to the homestead, and, as it often happened, by a merciful illusion, he has thought the face upon which his last look rested was that of some cherished one from home. A gentle lad of seventeen summers, wistfully then joyfully exclaiming, 'I knew she would come to her boy,' went down comforted into the dark valley. Others, many others, have thrown a lifetime of truthful love into the last look, sighing out life with—'Mother, dear mother!'"

That an independent society like this, indeed, that many such may find their sphere of usefulness, gleaning where the Sanitary and Christian reapers have passed, is well shown in a letter from an army surgeon, from which we make the following extract. Speaking of the medical department of the army, and of the various agencies for the benefit of soldiers, he said:

"But the vast supplies of the department are not intended for wayside sufferers and exhausted fugitives: they are for regular hospitals and organized camps. A strict system of accounts is necessary, and profusion of expenditure cannot be tolerated. The army system is perfect in its place, and my judgment thoroughly approves of it: but it does not suit every emergency.

"The Sanitary Commission is a noble charity, and nobly has it sustained itself. Almost every hospital in the army has filled its wards with the beds, and quilts, and sheets of the Sanitary Commission. Who can tell the thousands upon thousands of times the fevered brain of our stricken soldiers has spelled out on the corner of his white pillow-slip, 'U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION?' But this society is no roadside affair. It deals in car and ship loads. It supplies hospitals and bodies of men, when applied to, with bales and boxes innumerable; and many a doctor's heart has melted with gratitude for the liberal gifts of the Sanitary Commission. No papers here are needed; no duplicate inventories to be made out, no double receipts to be transmitted.

"But what good would it do an exhausted soldier, toiling through the mud, or sinking by the wayside, to understand that yonder beautiful ship, the white letters upon whose red flag were undistinguishable in the distance, was filled with bed-sacks, sheets, and pillows, and boxes of jelly of the Sanitary Commission? Like the mirage upon the desert, they mock the dying pilgrim with visions of plenty while he famishes.

"Who will help this man who has dragged along his weary, possibly lacerated, limbs, till nature refuses to bear him farther, and he sinks down to die in the mud? The Ladies' Aid Society is to the soldier what the retailer is to the community. Other organizations represent the wholesale business. And nobly has Mrs. Harris performed her duty. She is indefatigable. Day and night her sole occupation, her only thought, is, 'relief to the soldier.'"

SOON after the commencement of the war one of the officers of this society, after having made a large contribution to its treasury, said to the members of her family: "These men who have gone forth to fight are willing to give their lives for us, and we can never do too much for them. Now, I propose, if you all consent, to devote some regular, daily sum to the relief of the army, and we will go without some luxury to which we have been accustomed, to procure that sum. Suppose we dispense with dessert while the war lasts?" The family consented, and their dessert

money, diverted from the grocer and the confectioner, was ever afterwards, while the need existed, the property of the invalid soldier.

A remarkable proof of Mrs. Harris's efficiency is furnished by the fact that she is not often at home to write the secretary's semi-annual reports. A colleague, holding the pen of a ready writer, places a few facts and figures, in graceful shape, before the public; then follow "letters and copious extracts of letters from the secretary of the society," written from various places while attending to the sick and wounded: from Chesapeake Hospital, from Fair Oaks, from on board the Nelly Baker, from Harrison's Landing, from Antietam, Harper's Ferry, Fredericksburg, Nashville, Gettysburg, Chattanooga.

These letters were widely published and read, and stirred the fountains of public sympathy to their depths. A missionary abroad, the secretary was yet a propagandist at home.

Mrs. Harris was on the field of Gettysburg, and in the first week after the battle distributed the contents of sixty-eight boxes forwarded by the society; in the second week forty-seven boxes were sent to one single hospital, that at Annapolis.

In the first three years of its existence, the Philadelphia Ladies' Aid had received nearly $21,000 in money, and about $70,000 worth of stores. It had also been commissioned by Mr. W. W., of San Francisco, to expend $550 in the relief of soldiers' families, and by Mrs. John Haseltine, to apply $700 in assisting disabled soldiers to reach their homes.

On the 26th of July, 1861, a few ladies met at the house of Mrs. F. Holy, in St. Louis, to discuss a project which had been for some time in contemplation—that of combining the efforts of the loyal ladies of the city, and of forming an aid society, in anticipation of the conflict then impending within the state. At an adjourned meeting, held a week later, twenty-five ladies registered themselves as members of the "Ladies' Union Aid Society," and elected a full board of officers. The greater part of them resigning soon after, the following permanent list was chosen in November:

President.
Mrs. Alfred Clapp.

Vice-Presidents,
Mrs. Samuel C. Davis, Mrs. T. M. Post, Mrs. Robert Anderson.

Treasurer.
Mrs. S. B. Kellogg.

Recording Secretary,
Miss H. A. Adams.

Corresponding Secretary.
Miss Belle Holmes; afterwards, Miss Anna M. Debenham.

The society thus formed has been most active and efficient; being the only large association of the kind working in concert with the Western Sanitary Commission, its operations, both of collection and distribution, have covered a wide field, and it has counted its dollars and its donations, not by hundreds, but by thousands. Its emissaries visited, at one time, fourteen hospitals in the city and vicinity, and were known in the streets by the baskets they carried, the cover of one of which has been obligingly lifted for us by the recording secretary; within was "a bottle of cream, a home-made loaf, fresh eggs, fruit, and oysters; stowed away in a corner was a flannel shirt, a sling, a pair of spectacles, a flask of cologne; a convalescent had asked for a lively book, and the lively book was in the basket; there was a dressing-gown for one, and a white muslin handkerchief for another; and paper, envelopes, and stamps for all."

The Christian Commission having made the ladies of this society their agents for the distribution of religious reading, one hundred and twenty-five thousand pages of tracts, and twenty thousand books and papers were disseminated by them. No soldier ever refused a Testament or hymn-book.

The society sent delegates to all the earlier battle-fields, and even to the camps and trenches around Vicksburg. These ladies returned upon the hospital steamers, pursuing their heroic work, toiling early and late, regardless of health or strength, in the midst of scenes the most terrible that can follow in the train of war.

During the fall and winter of 1862, the society's rooms were open day and evening for the purpose of bandage-rolling, so great was the demand for supplies of this kind.

At the same period, the distress in soldiers' families was such that the association felt called upon to make an effort for their relief. They represented to the Western Sanitary Commission, and to the gentlemen of the War Relief Fund of St. Louis County, that the demand for hospital clothing was greater than loyal fingers could supply, and asked for an appropriation for the purpose of giving work to the wives, mothers, and daughters of soldiers. They received about $5,500 for this purpose, disbursing it among three hundred and fifty families, thus paying for the labor upon seventy-five thousand hospital garments.

The medical purveyor of the department, informed of the success of this experiment, and having a large contract for army work to give out, offered it to the Union Aid. Under this, the families of volunteers made up one hundred and twenty-eight thousand articles, receiving over $6,000 for their work.

Another contract was afterwards taken from the purveyor, under which the ladies of the society tore twenty-seven thousand yards of cotton into two hundred and sixty-one thousand yards of bandages, the soldiers' wives receiving twenty-five cents per hundred yards for rolling. In 1864, nearly forty thousand articles were made for the medical purveyor in this manner.

At the request of the surgeon in charge of Benton Barracks' Hospital, the society took quarters in the building, consisting of reception-room, store-room, and kitchen. The object was—in imitation of a plan in successful operation in Baltimore—to be able to prepare, upon the requisition of the physicians, special articles of diet for particular cases. Donations intended for the soldiers could be left at these rooms for judicious distribution; fruit, vegetables, and other offerings, could here be prepared and issued as required. This would systematize all outside bounty, and enable the surgeon to regulate the diet of the entire establishment. Miss Bettie Broadhead was the first superintendent of these rooms, which were afterwards extended and multiplied. They soon exhibited all the bustle and activity of a restaurant. Bills of fare were distributed in each ward every morning; the soldiers wrote their names and numbers opposite the special dishes they desired; the surgeon scrutinized the calls, and, if he did not disapprove, indorsed them. At the appointed time, the dishes, distinctly labelled, arrived at their destination in charge of an orderly. Nearly forty-eight thousand dishes were issued in one year.

In the fall of 1863, the Union Aid Society established a branch at Nashville, Mrs. Barker and Miss Adams leaving St. Louis with $500 and seventy-two boxes of stores. A special diet kitchen, like that of Benton Barracks, was opened under the auspices of Miss Adams; and this, subsequently, became a most important affair, no less than sixty-two thousand dishes being issued in August, 1864. A large portion of the supplies were furnished by the Pittsburgh Subsistence Committee, who did not, however, stop there, but sent Miss Ellen Murdoch to prepare the supplies for use. This lady worked for three months with her own hands in the kitchen, and no reasonable wish of an invalid ever went ungratified.

The society, apparently not satisfied with its labors in behalf of soldiers and their families, found time to organize committees to look after the interests of the freedmen and the refugees. Working in concert with the Western Sanitary Commission, it has done much to alleviate the distress which prevailed in 1863, and, indeed, still prevails, among these unfortunate people.

The following list of cash receipts for the year 1863, excluding those from

the commission and the government, will show what have been the Aid Society's sources of supply:

Proceeds of Cosmopolitan Bazaar		$5,606 66
" two concerts by the Quincy Old Folks		618 50
" launch of the gunboat Winnebago		426 50
" the Sylvan Fête		3,682 20
Donations from Societies:		
Boatmen's Savings Institution	$1,000 00	
Globe Mutual Insurance Company	100 00	
Mechanics' Bank	500 00	
Southern Bank	500 00	
Merchants' Bank	250 00	
Saint Louis Bank	100 00	
Citizens' Railway Company	100 00	
German Savings Institution	200 00	
Western Marine Beneficent Association	50 00	
Union Bank	100 00	
Grand Jurors, John J. Hoppe, Foreman	111 00	
Jefferson Mutual Fire Insurance Company	56 00	
Ladies' Government Work Committee	65 80	
Mound City Club	219 30	
Employees in Excelsior Stone Works	100 00	
Teamsters' Mess, at Benton Barracks	50 00	
Company F, Mounted City Guards	100 00	
		3,602 10
Mrs. H. T. Blow	100 00	
James B. Eads	100 00	
M. S. Mepham & Co	250 00	
J. Ridgway	150 00	
Gentlemen of Forage Department	100 00	
L. A. Labaume	100 00	
Jno. M. Taylor	200 00	
Woodburn & Scott	150 00	
H. A. Homeyer	100 00	
		1,250 00
Other donations from societies and individuals		4,033 83
Donations for Soldiers' Fourth of July Dinner		394 85
		$19,614 64
Deduct expenses for Bazaar, Concerts, and Sylvan Fête		1,939 17
Total		$17,675 47

In August, 1861, several of the wives of the gentlemen belonging to the Union Relief Association of Baltimore—a society which we mention, on account of the nature of its work, under another head—gave their assistance in preparing food and clothing for the sick and wounded. This work was, in a measure, taken off their hands by the establishment of government hospitals in the city, but the ladies' energies had been aroused, and they felt that

even with the best the government and the medical staff could do, there would still be work enough for willing hands. The organization of the Ladies' Union Relief Association of Baltimore was therefore effected on the first Tuesday of October, 1861, and the following officers were chosen:

President, Mrs. Reverdy Johnson.

Vice-Presidents.

Mrs. J. Saurin Norris. Mrs. Alex. Turnbull. Mrs. Thomas Whitridge.

Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. A. L. Phelps.

Recording Secretary, Mrs. John Graham.

Treasurer, Miss Agnes V. Morton.

Two of these ladies resigned shortly afterwards, and Miss Morton became Recording Secretary, Mrs. Chas. J. Bowen, Corresponding Secretary, and Miss Julia May Morton, Treasurer.

GENERAL charge was at first assumed over all the hospitals, but as each hospital gradually attracted to itself its own peculiar circle, the Relief Association took for its immediate charge the National Hospital in Camden Street. This institution contained beds for a thousand patients, and here the worst cases were usually brought. Mrs. Bowen, in her first report, thus speaks of the labors of the society here: "Every ward has its own committee, and the soldiers are visited by the ladies two or three times a week, and, in making known their wants, become very sociable and communicative. With few exceptions, they have been modest in their demands, and extremely grateful for favors shown them. Occasionally they ask the ladies what the articles cost, which causes a smile and a pleasant answer. Besides our visiting the soldiers, 'we request the pleasure of their company,' and there is not a day when these rooms are not a pleasant retreat for convalescent men, who love to come from the hospitals and tell their tales of the battle-field."

The ladies of Baltimore, owing to their being comparatively near the ground, rendered peculiarly effective service. Their boxes were early upon the field, and, during the first year at least, none ever failed to reach its destination. A delegation of three ladies of the society spent five days in the vicinity of Antietam, after the battle there, relieving a vast amount of suffering.

During the first year, some $3,000 were received, and nearly thirty-one thousand articles. The Northern states contributed two-thirds of these, and Northern soldiers—soldiers not from Maryland—consumed three quarters of those that were given out—nine thousand six hundred and five, out of twelve thousand six hundred and forty-five.

During the second year, the society removed its kitchen from its own rooms to the Camden Street Hospital. A committee of thirty ladies assumed exclusive charge of the diet room, serving faithfully in all weathers. A reading room for the convalescents was next established, at the suggestion of the chaplain, and stocked with papers, magazines, tracts, and games. Magic lantern exhibitions were given in the wards, for the amusement of those yet unable to leave their beds. Concerts followed in the dining-room of the hospital, five taking place during the year. Sabbath services were regularly held, three choirs taking turns in furnishing the music, and, after the services, going through the building and singing hymns in the wards.

Nearly $6,000 were received during this year, and twenty-three thousand articles were collected, made or purchased, and distributed; and in this enumeration, articles that can neither be worn nor eaten, are not included: books, games, crutches, pillows. Of these, immense numbers were given out. Aid, in money or in kind, came from Springfield, New Bedford, Roxbury, Worcester, Providence, Hartford, Stonington, Boston, Portland, Salem, Philadelphia. The society continued its labors throughout the war.

For a long period prior to the war, there had been in New York an organization for social and charitable purposes, called the New England Society; and soon after the breaking out of the rebellion, this society became the nucleus of a wider and less formal organization, known as the Sons of New England. In April, 1862, these gentlemen, New Englanders resident in New York, formed an association called the NEW ENGLAND SOLDIERS' RELIEF ASSOCIATION, the object of which was "to aid and care for all sick and wounded soldiers passing through the City of New York, on their way to or from the war." A building, rented and furnished for the purpose, No. 198 Broadway, in close proximity to the steamboat landings and railroad stations, was opened for the reception of its beneficiaries on the 8th of the month. The board of officers was constituted as follows:

Chairman,
WILLIAM M. EVARTS.

Vice-Chairman,
CHARLES GOULD.

Treasurer,
SAMUEL E. LOW.

Corresponding Secretary,
WILLIAM H. L. BARNES.

Recording Secretaries,

WILLIAM BOND, MAURICE PERKINS.

Resident Surgeon.

EVERETT HERRICK, M. D.

Matron,

MRS. E. A. RUSSELL.

Col. Frank E. Howe, military agent for the states of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Indiana, was made superintendent. The Home thus established has never received any state assistance, but has always depended upon private sources for its funds—upon individuals, benevolent societies, and town and church organizations. Its expenses have averaged $1,200 a month, with which sum it has entertained, lodged, fed, aided and clothed, each month, some sixteen hundred men. A brief description of the building and its uses may be of interest.

The structure is five stories high, the association occupying them all except the ground floor, in which the superintendent conducts his private business. On the first story is the reception and baggage room, the registry-desk, and the office of the society, the latter containing closets and wardrobes, and a library presented by the Christian Commission. The second story is a sick-ward, the convalescents being separated from the serious and surgical cases; here also is the resident physician's room and the medical supply-table. The Women's Auxiliary Committee furnish the nurses and attendants, and very often from their own ranks. Their sympathy, tenderness and charity have been displayed in a thousand ways, and their services have been invaluable. The third story is a dormitory, comfortable, well lighted and ventilated, and containing eighty-six beds. On the upper story are the dining-room, the kitchen, pantries, laundry, and wash-room. Here the dusty and travel-worn trooper may have his under-clothes washed, ironed, and returned, between sunrise and sunset.

From April 9th, 1862, to February 1st, 1865, the association received, registered, lodged, fed, aided and clothed about sixty thousand soldiers, many of them wounded or disabled. Two-thirds of them were from New England.

A hospital record, compiled by this association, has proved of the greatest value. This labor was undertaken in consequence of the great number of applications received for assistance in obtaining information of soldiers known to be, or to have been, in some one of the government hospitals in the vicinity of the city. A regular system of hospital visiting was instituted, and a registry thus made and preserved of the name, company, regiment, residence, disease or wound, condition and final disposition of every soldier in these hospitals. Many of these invalids were supplied with the means

of communicating with their friends, and, when permitted to go home, were assisted in getting there. Useful as the record has proved during the war, it will doubtless be of greater permanent value.

In many other ways the association has rendered aid and comfort to the soldier. It sent nurses or guides with such as needed their assistance, to the point of departure, and, in urgent cases, caused them to be accompanied to their destination. It gave certificates, upon which the railroad and steamboat companies furnished transportation at government rates. In case of death, it sent the remains home, or caused them to be decently buried at Cypress Hill. It was the temporary custodian of large amounts of soldiers' money, which would otherwise have been squandered, lost, or stolen. It furnished every soldier who desired them, whether in its own rooms or government hospitals, paper, pens, envelopes and postage-stamps—one hundred and seventy-five letters a day having been often mailed through its agency. A postage-stamp account, however, was rendered to the various states for the amount of the aid thus given, and reimbursement was made in every case.

Religious services were held in the reception-room on Sunday afternoon, conducted both by clergymen of the various denominations and by army chaplains. Devotional music was not forgotten, the ladies and gentlemen of the Harmonic Society discharging the duties of a regular choir—duties, in this case, self-imposed. We have all heard of a voluntary upon the organ; but the worshippers at the soldiers' chapel, though they heard no organ, listened to nothing that was not voluntary—prayer, psalm, hymn, sermon, benediction.

The Night-Watchers' Association was a feature peculiar to the New England Relief Society. It grew out of the following circumstances: Nurses had been readily furnished at the outset by the Women's Auxiliary Committee, to serve during the day-time; but during their absence at night, the good effects of their care and attention were often undone by the mistakes and neglect of those hired to replace them. It was proposed by the superintendent, as a remedy for this, "that the night service should be given up to young men, whose character and motives should be a sufficient warrant of their fidelity." This was done, during the first summer, with entire success; and in the fall, the Night-Watchers' Association was formed, twenty-eight young men joining it under the presidency of Mr. Luther M. Jones. The members possessed the necessary tact and skill to deal with sick men, and, making the service a matter of personal responsibility and sacrifice, held themselves and each other to a conscientious discharge of the duties assumed.

A weekly visiting committee went through the rooms late in the evening, prepared, if the requisite number of watchers was not present, to remain themselves.

In regard to the labors of the Women's Auxiliary Committee, the superintendent bears witness that their never-failing presence, counsel, and zeal, rendered the efforts of the association economical and discriminating; and that, through their ministrations, many a home-sick, suffering soldier has found those sympathies and that unselfish care which he believed he should meet only in his distant home and among his kindred.

Now, when we are told that this institution has been carried on, that these services have been rendered, at a cost of about one thousand dollars a month, what are we to understand? Simply this: that a few gross, practical matters have been arranged and bargained for, money being the coarse and senseless agent; but that nine-tenths of the positive utility of this, and, indeed, of all similar enterprises, flow from the fact, that nearly every service performed is not only unbought, but unpurchasable. The rent, certain salaries, a few articles of furniture, food and medicines, are paid for; upon the rest, being priceless, no price is set. The sympathetic care of the ladies who serve by day, of the devoted young men who watch by night; the supervision of those who ask and expect no reward; the spiritual counsel, which, in pulpits such as these, at least, is not requited in measures of value; the hymns which ascend from the soldiers' chapels, unsalaried and unalloyed—who shall estimate the money value of that which money cannot buy? The purpose of this book is, indeed, to enable both the writer and the reader to form some idea of what has been gratuitously done, and, for want of a better standard, to measure it by our ordinary methods; and we may place an estimate upon the mere manual and physical labor performed, because this might have been done for wages; but we shall not make the mistake of seeking to reckon the money value of any pains assuaged, any life preserved, any faith sustained, or any death made hopeful.

Our space not permitting us to do more, we subjoin a list of the members of the Women's Auxiliary Committee and the Night-Watchers' Association for the year 1863:

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY COMMITTEE.

Mrs. Samuel Osgood,	Miss Gertrude Nott,	Miss Anna Sterling,
" J. W. Post,	" Fanny Seton,	" Mary Porter,
" A. Brookes,	Mrs. Frank E. Howe,	Mrs. Woolsey G. Sterling,
" W. Graham Sterling,	Miss Kneeland,	" O. B. Frothingham,
Miss Johnston,	Mrs. E. W. Stoughton,	Miss Jane S. Woolsey,
Mrs. G. C. Collins,	" Frederick G. Swan,	Mrs. Nehemiah Knight,

Mrs. Charles Gould,	Miss Mary E. Farless,	Mrs. E. R. Peaslee,
Miss Marianna Hale,	" Sarah H. Bostwick,	" W. H. Brown,
Mrs. E. B. Merrill,	Mrs. George Browne,	Miss Mary Hillard,
" M. O. Roberts,	Miss Martin,	Mrs. S. C. Downing.

NIGHT-WATCHERS' ASSOCIATION.

Board of Directors.

Charles T. Coggeshall, President. W. Maddren, Vice-President.

E. W. Coggeshall, Secretary.

S. T. Broker,	J. S. Coffin,	J. V. H. Nott,
C. T. Coggeshall,	E. H. Carle,	A. E. Oakley,
E. W. Coggeshall,	Jacob Capson,	E. L. Phipps,
Geo. H. Cock,	J. S. Franklin,	L. Porter,
B. H. Cock,	R. B. Lockwood,	S. H. Seaman,
John Cock,	C. W. Lawrence,	W. H. Seaman,
J. W. Carpenter,	B. Mitchell,	F. E. Engelhardt.
Marshall Clements,	W. Maddren,	

The Penn Relief Association of Philadelphia was organized on the 7th of May, 1862, by a number of ladies, "who felt called upon, by the exigencies of the times, to leave the private pursuits of home, to see what could be done towards mitigating suffering in our military hospitals."

The following were the officers of the Association at different times:

Presidents,

Rachel S. Evans. Anna M. Needles.

Vice-Presidents,

Hannah J. Jenkins, Huldah Justice,
Hettie W. Chapman, Elizabeth B. Garrigues.

Recording Secretaries,

Anna P. Little, Elizabeth Newport.

Corresponding Secretaries,

Anna R. Justice, Sallie R. Garrigues.

Treasurers,

Mary M. Scranton, Anna S. Wheaton.

In six months after its organization, the society numbered two hundred members; visiting committees were appointed, the hospitals were regularly looked after, weekly reports being made of their condition and needs. The fame of the association extended to the lines of the army, and appeals for aid came even from the battle-field. All of these the association was able to answer, and during the first year, at least, they had the gratifying assurance that all the stores forwarded reached their destination. Pithy acknowledgments from the recipients told how welcome they were: "That keg of pickled cabbage was capital." "Those onions and apples were very acceptable."

"Everything was in perfect order: the soldiers appreciate your generosity." "It would have rejoiced the hearts of the ladies to see the eyes that fell on those home-made-looking loaves and rusk. One says, 'Why, this reminds me of home;' and another, 'Yes, and they taste like home, too, just as if mother made them.'" "The pillows were a great comfort: one boy pressed his pillow to his cheek, and said, 'Only think of my having anything as nice as this in camp!'" "I took some of your farina and stewed fruit and crackers to an old man of sixty in the convalescent camp, who had taken nothing for four days. He ate them with a relish, and was most grateful." "The ham will be a great luxury, as it does not come on the diet-table, and will give just the relish the men want with their bread and butter. I shall be glad no longer to turn a deaf ear to the frequent call for pickles. The tomatoes are far more welcome than jellies, and the fruit always seems to come fresh from the hand that picked it. The sugar was the kind I was wanting to mix with some oranges too sour to be risked alone."

The regular systematic labor of the Relief, however, was in the United States hospitals located in Philadelphia. Eighteen of them were indebted to the association for about twenty thousand articles during the first year: an article being now a shirt, now a pillow, now a crutch, now a bottle of wine, now a jar of preserves; while ten thousand more were sent to remote points and to armies in the field. Nine tenths of the receipts of the society were in kind, the cash donations being not quite $3,800.

The demands upon the Relief during the second year were not so great as during the first, but they came in a different form. The soil of Pennsylvania was invaded, hospitals and scenes of suffering were multiplied almost at the gates of the city. During the progress of the campaign that closed at Gettysburg, the rooms were filled with ladies, sewing, packing, and dispatching goods to the threatened districts; and the Penn Relief stores were among the first that reached the battle-field. Several of the members offered their services as nurses in the improvised hospitals which sprang up about the scene of that fierce encounter.

The society had the satisfaction—not of sending boxes of stores to Richmond—but of receiving the assurance, upon their being sent there, that the Union prisoners, for whom they were intended, actually received them.

The cash receipts were nearly $6,400; those in kind were large enough to enable the society to furnish fourteen thousand two hundred and thirty-two articles to hospitals and to claimants in the field. It continued its labors as long as the necessity existed.

IRCUMSTANCES not only alter cases, but they even invent them, and sometimes they form societies. The Rose Hill Ladies' Soldiers' Relief Association, of New York, had a pleasant and accidental origin. A number of ladies were holding a raspberry festival in the Twenty-seventh Street Church, in the summer of 1862. More berries had been provided than were eaten, and a suggestion made by one of the party to send the surplus to the soldiers, was acted upon. They were taken to Bellevue Hospital, and the delight and gratitude of the wounded men congregated there were such that the ladies who had been on the first errand, went again and again, laden with similar gifts. The advantage of concerted action was soon made apparent, and on the 12th of August, the organization of a society, named as above, was effected. The object was the relief of sick and wounded soldiers in the hospitals of New York and vicinity, and the temporary care of discharged soldiers, even if not sick or wounded. The officers were as follows:

First Directress,
MRS. RICHARD KELLY.

Second Directress,
MRS. C. V. CLARKSON.

Treasurer,
MRS. WILLIAM RYER.

Recording Secretary,
MRS. WILLIAM HUNTING.

Corresponding Secretary, MRS. CHARLES S. WESTCOTT; afterwards, MRS. A. G. DUNN.

The first resources of the society were contributions made by its own members; these were augmented by a concert and fair, the proceeds of which, nearly $2,200, enabled it to continue its ministrations. The soldiers were visited almost daily, and supplied with clothing and delicate food; the board of several was paid at St. Luke's Hospital; some were furnished with means to reach their homes, and one was sent to his fatherland in Germany. Several, who would otherwise have found paupers' graves, were decently buried. A Thanksgiving dinner was furnished to the three hundred soldiers collected at Bellevue, the dinner not ceasing with the dessert, but lingering pleasantly on, while speeches were delivered and patriotic songs sung. The first year's receipts were $3,400.

During the second year both the means and the sphere of action of the society were considerably extended. A concert by Mr. Gottschalk, an entertainment by Mr. Stephen C. Massett, a fair, a collection at the Corn Exchange, and generous private donations, enabled the ladies of Rose Hill to enlarge

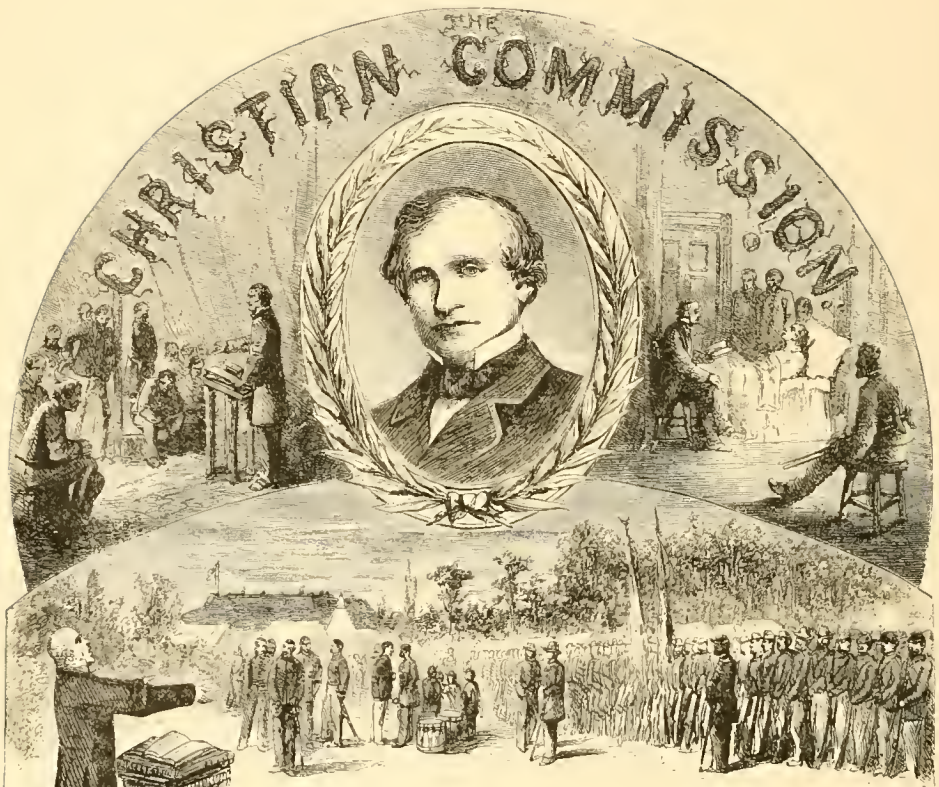
their circle of visits, and while continuing their ministrations at Bellevue and St. Luke's, to include, in their generous work, the hospitals of Central Park, Willett's Point, David's Island, Blackwell's Island, and the Battery. Christmas and Thanksgiving dinners were given to all, and fruit was furnished to the Central Park on the Fourth of July.

A dying soldier placed $50 in the hands of the chaplain, to be used as he thought proper, for the benefit of the soldiers. This became the nucleus of a fund for the purchase of an organ for the Willett's Point hospital. Eighty dollars more were obtained by special contribution; a sympathizing firm of organ builders offered an instrument worth $170 for $130; and thus it was that the soldiers sang hymns on Sundays, and national and secular airs any other day they liked. The second year's receipts were $6,100.

The society maintained its organization while the war lasted, and, at its close, became the beneficiary of certain unexpended balances of recruiting and bounty funds.

The associations which we have mentioned in this chapter, though the most important of those which have kept up an independent existence, are by no means all. At one period there were in the country TWO HUNDRED AND FORTY-THREE government hospitals, and every one of them either attracted to itself its regular circle of ministering attendants, or, if left to the chance visits and sympathy of those who were drawn thither by accident, hardly suffered in comparison with the others. The number of persons who have performed these errands of love, if it could be computed, would doubtless astound us; and they all went away empty-handed. Many a man, who formerly spent his thousands a year upon his picture gallery or his library, has diverted the current of his bounty: many a woman has practised daily, systematic self-denial, that she might go better laden to the sick soldier's bedside. The brief sketches which we have given of certain organized efforts to make a sojourn in the hospital more tolerable, must not only stand for themselves, but for those we have omitted: and they may serve, with this reminder, to fix in the reader's memory the fact, that hundreds of thousands of persons, belonging to no regular hospital aid society, visited the hospitals as the spirit moved. The basket on the arm, the distended pocket, the burdened servant, told plainly enough what the errand was, where the heart and sympathies were. We shall try to put all this into figures in another place.

CHAPTER IX.



CHRISTIANITY in the army! A worthy object, worthily undertaken, and, as we shall see, untiringly and successfully prosecuted. The efforts to bring evangelical influences to bear upon the armies of the United States, which, at a later period, assumed concerted action under the name of the Christian Commission, commenced in an isolated manner in the city of New York, on the 18th of April, 1861. Delegates from the Young Men's Christian Association, of that city, met the Massachusetts Sixth on its passage, and on the next day visited the New York Seventh, then preparing to start for Washington. This association, and similar organizations in other cities, made certain of their members Army Committees, and these persons spent the three months previous to the battle

of Bull Run in visiting the camps and barracks, holding prayer-meetings, and distributing Testaments, hymn-books, and tracts.

Mr. Vincent Colyer, who had been from the outset a delegate of the Christian Association of New York, and who had received in August a permit from General Scott "to pass through the United States lines at all times, in the prosecution of his benevolent labors in the camps and hospitals," wrote a letter, in October, to the Secretary of the Committee for calling a Convention of the Young Men's Christian Associations of the United States, in which occurred the following passages:

"I wish to ask the committee, of which you are the honored secretary, to earnestly consider the propriety of calling a general convention, at some central place, at the earliest practicable day, to consider the spiritual wants of the young men of our army, in order that the same may be provided for by the appointing of a 'Christian Commission,' whose duty it shall be to take entire charge of this work.

* * * * * * *

"The labor is so extensive, and needs such large resources, that single associations can do but little, and for them to act independently of each other, is to increase vastly the expenses, while the labor accomplished will be less; and while some sections will receive too much attention, others will be comparatively neglected.

"I need not say what a blessing such a work will prove to the associations themselves. It is well known that many of these societies are now languishing for the want of means to meet their current expenses; and it might reasonably be asked, seemingly, how can they, then, undertake a new and extensive work like this? The answer is, they can readily collect money for this special army mission, when they cannot for any thing else. The community is so sensitively alive to the wants of the soldiers—nearly every city, town, village, or family, having their own citizens or members in the army—that the subject takes immediate hold of their sympathies, and will command their ready aid and support. We have tried it, and found it so.

"Having had a personal interview with the president of your committee, and learned his hearty readiness to co-operate in this work, I visited Boston, and there met with an equally cordial response. That society will send an able delegate, and our New York Society will select a prominent citizen and member to represent it, and, I doubt not, if the time had admitted, other societies would have promised the same. I therefore pray that a convention of all the Young Men's Christian Associations may be called at an early day."

A convention of delegates from the Young Men's Christian Associations of the country, such as was here suggested, was called, and met at New York, on the 16th of November, 1861. Up to this time the delegates of the various Christian Associations had received and disbursed about $15,000 in money and stores. A consolidated United States Christian Commission was now decided upon, and the following persons were appointed to constitute it:

Rev. Rollin H. Neale, D. D., Boston.
Rev. Bishop E. S. Janes, D. D., New York.
Geo. H. Stuart, Philadelphia.
Rev. M. L. R. P. Thompson, D. D., Cincinnati.
John V. Farwell, Chicago.
Hon. B. F. Manierre, New York.
Charles Demond, Boston.
Mitchell H. Miller, Washington.
John P. Crozer, Philadelphia.
Col. Clinton B. Fisk, St. Louis.
John D. Hill, M. D., Buffalo.
Rev. Benj. C. Cutler, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The two latter gentlemen retired during the first year, and their places were filled by Mr. Jay Cooke, of Philadelphia, and the Rev. James Eells, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Headquarters, at first established in New York, were subsequently removed to Philadelphia.

The board of officers and the executive committee of the commission stood, after several appointments and resignations, composed of the following gentlemen:

Chairman,
Geo. H. Stuart.

Treasurer,
Jos. Patterson.

Secretary,
Rev. W. E. Boardman

Executive Committee.

Geo. H. Stuart, Chairman, Philadelphia.
Rev. Bishop E. S. Janes, D. D., New York.
Charles Demond, Boston.
John P. Crozer, Philadelphia.
Jay Cooke, Philadelphia.

The object of the commission was to promote the spiritual and temporal welfare of the officers and men of the United States army and navy, in co-operation with chaplains and others; and, as subsidiary to this, "to arouse the Christian associations and the Christian men and women of the loyal states to such action towards the men in our army and navy, as would be pleasing to the Master; to obtain and direct volunteer labors, and to collect stores and money with which to supply whatever was needed, reading matter, and articles necessary for health not furnished by government or other agencies, and to give the officers and men of our army and navy the best Christian ministries for both body and soul possible in their circumstances."

The first work of the commission was to make its objects known, and to create an interest in its plans and purposes; the second was to appeal to the people, if they liked the design, for the means of carrying it out; the third, to devote the stores thus obtained, whither collected or purchased, to the uses intended. The public attention was speedily enlisted, the machinery used being the very simple one of public meetings.

The Boston Army Committee held eight such meetings in Boston, and twenty-eight in various parts of New England, during the first year, collecting $7,500, and forwarding seven hundred packages of stores. They held six hundred and thirteen prayer-meetings on board the receiving ship Ohio, the crowded assemblages reaching down far below the water-line, using in their labors some twenty thousand copies of prayer-books, Testaments, hymn-books, and tracts.

The Brooklyn Army Committee held twenty meetings in the churches, in behalf of the soldiers, collected and distributed two hundred and sixty-three barrels and boxes of stores, ten thousand bound volumes, fifteen thousand magazines and pamphlets, twenty-five thousand papers, one hundred thousand pages of tracts. The value of these stores and publications was about $25,000; the money disbursed, about $3,800.

The Philadelphia Army Committee began at a date somewhat earlier than the others, and labored through the heat and burden of the day. On every Sabbath evening of the year, with the exception of one or two in midsummer, meetings were held in churches of all denominations; these were invariably crowded, and the exercises were always interesting, often thrilling. Fifty delegates, principally clergymen, were sent to the field, two hundred others prosecuting the home work in the camps and hospitals. Three hundred and forty-five religious meetings were held with soldiers and sailors. The government having failed to supply the hospitals with milk, the committee made an arrangement with dairymen, by which forty thousand quarts were furnished, fifteen hundred quarts having been a gratuitous contribution. The committee also undertook the labor of keeping a complete record of all Pennsylvania soldiers in and around the city, engaging to visit them weekly, to assist them in communicating with their homes, and to give them opportunities for religious conversation and spiritual benefit. The Philadelphia Central Office, which disbursed not only its own collections, but such other funds as were sent to it by local committees, received and expended $20.000 in money, and over $90,000 in stores, during the first year.

The Maryland Committee may be said to have been already in existence

when the Christian Commission was organized. Mr. G. S. Griffith had, at the first outbreak, called a meeting of clergymen and laymen, of different denominations, at his house in Baltimore, for the purpose of forming an association to minister to the spiritual needs of the army. He urged the importance of exerting a moral influence over the thousands that were even then rushing to arms; of furnishing them with good reading-matter, and of enabling chaplains to work efficiently among them. Such an association was formed that night; it was called the Baltimore Christian Association, and fifty men at once entered their field of duty under its auspices. When the United States Christian Commission was organized, the Baltimore Association became auxiliary to it, under the name of the Maryland Committee, Mr. Griffith becoming chairman, Dr. John N. McJilton, secretary, and Rev. George P. Hays, treasurer. The district under their immediate control comprised Maryland, Delaware, and Western Virginia. Occupying a delicate position in a community which was far from sympathizing with them, they made up for their disadvantage of situation by zeal. They sent sixty delegates to the field during the first year, while five hundred persons, male and female, found constant employment at home, in camp and hospital. They held eight hundred and sixty prayer-meetings, distributing, besides Bibles, prayer-books, and pamphlets, four million pages of tracts. They expended, in local work, $2,800, and distributed five hundred cases of stores.

The Washington Committee had an almost boundless field of work, and labored in it indefatigably. They held five hundred religious meetings, distributed twenty thousand Testaments, and nearly half a million pages of tracts. One special opportunity was offered to this association, and they employed a missionary to profit by it. The teamsters and laborers connected with the Quartermaster's Department were herded together in two vast camps, away from home influence, surrounded by temptation, obtaining liquor easily, knowing no Sabbath, caring for no one, and with no one, apparently, to care for them. They would not attend church, though invited to do so. Into the midst of these hardened outcasts came one day the Rev. Mr. Lyford, the missionary of the association, accompanied by his wife, who was proficient in sacred music. They stood upon a box and began to sing. A woman singing is vastly more winning than a man praying, in the view of such a multitude, and they collected to listen. After the singing, they heard a familiar talk about their families, about their hardships, and those who were willing and anxious to lighten them; then another song, and, finally, prayer. The responsive chord had been touched at last, and the

blasphemous throng were soon after building a canvas chapel. Planks placed across bales of hay formed seats, and a rude pulpit was constructed with barrels and boxes, and here regular services were afterwards held. In the other teamsters' park was an abandoned school-house, and when the genial influence had reached them from the neighboring camp, they took it for a church, enlarging it by the addition of an awning, so that the preacher could stand in the doorway, and speak to the men both inside and out.

CHRISTIAN COMMISSION IN THE FIELD.

The Chicago Committee held thirty-eight public meetings, in which the claims of the cause were forcibly presented. They expended $4,000, distributed one hundred thousand books, papers, and tracts, and four hundred packages of stores. They sent thirty delegates to the field, the home work being divided among several hundred persons. Twelve hundred religious meetings were held; a chapel was built in Camp Douglas, the ladies furnishing the materials, and the soldiers doing the work. Services were of daily occurrence, and a thousand persons were often present. The members of the commission went about among the men, offering healthy reading in exchange for playing-cards, and plying, it seems, a very prosperous trade. After a season of revivals, and at a time when several regiments were about to leave for the

south, a Soldiers' Communion was proposed. The denominational differences of the various regimental chaplains were harmonized, and an order of exercises satisfactory to all was agreed upon. Long before the hour the chapel was crowded. Chaplain Stoughton warned all present against eating and drinking irreverently, or even thoughtlessly. Mr. Hoag, whose son, an Illinois colonel, was among those intending to commune, served the bread and wine. Over two hundred took the proffered sacrament—war-worn veterans from the Potomac, and recruits fresh from their homes and pastures. The Rev. Dr. Patterson wrote in November of this year: "God is evidently at work in our army. To-day, at noon meeting, a man who was so wicked that the men removed his tent out of hearing, stood up and thanked God for his conversion."

The Western Army Committee, of St. Louis, had much to discourage them during the first year. They nevertheless held three public meetings on the soldiers' behalf, and two hundred and forty-seven religious meetings with the soldiers. They expended $2,200, and distributed ninety thousand books, papers, and pamphlets, and seven hundred and twenty thousand pages of tracts. Services were held in Camp Jackson, and semi-weekly prayer-meetings at Camp Benton, and opportunities were sometimes found on board of steamboats and on railroad trains. On one occasion a delegate was speaking to an assembled regiment upon the vice of profanity. The colonel begged him to pause a moment, and then suggested to the men, that if the regiment had any swearing to do, its colonel was the proper man to do it, and asked them if they were willing to leave it to him; proposing that all who would pledge themselves not to utter an oath till they heard one from his lips, should raise their right hands. Every hand was raised: the whole thousand took an oath that that oath should be their last.

The Peoria Committee was organized immediately after the formation of the Peoria Camp. Prayer-meetings were held till the camp was broken up—eighty in all. Fifteen thousand books and papers, and thirty thousand pages of tracts, were distributed. Here, as elsewhere, the evidence of the delegates was, that as long as they had good reading-matter to disseminate, as long as there was a library accessible to the men, so long order and discipline were easily maintained; but that cards appeared when the books gave out, and that playing for amusement soon degenerated into gambling, and that one vice speedily brought the others in its train.

The Army Committee of Louisville, with twenty thousand soldiers around them, found their means small compared with the work at hand. The central treasury afforded all the aid in its power enabling them to till a

portion of the field. Sunday services were held in all the hospitals, and prayer-meetings in the camps around the city. Seven thousand books and papers, and thirty thousand pages of tracts, were distributed.

The New York Committee was not ready for work during this year, the constant calls upon the purses of the citizens for other purposes causing a delay of some months.

In regard to the facilities of the Christian Commission for accomplishing a great deal at small cost, the following facts appear: The delegates sent to the front, as well as those employed upon the home work, were, for the most part, clergymen, and gave their services freely. Ample means were secured in this way to distribute all the stores contributed, or purchased with moneys subscribed. Office-room, storage, the services of clerks and porters at the central office in Philadelphia, were all given by the chairman of the commission, Mr. George H. Stuart, who also devoted his own time and labor to the cause, without charge. The government and its officers furnished transportation, passes, stores, and the use of ambulances. All railroads applied to gave free passes to delegates, and all telegraph companies free transmission of business dispatches. The American Bible Society gave Testaments by the thousand; the American Tract Society furnished tracts literally by the million pages; and the various publication societies and boards, countless numbers of their numerous useful issues. The people gave money and stores. The following table of the first year's operations gives a comprehensive view of what was accomplished:

Number of Christian ministers and laymen commissioned to minister, at the seat of war, to men on the field, and in camps and hospitals	356
Number of Christians actively working with the army committees in the home work	1,033
Meetings held with soldiers and sailors, in camps and hospitals, exclusive of those at the seat of war	3,945
Public meetings held on behalf of the soldiers and sailors	188
Bibles and Testaments distributed	102,560
Books (large and small) for soldiers, distributed	115,757
Magazines and pamphlets, religious and secular, distributed	34,653
Soldiers' and sailors' hymn and psalm books distributed	130,697
Papers distributed	384,781
Pages of tracts, &c., distributed	10,953,706
Temperance documents distributed	300,000
Libraries supplied to hospitals, &c	23
Boxes and barrels of stores and publications distributed	3,691

In the following table the money value of all contributions and services is given, as near as may be:

Cash receipts at Central and Branch Offices	$40,160 29
Value of stores and publications	142,150 00
" " delegates' services	21,360 00
" " Railroad facilities	13,680 00
" " Telegraph "	3,650 00
" " Scriptures furnished by the American Bible Society	10,256 00
Total	$231,256 29

The second year opened with still brighter promises for the Christian Commission. The New York Committee was finally organized, and their plans were laid for a vigorous campaign. Their field of operations was set down thus: the vessels of war, the transports fitted out in the harbor, and the squadrons supplied from them—that is, the bulk of the navy; all the forts, camps, and hospitals around New York not otherwise cared for; and the armies, camps and hospitals on the entire Atlantic coast. One hundred and fifty thousand men were embraced within this plan, one-tenth of them estimated to be in hospitals. The field of supply for the New York branch treasury was thus assigned: New York, Connecticut, and eastern New Jersey.

The most imposing public meeting held in behalf of the commission took place in New York, February 9th, 1863, at the Academy of Music, under the presidency of Lieutenant-General Scott. The edifice was densely crowded. The audience were requested not to indulge in applause upon the entrance of the presiding officer. They might evince their respect by silently rising, thus testifying their veneration for a twice sacred cause—sacred in its objects, and sacred in the day on which its claims were urged. This request was implicitly obeyed. The addresses made during the evening were in the highest degree impressive; their influence was felt throughout the city and surrounding country; and the New York Committee commenced their labors with $10,000 in the treasury, the result of this single meeting.

During this year the commission had free transportation upon twenty thousand miles of railway, and sent and received unpaid dispatches over as many miles of wire. Ministers and laymen gave their services in greater numbers than before. The large hotels throughout the country opened their doors to the delegates, and spread their tables with the best before them, and made no charge. The rich contributed generously, and the offerings of the poor were perhaps more generous still, even if not so large. The churches, the aid societies, the children, were never more active; collections were never more numerous, while no one grumbled at their frequency. Gifts were received from Americans abroad, and a helping hand was even extended

from missionaries in China, India, Turkey and Labrador. The soldiers made requisitions upon their regimental funds, and the subscription-book was even handed about on the decks of men-of-war, and deep down in the forecastle. The officers of the Pocahontas sent $44, and the crew $101.50. The Bible Society continued to furnish Testaments without stint and without price; tract houses and publishers of religious papers gave large quantities of their publications, and furnished others at cost.

A GUNBOAT SUBSCRIPTION IN AID OF THE CHRISTIAN COMMISSION.

The means adopted to reach the public ear were simple, and cost literally nothing. Now and then a public meeting, the sympathetic action of the churches, and the constant iteration of the daily press, unbought and free, constituted the sole machinery. Delegates returned from the field told their story from place to place, and never in vain. After the battle of Gettysburg, Messrs. Tobey and Demond, of the Boston Christian Association, sat at a table in the Merchants' Exchange, and received from persons who had been moved, but not personally solicited, $40,000. An appeal for ice for the sailors sweltering in iron-clads under the midsummer sun at Charleston, was circulated at the dinner-tables at Saratoga, under the auspices of Mr. Stuart and Governor Morgan of New York. Such an appeal, made where the adepts were cooling their champagne, and the unskillful were icing their claret—where the refreshing crystal lay in capacious bowls, and where silver-capped

bottles were plunged up to their necks in the grateful refrigerant—was not likely to pass unheeded, and it did not. In less than twenty-four hours, an order for $3,200 worth of ice had been telegraphed to Boston, and the cargo was on its way to the south. The city of Providence, where no aid had as yet been asked, contributed $7,000 in ten days. The town of Pottsville, in Pennsylvania, gave $3,000, and a generous donation of coal to soldiers' families. This coal, or the first instalment of it, three hundred tons, came without charge over the Reading Railroad. The Thanksgiving offerings of such churches as, in 1863, made their alms and oblations through the Christian Commission, amounted to $90,000. At a single meeting at the Church of the Epiphany, in Philadelphia, $12,000 were contributed; $9,000 were received from ordinary church collections during the year. The American Bible Society's contributions in copies of the Scriptures were of the money value of $45,000. The collections of the New York Army Committee amounted to no less a sum than $60,000, obtained principally by personal application, or from churches. The value of the three million tracts, papers, &c., distributed by the New York Committee, was over $27,000.

Early in 1863, President Lincoln received the following letter:

"Dear President:

"I hope you will pardon me for troubling you. Ohio is my native State, and I so much wish to send a trifle in the shape of a £5 Bank of England note, to buy Bibles for the poor, wounded soldiers of the North, which I hope they may read.

"Yours, very respectfully,

"Mary Talbot Sorly,

"Firclift, Darby Dale, Derbyshire, England."

This five pound note was sent by Mr. Lincoln to Mr. Stuart.

The value of the contributions of all kinds to the Christian Commission during the year 1863, and the amount of work done, are given in the following tables:

Cash received at the Central and Branch Offices	$358,239 29
Value of stores contributed	385,829 07
" Scriptures contributed by the American Bible Society	45,071 50
" " " " British and Foreign Bible Society	1,677 79
" railroad facilities contributed	44,210 00
" telegraph " "	9,390 00
" delegates' services	72,420 00
Total	$916,837 65

Christian ministers and laymen commissioned to minister to men on battle-fields, and in camps, hospitals and ships	1,207
Copies of Scriptures distributed	465,715
Hymn and Psalm Books distributed	371,859
Knapsack Books distributed	1,254,591
Library " "	39,713
Magazines and Pamphlets distributed	120,492
Religious Newspapers "	2,931,469
Pages of Tracts "	11,976,722
Silent Comforters, &c., "	3,285
Boxes forwarded	12,648

During its third year the Christian Commission held its only fair, an event which occurred in this wise: The first suggestion relative to a fair in Baltimore, was made by Mrs. C. J. Bowen in the spring of 1864, in a conversation with Mrs. Alex. Turnbull. The idea was, in the minds of these ladies, that it should be held for the benefit of the Sanitary Commission, but when submitted to Mrs. Alpheus Hyatt, was amended so as to admit the Christian Commission upon equal terms. In this form the proposition was laid before the Maryland Committee of the Commission, who regarded it with favor, and furnished all assistance in its power, and offering, as an earnest of its good-will, to become responsible for the necessary expenses of preparation. A meeting of ladies was called, and the Maryland State Fair Association organized. The offices were at first filled by the appointment of ladies, but as the undertaking seemed somewhat too arduous to be confided to them alone, gentlemen were selected to assist them. The Board of Directors and the Executive Committee were thus constituted:

President,

Mrs. Gov. Bradford, assisted by Wm. J. Albert.

Treasurer,

" Alpheus Hyatt, assisted by Henry Janes.

Recording Secretary,

" Camillus Kidder, assisted by James Carey Coale.

Corresponding Secretary,

" Almira Lincoln Phelps, assisted by James Carey Coale.

Joint Executive Committee.

Mrs. Alex. Turnbull, assisted by Gen. John S. Berry.
" C. J. Bowen, assisted by Jos. H. Meredith.
" A. Lincoln Phelps, assisted by Gerard T. Hopkins.
" Wm. J. Albert, assisted by James Carey Coale.
" Alpheus Hyatt, assisted by Thos. J. Morris.
" Camillus Kidder, assisted by Geo. Gildersleave.
" James D. Mason, assisted by James W. Tyson.
" John S. Berry, assisted by James D. Mason.
" Charles Spilcker, assisted by Rev. John W. Randolph.

Ladies' Committee on Reception, Mrs. Royal T. Church, *Chairman.*
Finance Committee, Thos. Swann, *Chairman.*
Committee on Fine Arts, Geo. B. Coale, *Chairman.*
Committee on Rooms and Decorations, Woodward Abrahams, *Chairman.*
Committee on Order, Sebastian F. Streeter, *Chairman.*
Committee on Lectures, Hon. Hugh L. Bond, *Chairman.*

The labor of preparation continued for several weeks, the difficulties and embarrassments which, under the most favorable circumstances, attend such enterprises, being, for obvious reasons, more numerous and formidable in Baltimore than elsewhere. But the zeal of the ladies shone brightest under

BALTIMORE PARALLELS.

RESISTING THE SOLDIERS, APRIL 19TH, 1861. GIVING THE SOLDIERS AID AND COMFORT, APRIL 19TH, 1864.

discouragement, and the idea of failure, or even postponement, was never entertained. The fair opened on the appointed day.

The Maryland State fair was held in the hall of the Maryland Institute, a long and narrow building, of capacity far greater than would appear at first sight. In this one building were the immense hall in which the fair proper was held, a Refectory, an Art Gallery, and a New England Kitchen. All was ready on the 18th of April, 1864, the third anniversary of the first spilling of blood in Baltimore after the fall of Sumter—the President of the United States taking part in the ceremonies of inauguration.

Pretty names the Baltimoreans had for their tables: for instance, the Union Slipper Circle. Here was a goddess of liberty, draped in the folds of Old Glory; a flannel skirt worked in red, white and blue, by a Union lady of Charleston; a bridal party of dolls on their way home from church; a chess-table worked in beads; the battle-flags of the Second and Third Maryland; aprons made by soldiers; leaves and flowers of wax, and iron-holders with appropriate mottoes. What motto can be appropriate for an iron-holder, you ask? Why, "Polly, put the kettle on!" We all took tea down-stairs, in the New England Kitchen.

Another pretty name for a table was the Cinderella. This was the resort of patrons of six and seven years. Here were dolls and doll-bedsteads, Quakeresses for sale to Jew and pagan. At the Union Knitting Social Circle were piles of that species of finger and steel work which the war has fostered into the dignity of a manufacture. This trade keeps no books, however; the assessor of the revenue makes no inquiries, and we shall never learn the dreadful prosperity of those who plied the needle and the yarn. It is well to know, however, that if the demand was appalling, the supply kept pace with it.

Jacob's Well was a species of Spa, where home-brewed Kissingen and Vichy were dealt out by dainty cup-bearers to the cosmopolites, and the not more native soda-water was drawn for the cit. Lemonade, composed of lemon-juice and water from Swann Lake, and Adam's ale, the same beverage without the lemon-juice, were also constantly on tap.

At the City Post-office none ever applied in vain. The mail had always just arrived, and, singular to say, none of the letters were prepaid. The penalty attached to receiving an unpaid letter is well known—the post-office people charge you double, treble, an hundred-fold.

It was disheartening, after having taken some pains to find the table of Anne Arundel—in the conviction that, if Miss Arundel was as beautiful as her name, she must be fair indeed—to discover that it was a county, and not a lady. Anne Arundel was aided by Charles, St. Mary's, and Calvert, and these were counties too. As these districts were classed as disaffected, their contributions were only the more interesting.

A dispatch-post or parcels-delivery, managed by a Mrs. Eve, was so prompt and punctual in the discharge of its duties, that it was universally remarked. However, this was not astonishing, said a wit—not a wag—as Eve was made to be a match for Adam's Express Company. We believe we are not wrong in stating that this was the production of the gentleman who remarked that the first language spoken by babies was Gum Arabic.

At the upper end of the hall were the tables of the Central Union Relief Association, of the ladies of which we have already had occasion to speak. They were the founders of the fair, and, in a great measure, its builders and architects besides. Their tables were sumptuously spread, and all were invited to partake of the good things set upon the board. Few resisted the call, and the tabular statement, some pages further on, gives the result in figures.

The book and photograph table offered many attractions besides those of books and photographs. There were "busts of Milton, Patrick Henry, and Juno," meerschaums and Killikinnick, Rogers' Sharpshooters—not an infringement of Colt's patent, but a group of Union soldiers—Swiss scenes, queer boxes made of grains of corn, and other curiosities of literature, the arts, and ornamental gardening. The book-worm and the tobacco-worm might have met here upon neutral ground.

Gifts from many cities and many lands had been gathered upon the Art Table. Photographs, autographs, and auto-photographs; shells, mosses, ferns, pressed leaves; paper-cutters, paper-weights, pictures, statuettes; Union kisses for Union children; the House that Jack Built; Raphael's Hours; sewing-silk and neck-ties; a nest of boxes; a battle-piece by Landseer and cocoaine by Burnett; a landscape by Herring and cocoa by Baker; watches from Waltham, and an artistic pair of standard scales, in which the President was weighed by Master Carson.

The Talbot County table offered burr-boxes, framed insects, shingle fans carved by a hero of Gettysburg, a basket made of the shavings of a cow's horn—perhaps the famous crumpled one of history—a wreath of popped corn. Alleghany, Kent, Montgomery, Howard, Harford, Carroll, Frederick, Washington, and other counties, offered their best with willing and lavish hand.

The New England Kitchen was organized and managed by eight ladies from Brooklyn, who revived on the soil of Maryland their triumphs in the County of Kings. Of course their amiable duties were performed in the midst of antiques that harmonized well with their own integuments. A cradle, two hundred years of age, old enough to have rocked upon the legendary tree-top, but too sound to have participated in the then impending crash; chairs from the Mayflower; a mug that had passed from the moss-covered bucket to the lips of Washington; shovel and tongs from the Government House at Annapolis; a mantel-piece and Bible from the Purviance House—such was the setting of the Brooklyn ladies in Baltimore.

The fish-pond was a depth from which the angler pulled such prizes as by chance first caught his hook. It made little difference what bait disguised the barb, or with what skill the line was bobbed or trolled. The bachelor, were he a very Izaak Walton, would draw twin babies; the clergyman, a harlequin; the married man, a latch-key; the chambermaid, a fan.

The Art Gallery was an admirable collection of paintings, in which nearly every American artist of reputation was worthily represented. It is always natural that a good picture should awaken admiration, but there were more natural reasons than one why McEntee's "Virginia" should be appreciated to the full in Maryland. Maryland might have been what Virginia is—wasted, depopulated; sunk from the mother of presidents into the daughter of desolation. The artist had sought, in his picture, to embody a description, in Childe Harold, of the dying of the Tree of Freedom:

> Thy tree hath lost its blossoms, and the rind,
> Chopp'd by the axe, looks rough and little worth;
> But the sap lasts—and still the seed we find
> Sown deep even in the bosom of the North.
> So shall a better spring less bitter fruit bring forth.

No objection was made to raffles at the Baltimore Fair, and numerous articles were disposed of by solemn appeal to the lot. What is with us known as the toss-up, and what the French designate as the short-straw, was often the arbiter in cases which nothing else could decide. The bronze ball-player, Mr. Stewart's camel's hair shawl, the embroidered side-saddle, the saddle which was not a side-saddle, the marine telescope, the skeleton flowers under glass—a happy acquisition for some one who, having no skeleton in his closet, naturally wanted one—the mouchoir which was rough to excoriation with embroidery, except in the centre, where there was accommodation for a very small nose; afghans, slippers, cigar-cases, the Headquarters of General Grant, statuettes—all went as the dread decree prescribed. No one seemed to be deterred from these speculative investments by the memory of him to whom an elephant was adjudged by the self-same process. And, indeed, why should they? Those who "see" the elephant are said to pay so dearly for the sight, that it might be profitable to keep one on view. Cake was raffled at a dollar a slice, ten gold rings, distributed through the dough by the impartial hand of the cook, giving to the baked and iced confection in its entirety, the value which really lay hidden in strata, or veins, or lodes. He who got the ring was the best man; and gold at this period was one hundred and fifty. It is proper to state that one article at least was not raffled for; plenty of gentlemen could get it without—the mitten.

At the "West and Newton and Harford County" table a presidential election was held, and it was probably the most corrupt that has ever disgraced the annals of the suffrage. Votes were openly bought and sold; the registry law—if there was one—was defied at high noon; the influence of fractional currency was every where felt, and the result, whatever it was, was entirely due to the interference of cash. Voters held their privileges cheap; a "tin cint bill" was the price of a vote. And yet philosophers, seeking for the Vox Dei, have declared it identical with the vox populi! A confusion not less remarkable than that of the boy who, reading Ivanhoe on his way to the druggist's for a dose of nux vomica, asked, when there, for twelve drops of pax vobiscum. One hundred and ten dollars were produced by this scandalous device.

The Cecil Register was a species of album in which the visitor could, for a small consideration, inscribe his name. As the register was to be deposited after the fair in a fire-proof edifice, the immortality promised to the signers will doubtless be obtained. Twelve hundred names will be thus preserved from the oblivion that awaits all others.

Two evenings were devoted to tableaux, exhibitions of which were given at the New Assembly Rooms. The programmes were as follows:

FIRST EVENING.	SECOND EVENING.
Henry the Eighth.	Good Queen Margaret.
Faith, Hope, and Charity.	Moore's Beauties.
The Peasant's Courtship.	Ivanthoe.
Jane McCrea.	The Puritans embarking for America.
Flora McDonald and Charles Edward.	The Landing of the Pilgrims.
Before and after Marriage.	Lady Jane Gray.
The Dying Hero.	The Brilliant Orator.
Hope leaving Paradise to solace mankind.	My Maryland.
The Contest for the Standard.	Our Flag.
Judith and Holofernes.	Rebecca and Rowena.
Joan Darc.	Fame, Victory, Peace, Painting, Music.

There were certain Baltimore merchants who dealt in articles that could not well be exhibited at the fair; they were not deterred thereby, however, from offering them. Thus Messrs. Thompson & Neilson, who trafficked in the biphosphate of lime, laid aside eight barrels, each barrel containing two hundred and fifty pounds, which they were willing to bestow upon the cause. So farmers could purchase an order at the fair, and procure the lime at the warehouse. Biphosphate purchased in this way is said to possess a double proportion of fertilizing qualities. Orders for the article were sold—we cannot say why—at the confectionery table.

If we had never known before what the young people could do for the soldiers, Baltimore would have taught us. Masters Charles and Roland Turner, having collected fifteen dollars in small sums, in anticipation of the fair, expended it in the purchase of articles fit for stocking a grab-bag. With

CHRISTIAN AND SANITARY TABLEAU: REBECCA AND ROWENA.

the aid of three young men of their age, they administered the duties connected with this species of bag, and their fifteen dollars became two hundred and forty. The expenses were to the receipts as one to sixteen; the expenses of the Metropolitan Fair were as one to eight. Had the success of the youths of the grab-bag attended their seniors of New York, the result would have been two millions instead of one. The Turner boys deserved their triumph, for the first cup of cold water offered to a soldier in Baltimore, was given by Master Roland of that name.

A distinctive feature of the Baltimore Fair was its newspaper—the New Era. This title, at first glance, does not appear as appropriate as those of its predecessors—the Drum Beat, the Knapsack, the Countersign, the Volunteer. But its great significance was shown in its daily publications of Parallel

Thoughts, these for the New Era, those for the Old. The following extracts are to the point:

"April 18th, 1861.—Baltimore agitated all day; boisterous processions of persons wearing secession cockades; crowds gathered to insult United States and Pennsylvania troops; cheers given for Jefferson Davis, and groans and yells for Abraham Lincoln; many Union men knocked down, and Union soldiers stoned."

"April 18th, 1864.—The opening of the Maryland State Fair; a brigade of negro troops marched through the city on their way to Annapolis; the municipal government in the hands of tried Union men; Maryland a free state; land augmenting in value, and the population of Baltimore increased by twenty thousand in three years."

"April 19th, 1861.—The Unionists powerless; the city in the hands of the secessionists. Twenty-nine cars, laden with soldiers, arrived at the Philadelphia Dépôt. Six were driven to Camden Station, amid yells and jeers. Cobble-stones, which had been taken up by the paviors, were hurled by the mob at the seventh, and every window was shivered. The eighth and ninth passed through a shower of missiles; the tenth was driven back, the track being obstructed in some places and torn up in others. The troops now descended from the twenty remaining cars. These were the Sixth Massachusetts, Colonel Jones. Stones were thrown and two soldiers knocked down; the mob swore that no Union troops should pass through Maryland. Soldiers prostrated were dragged away by Union men; their muskets were seized by the rioters and discharged into the ranks. At Calvert Street the soldiers turned and fired a volley, which was effective and salutary. The mob was now swelled to six thousand men; they rifled the ammunition cars at the Philadelphia Station; telegraph wires were cut and bridges burned. The killed and wounded on both sides were not less than one hundred; of the soldiers, three were killed and nine wounded."

"April 19th, 1864.—The Maryland State Fair for Union Soldiers successful beyond expectation; the President of the United States a guest where but lately he was marked as the victim of foul play; black soldiers marching through the streets urged by white survivors of Libby prison to remember Fort Pillow."

The New Era pursued these parallels during the continuance of the fair, and they continued quite as striking up to the 30th of April. Its sales were heavy, being augmented by the labors of a large body of newsboys of both sexes, among them two heroes of the war, and three members of the Veteran

Reserve. Two hundred and seventy-two advertisements, the greater part of which were charged five dollars for the season—which opened and closed with the fair—contributed to its success, and it finally sent in its balance sheet to the treasurer, and $1,300 besides.

The following table gives a detailed statement of the receipts of the Maryland State Fair:

Cash contributions		$18,291 93
Sale of Tickets		15,585 75
Central Relief No. 1	$8,128 07	
Central Relief No. 2 (Confectionery)	1,676 39	
Central Relief Art Table	1,513 51	
Central Relief Children's Table	1,389 63	
Central Relief New England Kitchen, including Grandma Downing's sales of sanitary yarn and Jeff. Davis cravats	2,859 91	
		15,567 51
West and Newton and Harford County Associations	$3,990 21	
West and Newton and Harford County Fishing Pond	806 00	
		4,796 21
National Table		3,950 98
North Baltimore and West End		3,511 20
German		3,000 00
Baltimore County		2,819 97
East Baltimore Branch, Patterson Park Division		2,651 57
Madison Home Circle	$1,168 90	
Madison Home Jacob's Well	550 25	
		1,719 15
Carroll County		1,527 00
Frederick County		1,517 32
Washington County		1,393 45
Lunch Room		1,391 43
New Era		1,300 65
Howard County		1,217 50
Cecil County		1,048 90
Alleghany County		1,026 75
Anne Arundel, aided by Charles, Calvert, and St. Mary's		1,014 25
Union Social and Knitting Circle		920 60
Floral Temple		875 39
Union Slipper Circle		760 10
Talbot County		660 97
Dorchester and Somerset Counties		638 79
Montgomery County		551 00
Scotch Table, J. Needles & Son		500 00
Exhibition of Paintings		494 87
New England Table		440 50
Kent County		374 10
Strawbridge Circle		346 70
Tableaux		187 70
Umbrella Stand		170 20
Yacht		115 52

Memberships	$54 00
Curiosity Room	10 00
	$90,431 96
Deduct expenses, say	10,431 96
Total net	$80,000 00

This sum was equally divided, according to agreement, between the Sanitary and Christian Commissions.

But the Christian Commission's share in the Baltimore Fair was a drop in the bucket, in comparison with its needs. The work of the winter of 1863–64 had drawn heavily upon its resources, and the calls which came with the spring for battle-field stores soon emptied the treasury, or at least left it without a dollar more than was necessary to meet obligations already incurred. The great fairs for the Sanitary Commission were either in progress or in preparation, in Brooklyn, New York, Philadelphia, and the Christian Commission seemed to be forgotten in the interest which they excited. This state of things, however—the work threatened with suspension for want of means—brought the matter home to thousands who had never before been interested in it, and, upon the publication of an appeal in the papers, the offers of money and stores were renewed, and the commission was enabled to proceed. Contributions were not only made by individuals, but by corporations, by railway and banking companies, and the commission was urged, in letters received from far and near, and even from the Pacific coast, to send out persons to tell the story of its work, and receive the contributions which such a narrative would certainly induce.

"Besides these and other manifestations," we read in the Third Annual Report, "two plans of national breadth were proposed, entirely distinct, by persons separated by the Alleghanies, and by equal extremes of church communion, but with hearts beating in unison for the cause of Christ and the soldier. One plan was that of a national subscription, with the aim of raising half a million of dollars. The other was that of Ladies' Christian Commissions, with the object of enlisting all evangelical congregations in an organized system of contributions and work. The first promised instant and ample aid in the great emergency: the second proposed a steady increase for future expanded operations."

The suggestion of a national subscription came from a western merchant, and was accompanied by a check for $5,000. A public meeting, called to further this scheme, was held in the Church of the Epiphany, in Philadelphia,

early in May. Bishop McIlvaine presided, and addresses were made by him, by the Rev. E. M. Kirk, and Mr. Tobey, of Boston, the Rev. Jos. T. Duryea, Bishop Simpson, and others. The sums received in money, checks, pledges, &c., during the evening was close upon $49,000. No larger sum has ever been raised at any one meeting held in the United States during the war. Large as it was, it was afterwards notably increased.

A similar meeting was held in Pittsburgh in June; and though the Pittsburgh Sanitary Fair was in progress, $22,000 were received upon the plates, and this was more than doubled the next day. The Thanksgiving offerings in Western Pennsylvania were over $20,000. The collections of the Boston Committee during the year were nearly $165,000 in money, and $250,000 in stores, contained in two thousand one hundred and five packages. Mr. Tobey set up his desk in the Merchants' Exchange, after the battle of the Wilderness, as he had done the year before, after the battle of Gettysburg. The New York Committee collected about $103 000; and at one of its meetings rings and watches were placed upon the collection plates.

The other plan suggested, that of making every church organization in the country an auxiliary commission, came from a clergyman in charge of a large city parish. The principal points were: organization in each evangelical congregation; an annual membership, embracing all ages and both sexes; an annual fee of one dollar for each member; the solicitation of clothing, and the preparation of food. This plan was introduced to the public at a meeting held in Concert Hall, Philadelphia, the evening after that held in the Church of the Epiphany. A committee of a hundred ladies was appointed to carry out the plan in the city, and to memorialize the women of the nation. The memorial prepared by them was published in the religious papers, and a small pamphlet was issued containing the outlines of the plan. This scheme, however, required time, and though it yielded considerable sums, never reached the extension it would otherwise have done, on account of the evidently approaching end of the rebellion.

The Christian Commission had often been urged to send representatives to the Pacific coast, and such a mission was now determined upon. The Revs. Dr. Patterson and Mr. Mingins sailed early in the year, entertaining some doubt, however, whether they would be heard. California was suffering severely from drought, which had affected not only agriculture, but all operations in the mines; mining stocks had fallen heavily in value, and, moreover, large sums had been given in aid of the soldier's cause, through the Sanitary Commission. But the Californian ear is never closed to appeals like those

now made; the Golden Gate lies ever open, or if, by chance, it is shut, the open sesame is easily said and readily heard. Three meetings were held in ten days, and $10,000 in gold received. The Pacific Christian Commission was formed, with J. B. Roberts as chairman; also, the Ladies' Christian Commission of the Pacific, Mrs. Colonel Bowman, and afterwards, Mrs. Mary E. Keeney, president.

The ladies of San Francisco held a fair for the commission, which yielded over $50,000 in currency. Festivals were held at Stockton, Sacramento, Napa, and other places; money, in several localities, was given at the polls; auxiliaries were established in Oregon and Nevada. At the close of the year 1864, the commission had received from the Pacific coast over $117,000, and had been notified that $5,500 was on its way from the Sandwich Islands.

The following tables give summaries of the total receipts, and of the work and distribution for the third year of the commission—1864:

Cash receipts of Central and Branch offices	$1,297,755 28
Hospital stores contributed	1,469,508 37
Publications contributed	33,084 38
Bibles and Testaments presented by the American Bible Society	72,114 83
Value of volunteer delegates' services	169,920 00
Value of railroad, steamboat, and other transportation facilities	106,765 00
Value of telegraph facilities, from Maine to California	26,450 00
Value of rents of warehouses and offices given without charge to the commission	6,750 00
Total values for 1864	$2,882,347 86

GENERAL SUMMARY OF WORK AND DISTRIBUTION FOR 1864.

Value of stores distributed	$1,714,261 85
Value of publications distributed	$446,574 26
Value of stationery distributed	$24,834 71
Value of 205 chapels and chapel tents erected during last winter and the present, in the various armies	$114,359 78
Boxes of hospital stores and publications distributed during the year	47,103
Copies of Bibles and Testaments and portions of Scriptures distributed during the year	569,594
Copies of hymn and psalm books distributed during the year	489,247
Copies of knapsack books distributed during the year	4,326,676
Copies of bound library books distributed during the year	33,872
Copies of magazines and pamphlets distributed during the year	346,536
Copies of religious, weekly, and monthly newspapers distributed during the year	7,990,758
Pages of tracts	13,681,342
Copies of Silent Comforters, &c	3,691
Delegates commissioned during the year	2,217
Aggregate number of days of delegates' service	78,869

Average number of delegates constantly in the field during the year.....	217
Number of delegates, in the field, January 1, 1865.....	276
Balance of cash on hand at the central office, January 1, 1865.....	$5,420 12
Balance on hand at all the offices...	$116,315 71

The above figures show a very large increase in the resources, and, consequently, in the usefulness of the commission, over those for the previous years. This is ascribed to four causes: 1st, to the testimony of the soldiers, some of whom, at home on furlough or sick leave, told their story, personally, dwelling on the benefits they had received, and all of whom, apparently, had written letters, the commission having furnished them, during the year, with paper and envelopes for five millions; 2d, the testimony of returned delegates, to whose evidence, obtained in this voluntary, unpaid service, none could listen unmoved; 3d, to the emergencies of the year; and 4th, to the fact, which has been mentioned, that the empty treasury appealed with irresistible effect to many who would not have contributed to well-filled coffers.

A few words, now, upon the work accomplished during the year. The whole number of delegates sent out was two thousand two hundred and seventeen, the average number in the field at one time being two hundred and seventeen. Many of these were ministers, lawyers, physicians, merchants, and all were men of character and ability. They were unpaid; the cost of each man's outfit and maintenance, at the charge of the commission, being at the rate of $319 a year. None were sent who could not agree to remain at least six weeks in the service. They were principally useful in relief work, being supplied with whatever was necessary to meet the emergencies of the field. But they discharged numerous other duties. They distributed tracts, Bibles, and reading-matter generally, and in this connection the remarkable statement is made, that the most urgent cry from the army has always been for the Scriptures, and that the supply has never kept pace with the demand. In consequence of this, it was proposed by the American Bible Society to divide the army, for the work of Scripture distribution, into three fields: Eastern, Western, and Southern, with a superintendent for each, paid by the Bible Society, subsisted by the commission. This proposition was accepted and carried out.

Other labors of the delegates were those of writing letters for the disabled and dying at their dictation, or of sending home information concerning the dead; of transmitting messages and mementoes; of keeping records concerning burial, and of registering and conveying intelligence upon innumerable matters, which, without them, must have been lost. Then, there was their direct work of

preaching, praying with the sick, holding religious services, and administering the last rites. "Their influence for good to the soldiers"—this we can readily believe—"cannot be understood by those who have not themselves witnessed it. Coming fresh from home, in citizens' dress, full of home sympathies, with physical energy unworn, zeal strengthened by knowledge that their stay must be short, and that the soldiers' peril is great; having every facility for their work, chapels to preach in, stores and publications to distribute, quarters at the best possible centres, wagons and teams and battle-field supplies to go with when the army moves and fights, and, withal, having the men for whom they labor impressed in advance with the fact, that what they do is not done for pay, nor as professional duty, but for the love they bear to them and to Christ—their influence could not but have unwonted power, and their labor a value above price."

ARMY CORPS CHAPEL, NEAR PETERSBURG.

The first experience of chapel work, on a large scale, in the army, was made early in this year. Chapel tents were set up at all the stations of the commission, and competent men were appointed to serve in them. The commission furnished canvas chapel roofs to every brigade that was willing to put up log walls to support it. It then supplied them with stores, Bibles, and hymn-books, and delegated men to assist the chaplains in the service. At this time one hundred chapels were open for daily worship, and in some of them services were held three times a day.

As winter approached, these chapels were increased both in number and size. One hundred and forty—many of them really beautiful constructions—were in constant use at the close of the year. They were filled every evening by an earnest and respectful throng; and on Sundays, service succeeded service till the officiators were compelled, by sheer exhaustion, to desist.

The work performed at the stations of the commission was varied and arduous. A delegate would start in the morning with an armful of papers and books, and making his way to some regiment or battery, perhaps a mile distant, distribute the contents of his pack. He would seek out the sick, and strive to give him just the thing he needed, whether sympathy, prayer, creature-comforts, or reading-matter. He would invite all the men he saw to attend the evening meeting, or would propose the holding of a special open-air service, if desired. By personal conversation with the soldiers, he would often succeed in guiding their thoughts into unwonted channels, appealing to their better nature against the sins which beset them. "By no possible array of figures or statistics," we read, "can the influence of these winter stations be exhibited. None can ever know how much of sin they have prevented; how many despondent, doubting Christians have been encouraged and strengthened; how many seeds of Divine truth, sown in hearts seemingly unmoved, were destined some future day to bring forth perfect fruit. None can reckon the value of that comfort given to the faithful soldier, who, in his hard pilgrimage, gained, in these tents of prayer, the Delectable Mountains, and caught a view of the Celestial City."

A Special Diet Kitchen service was organized during this year, and was put fully in operation in the West, while a good beginning was made in the East. The conditions were these: that the Special Diet Kitchens should be kept apart from the general kitchens of the hospitals, and that they should supply the low-diet patients only; that they should be controlled and supplied by the medical authorities, the commission furnishing whatever the government did not; and that they should be superintended by women, professed Christians, selected and subsisted by the commission. Mrs. Anne Wittenmyer, of Iowa, was made General Superintendent, and her first report contains much interesting information. After stating the difficulties of obtaining delicate cooking for the very sick in a general hospital, she says, speaking of the superintendents under the new system:

"The preparation of food and the management of kitchen affairs are made their business and study; and all that can be done, in co-operation with surgeons, to meet the demands of a feeble or capricious appetite, is done by them.

Regular diet lists, or bills of fare, are prepared and furnished to each ward surgeon, who, when he makes his daily round among the sick, is expected to prescribe their diet with as much care as he does their medicine.

"All the patients in the hospital, who are not in a condition to go to the general table, or eat the food prepared in the general kitchens, have their meals ordered by the ward surgeons from the special diet kitchen. These diet lists, or orders, are returned to the diet kitchen, where the food is prepared in such variety and quantity as are embraced in the orders. The ladies charged with the responsible duty of superintending the preparation of diet and the general management of the diet kitchens, are given every facility by the surgeons, and are provided with all the help they need. Soldiers incapacitated for active field duty are mostly detailed for this purpose.

"The ladies (there are usually two connected with each kitchen) personally supervise the preparation and seasoning of every article of food, and are careful to see it go out to the wards, suitably prepared, and in sufficient quantity. Twenty-four diet kitchens on this plan are now in successful operation. They are kept perfectly clean and neat, are well furnished and supplied with stores, and every thing connected with the work is conducted in a systematic and orderly manner."

Chaplain Thomas, of the Army of the Cumberland, had been detailed from his regiment by General Thomas, to act as reading-agent for the army. Obtaining a valuable idea from the "Loan Libraries" of the "American Seamen's Friend Society," and laying certain views before the Christian Commission, he elaborated a scheme which the commission enabled him to carry out. The following details of this will be found interesting:

Sixty book-cases were made at government expense, by order of General Thomas, and the War Department agreed to furnish two hundred and forty more. These were three feet square, and eight inches deep; the corners were dove-tailed and bound with iron. Each case contained four shelves, and its two panel doors fastened by lock and key; its strength was such that it might be hurled from a precipice and be found unharmed at the foot. A catalogue and register accompanied each case, which contained one hundred and twenty-five volumes, labelled, numbered, and covered. At the close of the year, twenty-five of these libraries had been placed in different hospitals, and the books had been bought for one hundred and seventy-five more. There were at this time eighty thousand men in the permanent hospitals of the country. The plan proposed the supplying of the hospitals first, and the army, active and afloat, if possible, afterwards. Several publishing houses furnished the

books at half price, which was, in some cases, less than cost. Adams' Express conveyed the books first, and the libraries next, free. No library was put into a hospital unless some responsible person, a chaplain or surgeon, or other official, would agree to take charge of it and to forward a monthly report: this to consist of two parts, a statistical table and illustrative incidents. The table was to show how many times each volume had been drawn, and the incidents were to contain such expressions of opinion about it as the librarian might be able to collect.

A LAY DELEGATE IN THE HOSPITAL.

Another idea of Chaplain Thomas, that of supplying the Army of the Cumberland with magazines, was adopted by the commission in April. Thirty-five thousand copies of various periodicals were purchased during the year, and sold in the depths of Tennessee and Georgia at the price they had cost in New York. Each magazine bore a label stating that it had been bought at wholesale rates, transported free by Adams' Express, and would be sold at the rooms, and by the distributors of the Christian Commission, at cost, to the army and navy only. A rule of the commission, that "lives of pirates and highwaymen must be thrown out as bad," in making selections of books, led Chaplain Thomas, as he himself relates, into a singular act. He met a soldier with a pile of twenty-five cent novels, of which he was endeavoring to dispose among his fellow-soldiers. He acknowledged that it would doubtless grieve his parents to know that he was peddling such trash, —an item of it being the "Red Rover," by one James Fenimore Cooper,

whose works are not generally considered pernicious. The soldier was induced to exchange his pack for a batch of "Littell's Living Age," "Eclectic Magazines," and "Pitman's Manuals of Phonography," works which are probably no more deleterious in the camp than they are in the grove. Chaplain Thomas was doubtless deceived by a title which, in our day, would be called "sensational," and besides, the Rover was in bad, very bad company; a Dick Turpin on each side of him, a Pirate's Son on Dick's either hand, with every now and then a Red King and a Flying Artillerist. Thus surrounded, the Pilgrim's Progress, even, might have passed for some immoral book of travels, and been indignantly laid one side, together with The Bloody Cart-Wheel and The Phantom Bride.

The Maryland Committee of the Christian Commission did a great work during this year, incited thereto by the Rev. Andrew B. Cross, of Baltimore. The dust at City Point, during the summer, was absolutely stifling. This, which was annoying in the camp, was almost unendurable in the hospital—the tents and buildings of which covered forty acres. The cooking utensils, the food, the faces of the patients, were coated with dust. Water could not be obtained in sufficient quantities to lay the fiend and supply the hospital. A well was dug through the quicksand; the government placed two engines by the river-side to force water up the bluff, but the relief obtained was slight. The Rev. Mr. Cross applied to Mayor Chapman, of Baltimore, for the loan of one of the steam fire-engines of the city. The request was granted, and an engine, with two thousand feet of hose, was at once conveyed to City Point. By means of this, not only was the dust effectually laid, but the hospital was supplied with pure water from the middle of the Appomatox, the government giving some hundreds of casks in which to hoard it. Steam had never yet been pressed into more grateful service.

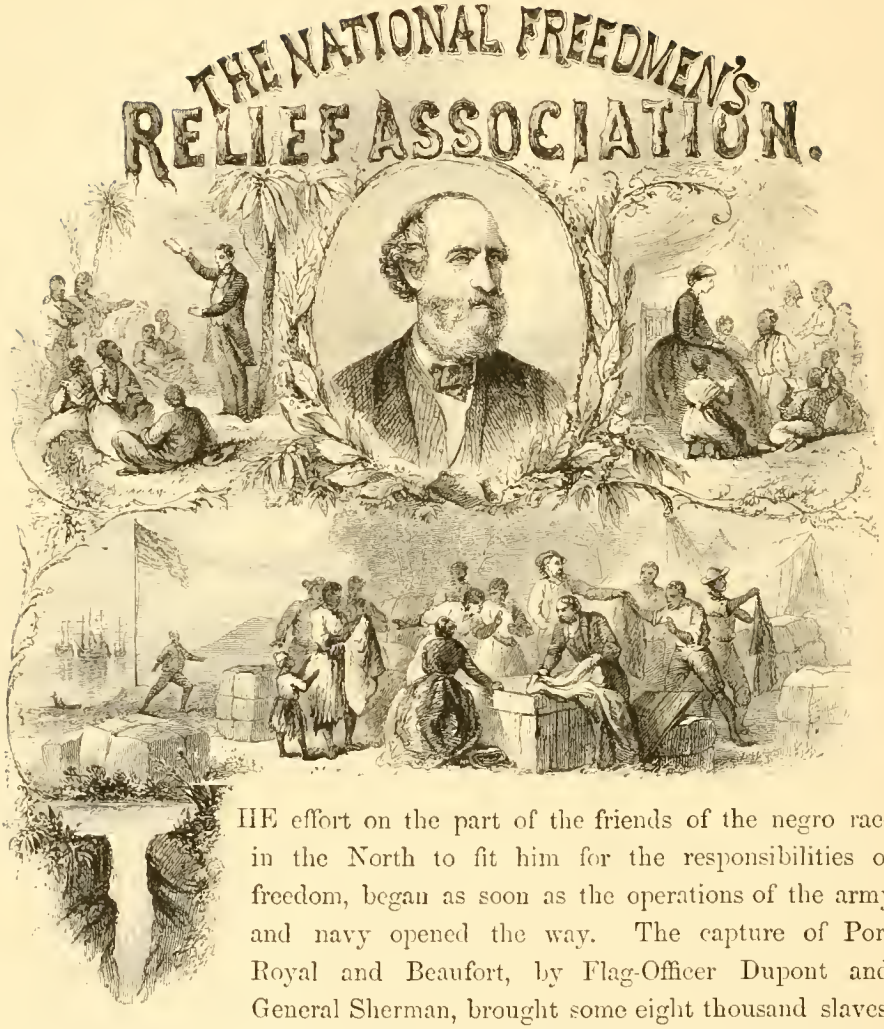
The commission was enabled to introduce into the army, by the liberality of Mr. Jacob Dunton, of Philadelphia, an establishment invented and built by him, and called a Cooking Wagon. This affair had four wheels, the two in front separating from those behind, as a cannon parts with its limber. It had boilers, furnaces, a fuel-box, a chest for provisions and utensils, a driver's seat above in front, and three smoke-stacks. It cooked first for the flying hospitals, afterwards for the men under fire. It once served a whole division with hot coffee to the sound of the enemy's guns. Here were coffee and pistols, but for more than two.

The following table gives the aggregate value of the three years' receipts,—to January 1, 1865,—of the Christian Commission:

Value of Receipts.	1862.	1863.	1864.	Totals.
Cash receipts at central and branch offices	$40,160 29	$358,239 29	$1,297,755 28	$1,696,154 86
Value of stores received by central and branch offices	142,150 00	385,829 07	1,169,508 37	1,697,487 44
Value of publications presented to central and branch offices			31,296 32	31,296 32
Value of Scriptures from American Bible Society	10,256 00	45,071 50	72,114 83	127,442 33
Value of Scriptures from British and Foreign Bible Society		1,677 79		1,677 79
Value of 29,801 hymn-books presented by Army Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association, Boston			1,788 06	1,788 06
Value of delegates' services	21,360 00	72,420 00	169,920 00	263,700 00
Value of railroad, steamboat, and other transportation facilities	13,680 00	44,210 00	106,765 00	164,655 00
Value of telegraph facilities from Maine to California	3,650 00	9,390 00	26,450 00	39,490 00
Value of rents of warehouses and offices presented to the commission			6,750 00	6,750 00
Totals	$231,256 29	$916,837 65	$2,882,347 86	$4,030,441 80

These figures tell but a halting story, however; and the supplementary data, at the close of the volume, for the last few months of the war, will not add much to their eloquence. The true significance of an enterprise thus feebly sketched will not be set down by any mortal penman; the theme is one too lofty for earthly records. Doubtless there are, though removed from human eyes, tabular views kept in another way and for other ends; and when the scroll is unrolled, those permitted to read it will see that where we write Dollars, the recording angel has written Immortal Souls.

CHAPTER X.



THE effort on the part of the friends of the negro race in the North to fit him for the responsibilities of freedom, began as soon as the operations of the army and navy opened the way. The capture of Port Royal and Beaufort, by Flag-Officer Dupont and General Sherman, brought some eight thousand slaves, men, women, and children, within the United States lines, in the State of South Carolina. But there was a sharper need to be first relieved, however, than that of education; the negroes, having passed so suddenly from slavery to freedom, were in the most abject misery, and were absolutely in a perishing condition. It was indispensable to commence by feeding the hungry and clothing the naked; this done, it might be possible to regenerate the now

enfranchised people, to reorganize labor, to open schools and churches, and to make a beginning towards training the freedmen in habits of honesty and self-reliance.

The first society formed with these objects in view was "The New England Freedmen's Aid Society." This association had its origin in Boston, at the house of the Rev. Jacob M. Manning, in response to an appeal from Mr. E. L. Pierce, United States agent for the liberated slaves of Port Royal. An organization was effected on the 7th of February, 1862, the following officers being appointed:

President,

His Excellency John A. Andrew.

Vice-Presidents,

Rev. Jacob M. Manning, Rev. J. F. Clarke, D. D.,
Rev. Edward E. Hale, Hon. Jacob Sleeper,
Rev. J. W. Parker, D. D., Rev. T. B. Thayer,
Rev. F. D. Huntington.

Treasurer, William Endicott, Jun

Recording Secretary, Edward Atkinson.

Committee on Finance.

Edward Atkinson, Wm. Endicott, Jun.,
Martin Brimmer, Wm. I. Bowditch,
James T. Fisher, James M. Barnard.

Committee on Teachers.

Loring Lothrop, Geo. B. Emerson,
Miss H. E. Stevenson, Dr. L. B. Russell,
Mrs. Anna Lowell, Rev. C. F. Barnard.

Committee on Clothing and Supplies.

Mrs. J. A. Lane, Mrs. Wm. B. Rogers,
Mrs. Samuel Cabot, Geo. Atkinson,
Edward Jackson.

An appeal was forthwith issued to the people of New England for money and clothing, and the answer was so prompt that the society was at once able to commence the forwarding of supplies, and soon afterwards to dispatch thirty-one teachers and superintendents. The office of these teachers was not altogether to "teach" in the ordinary sense—that is, to set the pupil a lesson, to see that he learned it, and then to hear him recite it. Some of them never entered a school-house. The negro had quite as much to unlearn as to learn. All the teachings of slavery were to be wiped away. He needed a knowledge

which lay far behind the alphabet; his poverty in book-learning was not his worst deficiency. He needed lessons of industry, of domestic management, of thrift, of truth, of honesty—matters in which he had been wilfully led astray. And in these things the teachers commissioned by the society were amply fitted to give instruction, not only by precept, but by example.

During the first three years the association employed two hundred and twenty teachers, three quarters of them women. The first went to Port Royal, as we have said; as the field was extended, and as the government began to aid the society by giving its delegates transportation, shelter, and army rations, others were sent to Washington, Alexandria, Newbern, Norfolk, St. Helena, Jacksonville, Edisto Island, Savannah, and Charleston. The association thought best to concentrate its efforts upon these points, and to leave other stations to societies situated in their own more immediate neighborhood.

The effect of the three years' work upon the negroes of Port Royal is marked, and at this late day no one cares to question or deny it. "They have made wonderful progress in knowledge and comfort, in manners and morals. They are self-supporting; they are prosperous; they are valuable producers; they are profitable customers; and one out of three of the whole population has received more or less instruction in the schools."

In the Third Annual Report of the society is the following excellent point, excellently made:

"We have hinted at a comparison between the negro freedman, as respects industry, and the Italian peasant. Suppose that we should read in the Journal of the Friends of Italy, this:

"It is only three years since the drawbacks on Italian national industry have been removed, and here are a few facts. The sales last year to people recently common day-laborers at San Felice (not St. Helena) amounted to fifty-six thousand scudi, and lately at a sale at Velletri (not Beaufort) the same class of people bought, with their earnings, from seventy-five to eighty houses, costing in the aggregate about $40,000. What an argument for the new over the old system would be further statements like these: Tomaso Pelucci (not black Harry) sold last year $1,358 worth of cotton, besides raising corn, pork, and potatoes enough for his family; and Gennaro Scapi, ex-contadino (not Kit Green, ex-slave), sold his cotton for $4,100. The industry and practical efficiency of no class of men, whether white or black, can be measured by what they have done under an oppressive rule, with none of the incitement which comes only from free institutions."

It might be added to this, that the records of the War Department show

that the government has aided more whites than blacks, during the war, by forty thousand.

The monetary and supply statistics of the society are as follows, in round numbers:

Money received in 1862	$16,400 00
Value of goods received in 1862	20,000 00
Money received in 1863	18,500 00
Value of goods received in 1863	20,000 00
Money received in 1864	36,000 00
Value of goods received in 1864	25,000 00
Total	$135,900 00

New England contributed nearly the whole of these supplies, and Massachusetts three quarters of the money. Besides this, it will be remembered, as stated in our account of the Western Sanitary Commission, that Chaplains Fiske and Fisher collected $40,000 in money and clothing, in New England, for the freedmen of the Southwest. We may also state that $9,000 were obtained in Boston for the Roanoke Colony, and that New England has furnished the National Freedmen's Relief Association of New York with a large portion of its supplies.

The society just mentioned, the National Freedmen's Relief Association, originated at a meeting held in New York, on the 22d of February, 1862. Like the New England Society, its first object was to relieve the freedmen of Port Royal and vicinity. Its first officers were as follows:

President,
FRANCIS GEORGE SHAW.

Corresponding Secretary,
REV. O. B. FROTHINGHAM.

Recording Secretary,
GEORGE CABOT WARD.

Treasurer,
JOSEPH B. COLLINS.

Finance Committee,
GEORGE CABOT WARD, JOSEPH B. COLLINS,
CHARLES C. LEIGH.

Executive Committee,
C. C. LEIGH, CHARLES COLLINS,
REV. HENRY J. FOX. WM. GEO. HAWKINS, Secretary.

Advisory Committee,
S. H. TYNG, D. D., WM. C. BRYANT.

Law Committee,
WM. ALLEN BUTLER. EDGAR KETCHUM.

The objects of the society thus formed were stated in an appeal to the public for the means with which to carry them out, as follows:

"1st. To relieve the sufferings of the freedmen, as they come within our army lines, by clothing the ragged and naked, furnishing hospitals and medicine for the sick, asylums for the orphans, and shelter for the houseless, and aiding in the erection of hundreds of cabins.

"2d. To aid in placing the freedmen in positions of self-sustenance, by procuring them employment, furnishing them agricultural implements and seeds, giving them instruction in the best modes of cultivation, and encouraging the mechanic by furnishing tools and stock to the carpenter, blacksmith, and shoemaker.

"3d. To establish and sustain schools at all points in the South, where it is safe to do so, for the education of the freedmen and their children; day-schools for children and youth, night-schools for adults, industrial schools to teach the women to cut and make clothes for themselves and families, and Sunday-schools for religious instruction.

"4th. Relief to be also furnished to suffering white loyal refugees, to the extent of the means contributed for this specific object."

At a later date, the society said of itself and its labors:

"It has been no part of the work of this association to inquire into causes, or to speculate on the future of the negro. We find him naked, and we clothe him; ignorant, and we instruct him; without employment, and we give him the materials to earn a livelihood. We find him wounded and bleeding by the wayside, left half dead by thieves who have robbed him of all he possessed; ours is to bring him to the inn at Jerusalem, and take care of him."

The work thus laid out has been faithfully done, as far as the means placed at the society's disposal has enabled it to go. The progress of the war soon brought two millions of enfranchised men, women, and children within the United States lines. Kept ignorant, almost brutalized, in time of peace, they had been set free, and placed in a position to test their capacity for freedom, by war. All were necessarily degraded, though in various degrees. The old, the infirm, the children, were in a state of utter destitution. The husbands and fathers enlisted by thousands in the armies of their country, leaving, of course, their families in a state of dependence. Here was the field in which this society and its kindred associations had to labor.

How to obtain the two great requisites for a successful beginning—money and clothing—was, of course, the first and the vital question. This seemed

already answered in the experience of the Sanitary Commission, and the much older practice of the Bible, Tract, and Missionary Societies—by means of local, town, and village auxiliaries. These local societies should canvass exhaustively their own districts, soliciting old clothing from those who could not give money, and money from those who had no clothing. This scheme, carried into effect, principally in New England, gave the National Association, in three years, over $400,000 in cash and stores. This was collected from all the free states and territories; from England, Ireland, Scotland, and Canada.

THE IDEAL FREEDMAN.*

Without going into details, for which we have not space, we may say, generally, that partly by the efforts of this society, partly by those of kindred associations, very considerable districts of the South have been reorganized and reconstructed. "In the Sea Islands of South Carolina, where the experiment was first made, and where the subjects were the least promising, large

* From a statuette, by J. Q. A. Ward.

herds of imbruted slaves have been converted into orderly communities of law-abiding freemen. Under a system of elementary instruction improvised for their benefit, blank ignorance has given place to comparative intelligence, chattel slaves have become landed proprietors, black men are tilling the soil on their own account, agriculture has received a new impulse, and Trade has added materially to the number of her customers."

The New York Society had, at the date of its last report, one hundred and thirty-five teachers in the field, and was supporting four orphan asylums and four industrial schools.

A society, having the same objects in view as those of the two associations just mentioned, was organized in Philadelphia, on the 5th of March, 1862, under the name of The Port Royal Relief Committee. This was subsequently changed to that of "The Pennsylvania Freedmen's Relief Association." This society had, at a recent date, acknowledged the receipt of $61,000 in money, expended in the purchase of supplies, in the erection and support of hospitals, and in the establishment and maintenance of sixteen schools, taught by thirty-eight teachers; had purchased property and erected buildings in Washington for a residence for teachers, a store for the receipt and distribution of goods for the poor, an industrial school for instruction in cutting and sewing, and a normal school for training advanced and promising scholars as teachers. It had founded two important auxiliary societies in Pittsburgh and Maryland, the former of which obtained $5,000 in the first few hours of its existence.

The Orthodox Friends' Association of Philadelphia, founded in November, 1863, had, at a recent date, received $130,000, of which $30,000 were contributed by Friends in England. They had twenty-two teachers at work, had opened two stores in Virginia, with a capital of $8,000 loaned without interest, for the purpose of furnishing goods to the freedmen at or near cost. In seven months the sales had been about $110,000. They had under their care an orphan house for girls at Hampton, Virginia; had sent out persons to give instruction in agricultural pursuits, and had given away, lent, or sold for less than their value, large numbers of farming-tools, mechanics' instruments, and seeds.

The Hicksite Friends' Association had received $10,000 up to the same date, and had expended it in aiding the freedmen.

The Northwestern Freedmen's Aid Society of Chicago received in its first fifteen months, ending March, 1865, $137,000 in money and stores; $10,000 of the cash receipts were earned by a Freedmen's Fair.

There are other societies laboring in behalf of the freedmen—those of Cincinnati; of the District of Columbia; of Worcester, Massachusetts; of Concord, New Hampshire. The associations of New York and Boston have branches throughout the New England and Northwestern States. Two foreign societies have been liberal in their contributions to the work—the Freedmen's Aid Society of London, and the Union and Emancipation Society of Manchester.

A more harmonious and united action has always been desired by the various societies above mentioned; seeking but one object, they might naturally expect greater success to follow a concentration of their efforts. At one period, five of them agreed to come together, to form the "United States Commission for the Relief of the National Freedmen." At another, three of them united to form the "American Freedmen's Aid Union." The first object of the latter was stated to be to aid the black man; its ultimate end to benefit the state. A better nucleus around which to cluster has now been presented by the government, in the Freedmen's Bureau lately established by Congress, and superintended by Major-General Oliver Otis Howard. There would seem to be no reason why the freedmen's relief associations, which, from the nature of their mission and the extent of their work, must still continue to exist, should not supplement the operations of this bureau—the creation of which they have always desired—precisely as the Sanitary Commission has supplemented those of the medical staff.

We must make room for one instance, out of thousands, of the sacrifices by which these associations have been maintained. It is furnished by the Boston Freedmen's Record:

"One friend—who, for a third of a century, has, with her pen, instructed the free and pleaded for the slave, and whose income is about $800 per annum—sent to this office, last winter, $200 for the freedmen. In the spring, the same liberal hand brought $50. In the summer, an engraving of one of Raphael's Madonnas was given to her. Its beauty would have gladdened her heart, had she hung it on the wall of her simple home in Middlesex County; but, with characteristic generosity, she brought the gift, so precious to her refined taste, to be sold by the Committee on Teachers, for the benefit of the freed people. And now, again, the same tireless liberality has sent us this month $100 more."

And we must relate the story of the Bird's-Nest Bank of Kalamazoo, no matter what other story is, in consequence, excluded. The dollars deposited in this bank are not numerous, but there is a fund of another sort there, and

it would be difficult for any sufferer to overdraw his account. The story runs as follows:

A collection of Sabbath-school children, in Kalamazoo, Michigan, were, and doubtless still are, in the habit of meeting together in their chapel, called the Bird's-Nest, on Sunday. In February, 1864, a soldier from the First Michigan Cavalry, encamped near by, entered the chapel, sat down, and listened. When the plate was passed around, he put in his penny, saying, "Here is a penny I found in the bottom of my pocket, and it won't grow there; now I want to deposit it with the 'Bird's-Nest,' and see if it will grow THERE." The teacher took the penny, held it up, and repeated what the soldier had said, adding, "Now we must see if we can put this into a soil, where it can take root and grow." The penny was immediately purchased for ten cents by the mother of one of the children, and, as additions were, from time to time, made to the fund thus commenced, it was determined to select some good object which the growth of the penny should benefit. The following resolutions were soon after passed:

ORIGIN OF THE BIRD'S-NEST BANK.

"Whereas, a soldier of the First Michigan Cavalry deposited with the 'Bird's-Nest,' in February, 1864, a penny for growth, the following rules will be observed in carrying out this object:

"I. This enterprise shall be called the Bird's-Nest Bank.

"II. Any person becomes a stockholder in this bank by paying ten cents to the teacher, and will receive a certificate for the same.

"III. Eight tenths of all moneys received from the sale of stock will be used for the education of freedmen, and two tenths for the benefit of the Bird's-Nest, under the direction of the teacher."

The children of the school now devoted their leisure—their Wednesday and Saturday afternoons—to the sale of shares in this interesting enterprise. Three little girls, of Ann Arbor, disposed of eighty-nine in less than a month. A soldier of the Massachusetts Thirty-third, in Atlanta, sent for seven certificates, to be divided among his seven children. By the time seven hundred shares had been disposed of, the president and directors of the bank were saddened by the news of the death of its founder, who was called away from his cot in an Alexandria hospital, forgetting, perhaps, that he had not buried his talent in a napkin, and all unconscious that the penny deposited for growth had produced just seven thousand fold. The president and directors took the penny, polished it, drilled a hole through it, and caused it to be

suspended on Sundays in the Bird's-Nest Chapel, by a ribbon of red, white, and blue.

In one year from its foundation, the bank had sold two thousand four hundred shares, every loyal state being represented upon its books except—we write it with reluctance—Maryland and Rhode Island. It had sent certificates to South Carolina and Canada, to England and Scotland; and, like the gold-bearing bonds of the government, its stock was favorably known in Frankfort and at Bingen-on-the-Rhine. A branch office was opened at the Chicago Fair for the freedmen, and the sale of stock was good. An old gentleman of ninety-three years, from Leicester, Massachusetts, took one share, and an Iowa grandmother, who had grandchildren twenty-three, subscribed for a certificate for each. It is idle for us, after thus chronicling the success of this bank, and the rapid dissemination of its obligations, to deny the prevalent rumor, that the directors had been obliged to ask the assistance of Mr. Jay Cooke. Mr. Cooke, we are authorized to state, is not an agent of the Bird's-Nest; he has sold none of its shares, and we are not aware that he has ever bought any. Persons wishing to invest in a stock whose dividends are payable to others, must write directly to head-quarters, to the Bird's-Nest Bank at Kalamazoo, inclosing, say one dollar for ten shares. The attention of citizens of Maryland and Rhode Island is especially invited to this privilege. Anne Arundel could not more wisely appropriate her pocket-money. From the correspondence of the president and directors, which is open to the inspection of all, we make the following ornithological extract:

"The Birds of Kirtland (Ohio), to the Robins, Thrushes, Orioles, Quails, Bobolinks, Sparrows, and Humming-birds of Kalamazoo, send greeting:

"Most Amiable Birds:

"Truly, there is hope for the world when the little birds assemble in flocks under the same tree, and live peacefully and lovingly in a single nest. We have heard in other times of the Feathered Kingdom. That day is past, and a great revolution is in progress—nay, it is already successful. All hail to the Feathered Republic! The Eagle, no longer the king and tyrant of any, has become the president and protector of all the birds. We still hear the screaming of the Hawks, and the hooting of the Owls, but we do not admit them to our society, and we trust they find no place in your nest; for, although the Hawks pretend to chivalry, and the Owls to wisdom, they will do you no good—they will add nothing to your wealth or enjoyment. It gives us great pleasure to know that you concern yourselves with all the birds of our land, and especially with those called the Wandering Blackbirds; for, although they

eannot boast the brilliant plumage of the Orioles and Humming-birds, we all know that they have kind and social natures and a pleasant song, and that the great Father of all the birds loves them dearly, and is pleased when the other birds try to do them good. The Hawks and Owls have long oppressed them; have broken their eggs, devoured their young ones, and destroyed their homes; but we trust that you give them a cordial welcome to your nest, and that, by the profits of your admirable bank, they will ere long be made as eomfortable and prosperous as the rest of the birds.

"One of the Kirtland birds, Lennie B. by name, who is eight years old, has reeeived from the old and yonng birds of this vieinity five dollars and twenty eents, which he wishes to deposit in your bank, for their benefit."

This is the story, and if it eould be brought to the knowledge of that elass of our population which robs birds'-nests on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons, and even plays truant on other afternoons for the same purpose, we think it would break up the habit.

But aid might be extended to black freemen as well as to black freedmen. There was already one method open to those who wished well to the negro in the North—that was to enable him to prove his manhood by fighting for his eountry. Negro regiments had already been raised in Massachusetts under the direct auspices of the state, the regiments being numbered and their officers appointed, preeisely as if they were white. Obstacles existed to this course in Pennsylvania and New York: there regiments could be raised under United States authority only, and for this considerable sums of money were neeessary. A number of gentlemen took the matter in hand in Philadelphia, in the spring of 1863, and the result of their action was the appointment of a "Supervisory Committee for Recruiting Colored Troops," of which Thomas Webster was made Chairman, Cadwalader Biddle, Seeretary, and Singleton Mercer, Treasurer. The subscriptions whieh were solieited by this eommittee were to be expended in "defraying extraordinary expenses attending the recruiting of three eolored regiments for the war." Though these expenses had been $30,000 per regiment in Massachusetts, the eommittee ventured to say that with $30,000 in hand they eould recruit three regiments, and appealed to the eitizens for that amount of money. Somewhat more than this was readily obtained.

The first squad of eighty men was sent to Camp William Penn on the 26th of June, and on the 24th of July the first regiment, ealled the Third United States Colored Troops, was full. It left camp on the 13th of August, and was in front of Fort Wagner when that work was abandoned.

The second regiment, the Sixth United States, was full on the 13th of September, and left camp for Yorktown on the 14th of October.

The third regiment, the Eighth United States, was full on the 4th of December, and left camp for Hilton Head on the 16th of January, 1864.

The committee had now fulfilled their pledge, but they still pursued their self-imposed task, recruiting and dispatching the Twenty-second and Twenty-fifth United States during the months of February and March. Not content with this, they opened a free military school at their head-quarters, under the direction of Colonel John H. Taggart, for the education of officers of colored regiments. All the students sent from this institution before the Examining Board at Washington, passed and received commissions.

And now another opportunity was presented. Soon after the quelling of the draft riots in New York, in the second week of July, 1863, in which the negroes, both men and women, underwent frightful persecutions, a meeting of merchants was held to devise measures for their relief. The following general committee was appointed:

Benj. B. Sherman,	Jackson S. Schultz,	Samuel Willets,
John D. McKenzie,	Edward Cromwell,	Wm. W. Wickes,
Jonathan Sturges,	Richard P. Buck,	W. Allan,
Geo. C. Collins,	Wm. H. Lee,	Chas. E. Beebe,
Wm. A. Booth,	Horace Gray, Jr.,	A. R. Wetmore,
A. F. Ockershausen,	Wm. E. Dodge,	Joseph B. Collins.
	T. C. Doremus,	

At an adjourned meeting, held July 20th, Jonathan Sturges addressed those present, and, in the course of his remarks, spoke as follows:

"I have been forty-one years a merchant in my present location. During this period I have seen a noble race of merchants pass away. I cannot help calling to mind the many acts of charity which they performed during their lives. I hardly need to name them; you all know them. You know how they sent relief to southern cities when they were desolated by fire or pestilence; how they sent ship-loads of food to the starving people of Ireland; this last act of brotherly love we have had the privilege of imitating during the past winter; and as often as occasion requires, I trust we shall be quick to continue these acts of humanity, thus showing that the race of New York merchants is not deteriorating. We are now called upon to sympathize with a different class of our fellow-men. Those who know the colored people of this city, can testify to their being a peaceable, industrious people, having their own churches, Sunday-schools, and charitable societies; and that, as a class, they seldom depend upon charity; they not only labor to support themselves,

but to aid those who need aid. This is their general character, and it is our duty to see that they are protected in their lawful labors, to save themselves from becoming dependent on the charity of the city. We have not come together to devise means for their relief because they are colored people, but because they are, as a class, persecuted and in distress at the present moment. It is not necessary for our present purposes to inquire who the men are who have persecuted, robbed, and murdered them. We know they are bad men, who have not done as they would be done by. Let us not follow their example; let us be quick to relieve those who are now in trouble, and should we ever find those who have persecuted the negroes in like trouble, let us be quick to relieve them also, and thus obey the injunction of our Divine Master: 'Bless those who persecute you.'"

An executive committee of the following gentlemen was then appointed:

JOHN D. MCKENZIE, Chairman. JONATHAN STURGES, Treasurer.
GEO. C. COLLINS, Secretary.
JACKSON S. SCHULTZ, A. R. WETMORE,
JOSEPH B. COLLINS, EDWARD CROMWELL.

Subscriptions were now in order, and Mr. Edward Cromwell stated that he was authorized by members of the Produce Exchange to hand to the treasurer their check for $800, on account. This was subsequently increased to $1,511. Subscriptions to the amount of $6,500 were recorded before the meeting adjourned. Mr. Vincent Colyer was soon after made secretary, and was authorized to secure a suitable central office. From Mr. Colyer's report of the manner in which the fund, which reached, in the aggregate, $41,086.08, was administered, the following facts are gathered:

The negroes, driven from the city by fear of death at the hands of the mob, had taken refuge on Blackwell's Island, at the police stations, in swamps and woods in New Jersey, in the barns and outhouses of farmers of Long Island. Five thousand men, women, and children, absolutely homeless and penniless, were collected in these places. To restore their confidence by establishing some central point at which they could receive aid, and where they would be protected from violence, was the first point to be gained. This was done; an office was secured in Fourth Street, and opened for business on the 23d of July. On the first day, thirty-eight applicants received aid; on the second, three hundred and eighteen; and on the third, three thousand negroes, all wearing the marks of abject misery, some of them presenting the unhealed evidences of abuse, filled the neighboring streets. The soldiers of the Twelfth Regiment of State Troops, whose quarters were in an upper story

of the building, threw out their rations to the throng, when a pitiable scramble to obtain them followed.

During the month ending August 21st, six thousand three hundred and ninety-two adults, representing twelve thousand seven hundred and eighty-two persons, had been relieved. The aid extended was principally in money, a small portion being in clothing. Messrs. James S. Stearns and Cephas Brainerd, assisted by other gentlemen, made out, without charge, over one thousand claims for damages against the city. Of the men relieved, exactly one half were laborers and 'longshoremen, the larger part of the remainder being whitewashers, porters, waiters, carmen, sailors, coachmen, and cooks. Two thirds of the women worked by the day, the rest being principally servants, seamstresses, and cooks.

As soon as the more pressing necessities of the sufferers were relieved, four clerks were discharged, and four colored clergymen employed in their places. These persons visited applicants for aid at their homes, making in all three thousand visits, and relieving the wants of one thousand men and women. Ninety-five per cent. of the individuals who asked assistance were found to be worthy of it, and the proportion of vicious and indolent persons was not found to be greater than among the more favored classes of society.

The sum of $60,000 was raised in New York for the benefit of the members of the police, fire department, and national guard, injured in the riots. Of the police, several had been killed and several dangerously wounded.

And now commenced the recruiting of colored regiments in New York; this measure, if not hastened by the riots, was certainly not postponed an hour by them.

On the 12th of November, 1863, the Union League Club of New York appointed a committee of seven members, to adopt and prosecute such measures as they might deem most effectual, to aid the government in raising and equipping the quota of volunteers required of the city. The committee consisted of the following gentlemen:

ALEXANDER VAN RENSSELAER, Chairman. JAMES A. ROOSEVELT, Treasurer.
GEO. BLISS, JR., Secretary.
LE GRAND B. CANNON, ELLIOT C. COWDIN,
CHAS. P. KIRKLAND, SHERMAN J. BACON.

The first plan discussed was that of raising a fund to pay additional bounties to volunteers. This was finally rejected, in the belief that though it might fill certain regiments, it would not add to the aggregate number of soldiers in the service. On the 22d of the month a letter was addressed to

Governor Seymour, asking his authority to raise a regiment, or a number of companies, of colored men in the state. Receiving no encouragement in this quarter, they applied to the Secretary of War, making the following statement: "Our sole bond of association is an unflinching determination to support the government. We have subscribed a large sum, to be appropriated to the raising of a colored regiment, and can procure much more. We believe that by our exertions and influence we can, with the permission of the government, put in the field a regiment worthy to stand side by side with the Fifty-fourth Massachusetts."

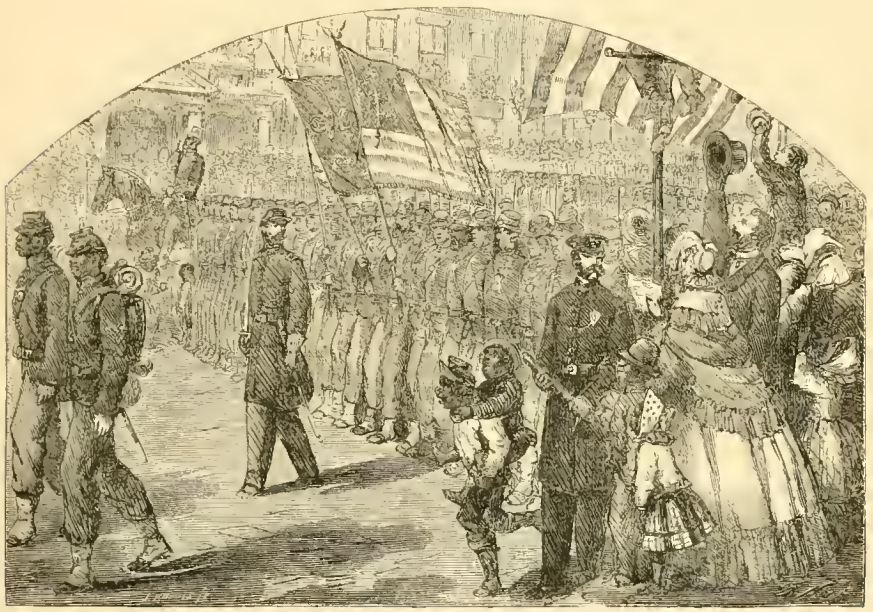
Authority to recruit the "Twentieth Regiment United States Colored Troops" was soon after received from Washington, and the committee at once applied themselves to use it. Mr. Vincent Colyer was made superintendent of recruiting, and in this position his experience acquired in North Carolina, under General Burnside, was in the highest degree valuable.

At first the colored men of New York showed no great willingness to enlist. They had hardly recovered from the terrors consequent upon the riots of July; agents, moreover, from Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island, had already secured and taken away those most desirous of fighting for their country; and the conduct of the sub-agents engaged in recruiting for other regiments was of a nature to alarm and deter the rest. As soon as it was known that negroes would be received, runners of the vilest sort rushed into the work. Negroes were deceived into enlisting by the grossest pretences; they were seized, drugged, and hurried off to the rendezvous. These practices were not confined to the city, but were of daily occurrence upon the great highways of travel leading to New York. The blacks naturally became afraid of all men who offered bounties for entering government service, and the agents of the committee were often set upon and driven off by persons who had been previously maltreated and outraged.

The means adopted to correct these evils, and to convince the colored population that they were to be fairly treated, were, in the first place, public meetings, held in the colored churches. Addresses were made by distinguished gentlemen and by their own pastors, in which assurances were held out that all recruits should be honestly dealt with. Secondly, circulars and hand-bills were issued, stating correctly the amount of bounties and wages the recruit would receive, and the right of their families to their share of the Relief Fund. These statements, endorsed by eight colored clergymen, were distributed widely through the state. In the third place, the Rev. Mr. Garnet visited Riker's Island, heard the complaints of those who had been

defrauded, and General Dix at once took measures to arrest and punish the offenders.

Recruits were now obtained as rapidly as they could be accommodated. Squads arriving in the city too late for the steamer plying between the shore and the rendezvous in the river, were kept over night at the quarters which had been obtained in Fourth Street, and provided with meals. They came by fifties at a time; the Rev. Mr. Le Vere offered himself, with the larger portion of the male members of his congregation. William Derickson, whose



PARADE OF THE TWENTIETH U. S. COLORED TROOPS IN NEW YORK.

mother was murdered by the mob in July, whose clothes had been saturated with camphene, who had been covered with straw in the street, and who had been rescued by the police as the match was being applied, was one of the earliest volunteers. Many of these men left situations where they were earning from thirty to sixty dollars a month.

The time was now approaching when the recruits were to receive their state bounty of seventy-five dollars each man. They naturally desired to send a portion to their families, but as their post-office address was often too obscure to be found by the letter-carrier, they dared not send by mail; and the hostility to the blacks was so great that the women and children were afraid to venture on the wharf, or on board the steamer plying to and from the island. The committee, therefore, chartered a steamer for this special service,

and fourteen hundred women and children were carried to the rendezvous on the 2d and 3d of March, 1864. Hundreds of baskets were searched by the guard, but not a bottle of liquor was found. Forty thousand dollars were brought away by their relatives from the men of the Twentieth United States.

This regiment having been filled, and another, the Twenty-sixth, having been recruited to the maximum by the 1st of February, authority was asked and received to raise a third, to be called the Thirty-first, though it was thought probable that the effort would fail, as more than half the able-bodied negroes had actually enlisted. In the mean time, on the 5th of March, the Twentieth Regiment left for New Orleans. A superb stand of colors, the regimental flag embroidered from a design furnished by Leutze, was presented with great ceremony in Union Square, in behalf of some one hundred and fifty ladies, the mothers, wives, and sisters of the gentlemen by whose exertions the regiment had been raised. The Twenty-sixth left New York on the 27th of March for Annapolis and Beaufort, a severe storm preventing the intended farewell ceremonial.

Recruiting for the Thirty-first proceeded slowly, as was expected. The State of New York had, according to the census of 1860, but about twenty-three thousand colored males, of whom nine thousand only were of the military age. Of these, five thousand would, in the ordinary ratio, be able-bodied and fit for service, and two thousand two hundred of the five thousand had already volunteered. A portion of the remainder, probably fifteen hundred, had entered into regiments belonging to other states, and several hundreds of others were in government employ as servants or teamsters. Three companies were, however, filled, and were ordered away in April, under the senior captain; a consolidation was effected with three hundred men raised in Connecticut, thus forming a battalion under a lieutenant-colonel. The battalion lost heavily in the battle of the crater at Petersburg, but was afterwards filled to the maximum, and a colonel was appointed to the command.

The expenses of the committee in raising these three regiments were $19,000. The League had already raised $20,000 for the purpose, and would have furnished as much more as the committee had called for. More was not raised simply because it was not wanted. The conduct of the troops thus put in the field was such as to gratify those who had given their means or used their influence to further the measure, to silence those who had opposed it, and finally, when too late, to provoke a similar innovation on the part of the enemy.

CHAPTER XI.

INTERNATIONAL RELIEF.

THE GEORGE GRISWOLD, LADEN WITH BREADSTUFFS.

A STATE of things in the manufacturing districts of England, which had long been looked upon as inevitable, in consequence of the scarcity of cotton and the stagnation of American markets, existed, especially in Lancashire, in the summer and fall of 1862. In July, the large manufacturers began to close their mills, and in October one half of the operatives were out of employment,

while the remainder were working on short time. On the 1st of December, two hundred and fifty thousand persons were receiving parish relief in Lancashire, and as many more in Derbyshire were wholly dependent upon charity. In Glasgow and Paisley, in Belfast and Ballymena, the distress was hardly less acute. Death from starvation, or from disease induced by insufficient food, had already taken place, and winter was close at hand.

The idea of sending relief from America had been broached in several quarters, and a meeting was finally called in New York for the 4th of December, to take counsel on the propriety of such action. The attendance was large, and resolutions were unanimously passed, approving the object of the call, and advising that measures of relief be at once adopted. A letter was read from Messrs. N. L. & George Griswold, in which these gentlemen, after suggesting that a national subscription be set on foot, offered the use of a new ship, of eighteen hundred tons, for the conveyance of supplies, and their own services, if needed. Another letter was then read as follows:

"NEW YORK, December 4, 1862.

"*To the Chairman of the Committee for sending Aid to the Operatives of Lancashire:*

"DEAR SIR:—I rejoice to see that our people are about to open the door of our bursting granaries, to send relief to the starving operatives of Lancashire.

"The poor fellows have acted nobly; famishing men, surrounded by their wives and little ones, 'faint, and at the point to die,' will not join the clamor of interested leaders.

"The value of our unity as a nation is well understood by them, and they refuse to part with their birthright in this land of promise.

"We offer them freely a welcome and a homestead: and now that the blow, aimed at our existence, has fallen upon them too, shall we, who feed and heal those who aimed that blow when war brings them into our power, refuse these poor, innocent sufferers a helping hand in this winter of their calamity?

"No! thank God, we have bread and to spare, and they will not say, 'I was an hungered, and ye gave me no meat.'

"Will you add to your list 'One Thousand Barrels of Flour,' from one whose loaf will taste the sweeter for sharing it with a famished brother, and brand it 'UNION.'"

A check for $7,000, to pay for these thousand barrels, accompanied the

letter. The check was signed by John C. Green, who afterwards gave $5,000 more.

Thus a good ship and part of her cargo were already obtained. Stimulated by these honorable examples, the merchants of New York responded liberally to the appeal, and $26,000 were subscribed at once. A committee of seventeen was appointed, as follows:

Chairman,
JOHN C. GREEN.

Secretary,
JOHN TAYLOR JOHNSTON.

Treasurer,
A. A. LOW.

J. J. ASTOR, JR.,
SAMUEL D. BABCOCK,
S. B. CHITTENDEN,
WILLIAM C. DODGE,
GEORGE GRISWOLD,
MOSES TAYLOR,
JOHN JAY,
ROBERT L. KENNEDY,
CHAS. H. MARSHALL,
THOMAS TILESTON,
EDWIN D. MORGAN,
ROBERT B. MINTURN,
JOHN J. PHELPS,
A. T. STEWART.

Additions to the committee were subsequently made, till it finally consisted of eighty-six members. An appeal "to the American people in behalf of the suffering operatives of Great Britain" was immediately issued. A committee appointed by the Chamber of Commerce subsequently fused with the committee of merchants; while another, appointed by the Produce Exchange, retained its organization, though co-operating with them, and consigning their purchases of supplies to the same parties in Liverpool. This committee forwarded one thousand barrels of flour by the ship Hope, which sailed some days before the George Griswold, the philanthropic clipper.

The desire to aid in the work of charity seemed to be well-nigh universal. While the solid men drew their checks, while railway and telegraph companies offered the free use of their lines, hard-fisted citizens offered their services without charge. The Griswold had arrived in ballast from Boston, and the Ballast Masters' Association tendered their lighters to discharge her. The Association of Stevedores proposed to load her; Mr. Edward Bill purchased eleven thousand barrels of flour without commission; Mr. Murphy offered to pilot the vessel to sea; and Captain George Lunt volunteered to take her across the ocean.

On the 9th of January, 1863, the Griswold was ready for sea, and the committee and invited guests assembled on board, to bid her farewell and God-speed. Prayer was offered by the Rev. William Adams; and statements

were then made of the progress which had been effected, and of the cargo placed in the ship. These may be summed up as follows:

By the Relief Committee.	*By the Produce Exchange Committee.*
11,236 barrels of flour,	1,500 barrels of flour,
50 " pork,	50 " beef,
125 " bread,	200 boxes of bacon,
375 boxes "	8 tierces of rice.
200 " bacon,	
500 bushels of corn.	

The Griswold sailed upon the 9th of January, and entered the port of Liverpool on the 9th of February, after a boisterous passage. She was followed soon after by the Arkwright and James Foster, Jr., carrying three thousand barrels of flour, sent by the Merchants' Committee. The Energy, the Emerald, and other vessels, successively departed, with two thousand five hundred and seventy-nine barrels of flour and three tierces of hams, from the two committees. The total shipments of the two committees were, therefore, as follows:

Relief Committee.	*Produce Exchange Committee.*
15,993 barrels of flour.	2,859 barrels of flour.
125 barrels of bread,	208 boxes of bacon,
375 boxes "	50½ barrels of beef,
500 bushels of corn,	8 tierces of rice,
200 boxes of bacon,	2 bags "
50 barrels of pork.	3 tierces of hams.

The total collections for the relief of the sufferers in Great Britain were as follows:

Collected by the International Relief Committee	$141,540 64
" " Produce Exchange "	28,875 00
" " Philadelphia " about	62,000 00
Ship-load of provisions sent by A. T. Stewart to Ireland	30,000 00
Contribution to Irish relief in New York	30,000 00
" " " Brooklyn	15,000 00
" " " elsewhere, about	40,000 00
Total, about	$347,415 64

The provisions sent from New York were distributed among one hundred and eighty-three distinct localities in England, Ireland, and Scotland. They were generally received in the spirit in which they were sent, though the comments of one of the London weeklies were, literally, outrageous. But the operatives ate the proffered food, nevertheless, and few of those who sent it ever read the malignant Saturday Review.

CHAPTER XII.

AID TO EAST TENNESSEE.

EAST TENNESSEE, which became at the very outset of the rebellion a point of great interest to all, was inhabited, at that time, by about three hundred thousand souls, chiefly farmers of moderate means, cultivating their own homesteads. There were few slaves among them, fully nine tenths of the population being freemen. These, at an early date, avowed their determination to stand by the Union—a step which at once brought upon them the most cruel and unrelenting persecution which the history of modern wars has been called upon to chronicle. Owing to their isolation, the government was unable, for two years, to reach and protect them, and during this time, a memorial was sent to Congress by Colonel Taylor, an East Tennessean, in which he made the following statements:

"In 1861, when the question was presented, out of a vote of forty thousand, they gave thirty thousand majority for the Union. Their arms and ammunition were seized, before they could organize, by the rebel soldiers; and though the government, which owed them protection, did not protect them, yet their hearts clung to the government, and they prayed for the Union. Five thousand of their men have seen the inside of rebel prisons, and hundreds of them, covered with filth and devoured by vermin, have died

martyrs to their country there. Their property has been seized, confiscated, their houses pillaged, their stock driven off, their grain consumed, their substance wasted, their fences burned, their farms devastated by friends as well as foes . . . . Their young men have been hunted like wild beasts by soldiers, by Indians, sometimes by bloodhounds, and, when caught, tied two and two to long ropes, and driven before cavalry, thin-clad, barefooted and bleeding, over frozen roads and icy creeks and rivers. Some have been beaten with ropes, with straps, with clubs. Some have been butchered, others shot down in their own houses or yards, in the high-road or the field, or in the forest; others, still, have been hung up by the neck to the limbs of trees, without judge or jury. I have heard of no single neighborhood within the bounds of East Tennessee whose green sod has not drunk the blood of citizens murdered."

Even when this devoted district was occupied by the United States forces, relief could not be at once rendered, for General Burnside, compelled to make forced marches upon Knoxville, had no provision train with him, and, of necessity, lived off the country. Communication, however, was finally opened, and a terrible cry for relief was at once heard from the afflicted people. Colonel Taylor, who had formerly represented them in Congress, was deputed to visit the North to make their condition known, and ask for assistance. This was rendered, more particularly at two points, Boston and Philadelphia. Colonel Taylor addressed the Legislature of Massachusetts, and so great was the sympathy excited, that a resolution was at once introduced, appropriating $100.000 from the State Treasury for the relief of the people of East Tennessee, in spite of the grave doubts entertained of the constitutionality of such a measure. A public meeting was held at Faneuil Hall, on the 10th of February, 1864, in furtherance of the movement, the following officers being appointed:

President, EDWARD EVERETT.

Vice-Presidents,

Governor ANDREW,	Hon. CHARLES G. LORING,	JAMES LAWRENCE,
Mayor LINCOLN,	WILLIAM CLAFLIN,	RICHARD FROTHINGHAM,
Hon. J. E. FIELD,	PATRICK DONAHOE,	JULIUS ROCKWELL,
" A. H. BULLOCK,	WILLIAM B. ROGERS,	CHARLES L. WOODBURY,
" R. C. WINTHROP,	CHARLES B. GOODRICH,	JOHN M. FORBES.

Secretaries,

Colonel F. L. LEE, SAMUEL FROTHINGHAM, JR.

Mr. Everett, on taking the chair, made a short but most beautiful and sympathetic address, describing the natural characteristics of the region for which he had come to plead, its rivers, valleys, and mountains: fertile, many of them,

to their summits; its mines, its mineral springs, its frugal, industrious, and loyal population, its temperate and healthful climate, its soil equally divided into farms tilled each by its owner, the labor of slaves being almost unknown. He closed his picture of the American Switzerland by a paraphrase of the German poet:

> On the mountains is Freedom: the breath of the vales
> Rises not up to the pure mountain gales;

and gave way to Colonel Taylor, with the practical assertion: "If the Union means any thing, it means not merely political connection and commercial intercourse, but to bear each other's burdens and to share each other's sacrifices; it means actual sympathy and efficient aid."

Colonel Taylor then told his sad, almost incredible story. On reaching the point in his narrative where the United States forces entered the territory, he said: "Four times have the Union and rebel armies traversed the whole length of East Tennessee, exhausting the country all around for current supplies, and, at every movement, widening the track of ruin that they left behind them. In the path of the armies came robbers, who found convenient hiding-places in the mountains that skirt our valleys, and came down and claimed their share of the property of our plundered people; and thus it came to pass that our barns and stables, our cribs and dwellings, were entered and robbed, and our people left utterly destitute. Our blankets and bed-clothing, every thing of woolen that was calculated to render the soldiers more comfortable, was seized by the strong hand and carried away. Our tanneries shared the same fate. They had all been compelled, in the reign of the rebels, to contribute sixty per cent. of their leather to the government for the shoeing of their soldiers; but now, when they were retreating from the state, they seized all the leather in the vats and bore it away, leaving our old men and women and children to meet the rigors of the passing winter barefooted, as well as almost naked.

"Believe me, fellow-citizens, East Tennessee has drunk the full cup of suffering, and nothing seems left her but to drain its bitterness to the very dregs. She has sacrificed every thing but loyalty and honor: she has suffered every thing but dishonor and death; and now, destitution and famine, followed by despair and ruin, are trampling upon the thresholds of her sad homes—are entering their very doors, ready to consummate the sacrifice and complete the suffering. But, thank God, throughout her sufferings she has been faithful. Persuasion, threats, insults, imprisonments, wounds, stripes, privations,

chains, confiscation, gibbets, and military murders, the clash of arms, the terribleness of armies with banners, and all the combined and concentrated horrors of internecine war marshalled upon her battle-torn bosom, and hurling sorrow and ruin into all her homes, have never corrupted her loyalty, nor driven her a solitary line from her devotion to the government of her fathers. . . . East Tennessee, my native East Tennessee, has sacrificed all she had for the country. Her barns and mills, her flocks and herds, her cattle upon a thousand hills, have all been offered up. Her corn and wheat are all consumed; her young men—all who have not perished in the camp and on the battle-field—are now swelling the ranks of your victorious armies; and, sir, our matrons and maidens, our old men and little children, our soldiers' widows and orphaned babes, are all bound and upon the altar. Already the sacrificial knife is uplifted; it trembles in the hand of Famine. May God save my people, and avert the stroke in this their day of trial!"

Upon the conclusion of Colonel Taylor's appeal, a series of resolutions was offered and adopted, the following being the pith of the whole: "That we call upon our legislature to make a liberal grant in aid of the loyal population of East Tennessee, and that it will be a matter of just pride that the name of our old commonwealth shall head the national subscription, which will carry hope and life to those noble men and women." The officers of the meeting were then made a committee to present the subject of the resolutions to the legislature.

The report of the proceedings of this meeting appeared in the Boston papers of the 11th of February. No allusion had been made to the subject of private subscriptions, the object of the assemblage having been exclusively to create a public sentiment in favor of a legislative appropriation. Mr. Everett nevertheless received, on the same day, the following letter, written apparently in a female hand, and enclosing three dollars:

"Boston, February 11th, 1864.

"Dear Sir:—Enclosed is a mite which I wish forwarded with the thousands and tens of thousands of dollars that I hope will be sent forward from this goodly city of Boston, to alleviate the unparalleled sufferings of our dearly beloved countrymen in East Tennessee.

"Such earnest, eloquent pleading as comes to us from our old cradle of liberty, can not be unheeded by any patriot or lover of his race.

"Teacher of a Public School.

"Mr. Everett."

Mr. Everett publicly acknowledged the receipt of this letter and its inclosure the next day, adding: "Small as the sum is, I doubt not it is large for the means of the giver, and it will sustain the life of one of our starving brethren in East Tennessee for a fortnight. If a small portion of our community only would, according to their ability, imitate this example, that desolated region might again become the happy valley of the South."

Contributions now began to flow in; but it was evident that people were holding off, and awaiting the action of the legislature. "We are moving very slowly," wrote Mr. W. H. Gardiner to Mr. Everett. "Private citizens seem to be waiting for some action of the legislature; the legislature seems to be waiting to know how the people would like to see their money given away; but while we ponder, Tennessee starves." This letter contained a check for $200. The tide of sympathy, as evidenced by acts, now rose higher and

EAST TENNESSEE REFUGEES.

higher, though the probability of state aid being afforded was increased by the presentation of a memorial to the two houses, affirming the constitutionality of such a grant, signed by Judge Curtis and others. Mrs. Pratt, in her ninety-seventh year, sent $250; Dr. Jackson, $50; Mr. William Gray, $500, with the promise of as much more, if state aid were withheld.

On the 25th, the Speaker of the House, Mr. Bullock, apprised Mr. Everett that the legislature, acting under grave doubts as to the legality of making an appropriation, had voted, though reluctantly, against it. He broke the

unwelcome news, however, by interposing his cheek. This gave a new impulse to individual beneficence, and, on February 29th, more than $4,000 were received. An appeal to the people of Massachusetts was issued on the 2d of March, up to which date nearly $20,000 had been spontaneously contributed. Half of this sum was sent to Mr. Lloyd P. Smith, of Philadelphia, who was just starting for Knoxville with the proceeds of the Pennsylvania subscription in the same behalf.*

In one day, the 3d of March, $6,350 were added to the Massachusetts fund. On the 8th, $1,000 were received from the Forty-fourth regiment, the officers and men having diverted that sum from the regimental fund. $52,000 had been received in the thirty days following the meeting in Faneuil Hall.

The Ladies' Sewing Circle having intimated through their president, Mrs. George Ticknor, that they would gladly make up any material furnished them for that purpose, the sum of $2,000 was placed at their disposal. Two thousand nine hundred and twenty-one articles of clothing were forwarded from the rooms of the association. $60,000 were now paid upon the drafts of gentlemen accredited from the Relief Society of Knoxville, and the whole fund was finally disposed of in this way.

In the mean time, the fund increased. From entertainments at Chickering's Hall, from concerts, dramatic performances, and exhibitions of tableaux, from children's fairs, from church collections, as well as from individual subscriptions, came large and small tributary streams, till, by the end of April, the accumulated collections amounted to $91,000. "One hundred thousand," says Mr. Everett, "the amount of the appropriation proposed in the legislature, had been assigned by public opinion as the sum which we should endeavor to raise by private subscription; and, on the 4th of June, that amount was reached. The foundation was laid in the teacher's donation of three dollars, on the 11th of February. The headstone was carried up by $1,000 received from a children's fair at the house of Dr. T. I. Talbot, on the 4th of June." The last donation was made on the 26th of October, being the

* The officers of the Pennsylvania Relief Association for East Tennessee were as follows:

President,
EX-GOV. JAMES POLLOCK.

Secretary,
JOSEPH T. THOMAS.

Treasurer,
CALEB COPE.

Chairman of the Committee on Collections, and for the Forwarding of Supplies,
J. B LIPPINCOTT.

Chairman of Executive Committee,
LLOYD P. SMITH.

The collections of this association were nearly $30,000.

proceeds of a fair in Pinckney Street, Boston; bringing the total up to $102,180.08. Some $5,000 worth of ready-made clothing was also contributed.

In commenting upon "this most remarkable and suggestive fact developed by the war," the Knoxville Whig, of June 25th, said: "Between Tennessee and Massachusetts there has never been any identity of habit or thought, and no close commercial or personal ties, which sometimes bind together the citizens of neighboring states. Indeed, we have been taught for many years, though we did not all believe, that the people of the North were narrow-minded, selfish, cold, and avaricious. But no sooner do they hear the tale of destitution of a people fifteen hundred miles away, than, with the instincts of a common humanity, a common religion, a common patriotism, they outstrip all others in the most generous race of charity. . . . . We say, from the bottom of our heart, all honor to glorious old Massachusetts! The people of that state are indeed our neighbors and our brethren. . . . . And so of nearly every state. Let us hold them in everlasting remembrance, and prove ourselves worthy of their benefactions."

The following list of the subscriptions to the East Tennessee fund is given very nearly as it appeared in Mr. Everett's report, except that, to save space, the sums bestowed anonymously are aggregated in one item, at the close. The titles, mottoes, and pregnant, pithy little expressions, which concealed the names of the anonymous givers, were curious and interesting: "A physician, who promises the same for every Saturday for five weeks, $10"—a promise which the physician kept; "a dictate of conscience for the suffering loyalists;" "a slice from our Daily Bread;" "a little more help;" "Acts xi., 26th and 27th verses;" "from one who keeps his money as long as his conscience will let him," &c., &c.

LIST OF CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE BOSTON FUND FOR THE RELIEF OF THE LOYAL AND SUFFERING EAST TENNESSEANS.

Teacher of a Public School	$3 00	W. H. Gardiner	$200 00
F. H. Peabody	100 00	Elisha T. Loring	100 00
Lt.-Col. Peabody.....	50 00	General James Dana, Charlestown	50 00
Mrs. Sylvester Baker, Jr., Yarmouth Port.....	5 00	Mrs. E. Wigglesworth.....	100 00
James Gordon Clarke.....	50 00	Octavius Pickering	60 00
Mrs. S. Hooper.....	100 00	Dr. James Jackson	50 00
Mrs. John Mackay.....	100 00	Children's Fair in Mt. Vernon Street.....	100 00
Charles P. Curtis.....	50 00	John Gardner...	50 00
Augustus Lowell.....	100 00	William Everett.....	20 00
E. A. Raymond	30 00		

W. F. Weld	$100 00
Dr. John Homans	100 00
Mrs. William Pratt	250 00
Mrs. G. H. Shaw	250 00
Sprague, Soule & Co	500 00
Edmund Munroe	50 00
Ladies of Needham Plain	52 00
Lydia S. Gale	200 00
J. C. Hoadley, New Bedford	48 00
Mrs. Henry Grew	200 00
Nathaniel Francis	200 00
Ignatius Sargent, Machias, Me., the contribution of loyal citizens	100 00
Abbott Lawrence	200 00
James Parker	100 00
Henry W. Pickering	50 00
Miss Charlotte Harris	100 00
Miss Ira E. Loring	300 00
Miss F. L. Gray	25 00
Miss A. G. Gray	20 00
William Gray	1,000 00
George Howe	200 00
Mrs. G. Lee	100 00
James Sturgis	50 00
P. C. Brooks	200 00
Thomas J. Lee	50 00
Masters Reginald and Sam. S. Gray	10 00
Wm. T. Andrews	100 00
Dr. Charles Mifflin	50 00
Miss Louisa M. Goddard	50 00
Hon. A. H. Bullock	100 00
William S. Rogers	50 00
Mrs. Abby L. Wales	100 00
Miss Wales	500 00
W. W. Clapp, Jr.	25 00
Hon. George B. Upton	200 00
George W. Wales	200 00
Rev. Dr. Burroughs	50 00
Mrs. Dr. Hayward, Pemberton Square	100 00
Hon. Dwight Foster	50 00
Master Willie R. Richards	10 00
Charles Deane	100 00
Sam. Boyd, Marlboro'	100 00
Joseph Whitney & Co.	100 00
Jonathan Ellis & Co	100 00
Mrs. B. D. Greene	200 00
George Livermore, Cambridge	100 00
Sterne Morse	100 00
Rev. Dr. N. L. Frothingham	$50 00
Turner Sargent	200 00
Richard Leeds	50 00
Johnson & Thompson	100 00
J. C. Tyler & Co.	100 00
C. D. Head & T. H. Perkins	100 00
Dr. John Ware	50 00
John Wooldredge	100 00
Boston Stock and Exchange Board, by unanimous vote	1,000 00
Charles E. Guild	25 00
Hon. Jacob Sleeper	100 00
H. & L. Chase	50 00
Matthew Howland, New Bedford	50 00
Samuel Johnson	200 00
Mrs. Thomas G. Cary	100 00
B. C. Ward	100 00
John J. Low, West Roxbury	25 00
Rev. Wm. Mountford	50 00
James M. Beebe	200 00
Joseph B. Glover	100 00
Robert Waterston	100 00
J. Huntington Wolcott	200 00
Mrs. Wolcott	100 00
J. Randolph Coolidge	50 00
Hon. Stephen Fairbanks	100 00
Hon. C. G. Loring	100 00
The Misses Lowell, Roxbury	200 00
Mrs. Mary B. Parkman	25 00
Miss Eliza S. Quincy	50 00
C. H. Gay	25 00
Martin L. Bradford	50 00
R. C. Mackay	150 00
W. Mackay	50 00
James Hunnewell, Charlestown	100 00
Rebecca P. Allyn, Cambridge	20 00
Carruth & Sweetser	100 00
Col. Charles R. Codman	50 00
Jacob Stone, Newburyport	20 00
Col. Theodore Lyman	100 00
A. S. Stimpson	25 00
Clara and Lucy Rogers, twin sisters	30 00
Martin Brimmer	250 00
Master Edward Gray	8 00
Mrs. Eliza Babcock	20 00
Mrs. Henry W. Pickering	50 00
Harry Pickering	10 00
Thos. Wigglesworth	200 00
Miss Mary Wigglesworth	100 00

Hon. Charles Allen	$25 00	E. R. Mudge, Sawyer & Co	$500 00
Dr. R. W. Hooper	100 00	Col. Samuel Swett	40 00
Mrs. E. Hooper	100 00	Benjamin S. Rotch	100 00
Miss E. Hooper	50 00	Mrs. C. G. Loring	200 00
Miss M. I. Hooper	50 00	Hon. J. C. Dodge, Cambridge	50 00
Miss Ellen S. Hooper	50 00	Henry Upham	100 00
Marian Hooper	50 00	William Parsons	100 00
J. H. Eastburn	100 00	Rev. Henry W. Foote	30 00
Solomon Piper	100 00	Josiah Quincy, Jr	100 00
Jacob A. Dresser	50 00	Prof. F. J. Child, Cambridge	25 00
John Collamore	50 00	W. S. Bullard	250 00
J. Wiley Edmands	500 00	Hon. Artemas Hale, Bridgewater	20 00
Mrs. E. R. Mudge	50 00	Charles Brewer & Co	100 00
From the Second Church in Dorchester, of which from Mrs. Walter Baker $100, and from the Misses Oliver $50*	325 00	Alexander Moseley	100 00
		Daniel Hammond	50 00
		Alfred Winsor & Son	100 00
		G. W. Bond	100 00
Mason G. Parker	25 00	Dr. Charles E. Ware	50 00
George H. Tilton	25 00	James O. Safford	100 00
William W. Tucker	100 00	Dr. Jacob Bigelow	150 00
Field, Converse & Allen	100 00	William O. Grover	100 00
Miss Elizabeth S. Bangs	30 00	William S. Whitwell	50 00
J. Eliot Cabot	50 00	William Durant	100 00
Dresser, Stevens & Co	50 00	Mrs. J. Augustus Peabody	50 00
J. E. Thayer & Brother	300 00	Mrs. C. William Loring	50 00
W. B. Spooner	200 00	Thomas G. Appleton	100 00
G. B. Cary	50 00	Miss Ellen M. Ward	100 00
Sidney Bartlett	100 00	Miss Julia E. Ward	100 00
J. Appleton Burnham	100 00	Harrison P. Page, Watertown	100 00
Charles Hook Appleton	100 00	Dr. Charles Beck, Cambridge	100 00
Charles Amory	100 00	Mrs. Anna S. Moring	25 00
Patrick Donahoe	100 00	T. W. Wellington, Worcester	50 00
Rev. C. T. Thayer	50 00	Mrs. M. Lowell Putnam	100 00
Rice, Kendall & Co	100 00	Mrs. S. A. Wright	20 00
J. C. Howe & Co	1,000 00	Seth Bemis, Newton	50 00
Jos. S. Fay	100 00	Edward Cruft	50 00
H. P. Sturgis	100 00	Mrs. S. Cabot, Brookline	100 00
Henry Lee	100 00	Mrs. E. W. Forbush	20 00
Henry Lee, Jr	50 00	Dr. O. W. Holmes	100 00
Mrs. Henry Lee, Jr	50 00	Dr. H. Richardson	25 00
W. H. Guild	50 00	Miss E. Richardson	25 00

* The donation from the Second Church in Dorchester was accompanied by the following note:

"DORCHESTER, *29th Feb.*, 1864.

"DEAR SIR:—I have the pleasure of transmitting to you $325, a contribution for the Patriots of East Tennessee from friends in the Second Church, Dorchester. We observe a fourth Sabbath evening of each month as a time for prayer for our country, and last evening thought it fitting to *act* as well as *pray*.

"With much respect, I am,

"Dear sir, truly yours,

[Signed] "JAMES A MEANS, *Pastor*."

Wm. B. Bradford	$50 00
Faulkner, Kimball & Co	500 00
Wellington Brothers, East Cambridge	50 00
Elisha Atkins	100 00
Master Edwin F. Atkins	10 00
James L. Little	250 00
William Munroe	200 00
Dr. Edward Reynolds	50 00
Miss Mason	50 00
Miss S. L. Mason	25 00
Hon. P. Sprague	30 00
Samuel A. Way	100 00
J. S. Barstow	100 00
George M. Soule	100 00
C. A. Cummings	25 00
C. F. Hovey & Co	500 00
Wm. P. Mason	200 00
Mrs. Daniel Denny	100 00
Dr. W. R. Lawrence	100 00
J. H. Billings	50 00
Amherst, by the hands of Col. W. S. Clark	250 00
Benjamin R. Gilbert	50 00
Alexander Beal, Dorchester	25 00
B. D. Emerson, Jamaica Plain	100 00
Ezra Abbott, Cambridge	20 00
John Bertram, Salem	200 00
Hon. R. H. Dana, Jr.	30 00
Geo. W. Wheelwright	50 00
Miss C. H. Wild	25 00
Weld Farm, West Roxbury	80 00
Edward Atkinson	50 00
D. W. Salisbury	100 00
Burr Brothers & Co	200 00
Henry L. Pierce, Dorchester	100 00
Francis Cabot	25 00
Arthur Searle	20 00
Messrs. Claflin, Saville & Co.	100 00
Eaton, Cumings & Co	100 00
Francis Williams, Quincy	100 00
Henry Willhams	25 00
Elbridge Torrey	10 00
Mrs. James Lawrence	200 00
Professor Asa Gray, Cambridge	20 00
L. Grozelier	10 00
C. W. Clark	25 00
Mrs. N. I. Bowditch	500 00
J. Ingersoll Bowditch	200 00
Mrs. J. I. Bowditch	100 00
Wm. Claflin	200 00
Hon. Seth Ames	$50 00
S. C. Thwing	100 00
Rev. Dr. Ellis and Mrs. Ellis, Charlestown	110 00
Mrs. H. B. Rogers	100 00
William Read & Son	100 00
D. P. Ives	100 00
J. E. Piper	5 00
Rev. Dr. C. A. Bartol	100 00
Leverett Saltonstall	100 00
Ariel Low & Co	100 00
H. H. Hunnewell	300 00
Wm. Gray, Jr.	250 00
Mrs. S. P. Miles, Brattleboro'	50 00
Samuel Frothingham	150 00
Samuel Frothingham, Jr.	50 00
Dr. Henry Bartlett, Roxbury	50 00
S. G. Snelling	50 00
Lindsley, Shaw & Co	100 00
Henry Wainwright	100 00
Howland, Hinckley & Co	50 00
J. G. Kidder	100 00
John A. Blanchard	100 00
Naylor & Co	300 00
Sewall, Day & Co	100 00
J. Field	200 00
Chas. H. Coffin, Newburyport	100 00
Charles B. Poor	25 00
J. W. Paige	100 00
J. F. B. Marshall	50 00
Miss Harriet S. Hayward	100 00
Lemuel Shaw	50 00
A. B. Almon, Salem	30 00
George H. Gray and Danforth	200 00
Hon. Albert Fearing	100 00
Hon. Rob't C. Winthrop	50 00
George D. Wells	50 00
Oliver Ditson	100 00
E. B. Phillips	25 00
Mrs. R. G. Shaw	200 00
Miss Louisa Shaw	25 00
Jona. French, Roxbury	100 00
Mrs. James Sturgis	50 00
John G. Tappan	100 00
Charles F. Bradford, Roxbury	50 00
Charles K. Cobb	150 00
George J. Fiske	100 00
Homer Bartlett	50 00
James W. Sever	50 00
Hon. Edward Brooks	200 00
Francis Brooks	100 00

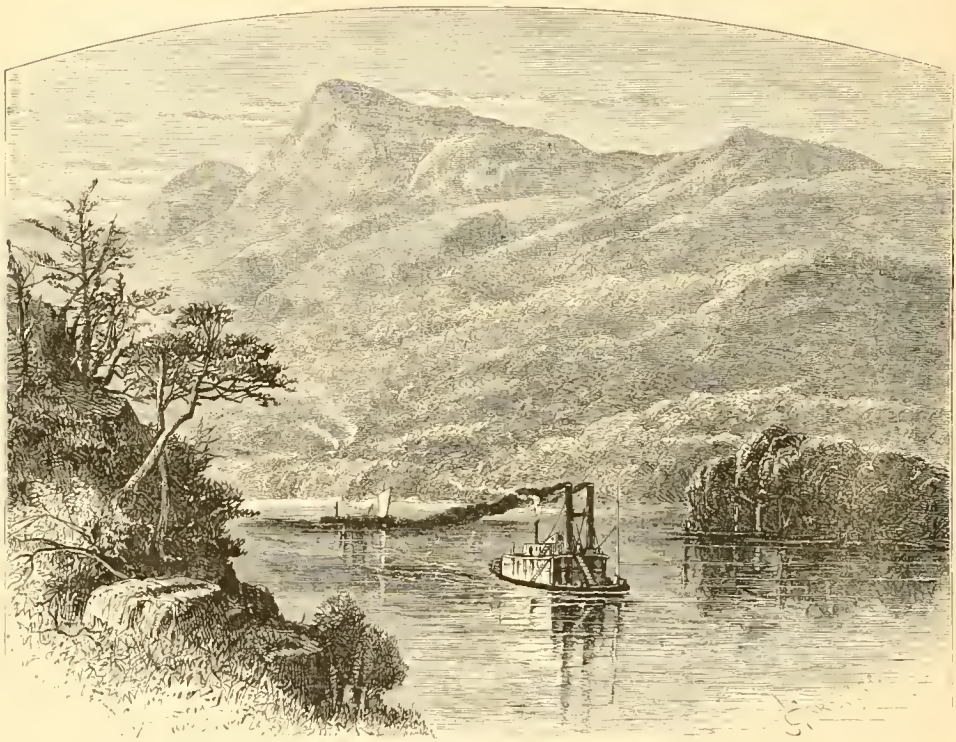
Jos. E. Worcester, Cambridge..	$100 00
George Gardner.....	300 00
Charles Heath.....	50 00
Mrs. Charles Heath.....	50 00
Miss E. Parsons.....	50 00
S. Willard & Son.....	100 00
Larkin, Stackpole & Co.....	100 00
Edward S. Philbrick.....	100 00
Fishers & Chapin.....	100 00
Samuel May.....	200 00
John J. May.....	100 00
Nath'l Winsor & Co.....	100 00
William S. Eaton.....	50 00
Thomas Groom.....	50 00
Maguire & Campbell.....	50 00
L. A. Shattuck.....	50 00
Renben A. Richards.....	50 00
Franklin King.....	50 00
Francis Bacon.....	100 00
William Ropes.....	100 00
Isaac Thaeher.....	100 00
Elizabeth J. Stone.....	10 00
David M. Hodgdon.....	50 00
D. A. Dwight & Co.....	100 00
William Perkins.....	100 00
Robert S. Perkins.....	50 00
J. W. P. Abbott, Westford.....	25 00
William Raymond.....	10 00
Otis Daniel.....	200 00
F. Snow & Co.....	100 00
Edward O. Banvard, Calais, Me.	50 00
The Misses Snow, Roxbury ...	200 00
Chief Justice Bigelow.....	50 00
Sidney Homer.....	100 00
Hon. George Morey.....	50 00
Mrs. Sarah Johnson.....	50 00
R. E. Robbins.....	250 00
Dane, Dana & Co.....	100 00
Little, Brown & Co.....	200 00
Capt. Arthur H. Clark.....	20 00
Benjamin C. Clark.....	20 00
Miss Donnison, Cambridge.....	50 00
Hon. James Savage.....	200 00
Prof. W. B. Rogers.....	25 00
William Sprague.....	100 00
Thos. G. Bradford.....	25 00
Mr. and Mrs. Joseph S. Beal, Kingston.....	50 00
George Draper, Hopedale, Mass.	50 00
Jona. B. Bright and others, Waltham.....	100 00
Rev. Dr. Geo. Putnam, Roxbury.	$100 00
Mrs. David Sears.....	100 00
Dr. Wm. W. Morland.....	20 00
Chandler & Co.....	100 00
J. A. & W. Bird & Co.....	50 00
Seth Turner, Randolph.....	50 00
Walter Channing, M. D.....	100 00
Samuel B. Pierce.....	50 00
Benj. Thaxter.....	50 00
W. S. Appleton.....	100 00
Daniel N. Spooner.....	100 00
George F. Parkman.....	200 00
William Beals.....	100 00
Francis B. Hayes.....	100 00
N. B. Gibbs.....	100 00
Henry B. Rogers.....	500 00
John A. Dodd & Co.....	100 00
J. W. Wheelwright.....	50 00
E. A. Boardman.....	30 00
Dr. G. C. Shattuck.....	100 00
C. C. Gilbert.....	50 00
David W. Williams, Roxbury...	100 00
Charles Emery.....	20 00
Geo. C. Lord, Newton.....	100 00
Charles H. Lord, "	100 00
Edward W. Lord, "	28 00
H. Williams, "	10 00
Nash, Spaulding & Co.....	300 00
Hon. Emory Washburn.....	50 00
James Hayward.....	100 00
S. W. Rodman.....	50 00
John Cormerais.....	25 00
Dr. John Dean.....	20 00
J. J. Dixwell.....	50 00
Mrs. Anna Parker.....	50 00
Grant, Warren & Co.....	300 00
George R. Russell.....	200 00
Mrs. F. C. Paine.....	25 00
Gardner, Dexter & Co.....	100 00
James Read.....	100 00
Mrs. James Read.....	100 00
Augustine Heard.....	100 00
Charles W. Parker.....	100 00
Joshua Stetson.....	100 00
Hon. S. Williston, E. Hampton.	100 00
E. F. Waters.....	25 00
The Misses Newman.....	200 00
C. C. Perkins, Italy.....	100 00
Curtis & Co.....	100 00
Lizzie Leland.....	20 00
Edward Motley.....	50 00

D. B. Flint	$50 00
Charles L. Young	50 00
Waldo Maynard	50 00
Francis Bassett	100 00
Mrs. W. C. Codman	50 00
Thomas Worcester	100 00
Dr. Le Baron Russell	50 00
A. A. Lawrence, Jr., Brookline	50 00
T. Lee	100 00
John H. Thorndike	50 00
Mrs. E. Miller and Chas. E. Miller, Quincy	100 00
Mrs. J. G. Howard, South Braintree	10 00
Samuel Gilbert, Boston	50 00
Samuel Gilbert, Jr., Dorchester	50 00
George W. Harding, "	100 00
W. C. Harding, Roxbury	100 00
Officers and men of the Forty-fourth Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteers	1,000 00
Dana, Farrar & Hyde	200 00
Foster & Taylor	200 00
Otis Norcross	100 00
His Honor F. W. Lincoln, Jr., Mayor	50 00
Hon. J. Z. Goodrich	500 00
Bigelow Brothers & Kennard	100 00
Mrs. N. H. Emmons	100 00
Edward D. Peters & Co	300 00
Samuel Atherton	50 00
Eben C. Stanwood & Co	100 00
Brewster, Sweet & Co	100 00
William Brigham	50 00
Robert B. Storer	50 00
W. P. Pierce	200 00
P. Anderson, Lowell	25 00
Jas. W. Walworth	100 00
Isaac Livermore	50 00
O. H. Sampson	25 00
William A. Baugs	25 00
J. Dixwell Thompson	25 00
Jordan, Marsh & Co	500 00
" " clerks	82 00
Wilson, Hamilton & Co	250 00
J. C. Burrage & Co	250 00
Hogg, Brown & Taylor	250 00
Parker, Wilder & Co	240 00
Denny, Rice & Co	300 00
Washburn, Welch & Co	200 00
Haughton, Sawyer & Co	200 00
Almy, Patterson & Co	$200 00
Pierce Brothers & Co	100 00
King, Goodridge & Co	100 00
Sweetser, Swan & Blodgett	100 00
Burrage Brothers & Co	100 00
George S. Winslow & Co	100 00
Wilkinson, Lamb & Co	100 00
J. C. Converse & Co	100 00
Anderson, Heath & Co	100 00
Hill, Danforth & Co	100 00
Ordway, Tebbetts & Co	100 00
" " clerks	31 00
John C. Morse & Co	50 00
Allen, Lane & Co	50 00
Mrs. Isaac Fenno	50 00
Thayer, Badger & Plimpton	50 00
Stone, Wood & Co	50 00
Woodman, Horswell & Co	50 00
C. Curry	50 00
H. E. Wright & Co	50 00
F. A. Hawley & Co	50 00
Bliss, Whiting, Pierce & McKenna	50 00
Whitney, Crain & Marr	25 00
Gross, Daniels & Co	25 00
Whitten, Burdett & Young	25 00
Washburn, Foque & Co	25 00
Sargent Brothers & Co	25 00
Lewis Coleman & Co	25 00
Geo. W. Simmons & Co	25 00
F. F. Wheelock & Co	20 00
N. H. Clark	20 00
George Alden	5 00
Thomas B. Wales	100 00
Levi Bartlett & Co	100 00
Hon. Stephen Salisbury, Worcester	300 00
George C. Richardson	200 00
J. P. Thorndike	100 00
Edw'd N. Perkins, Jamaica Plain	50 00
Edward S. Tobey	200 00
Ex-Governor Lincoln	100 00
Gardner Brewer & Co	200 00
Geo. P. Hayward & Co	25 00
William Dall	100 00
Miss Henrietta Sargent	20 00
Israel Whitney	25 00
Nathan Matthews	100 00
Proceeds of Mr. Siddons's reading	100 00
Rev. Geo. M. Rice, Westford	5 00

Citizens of Hallowell, Me., per Justin E. Smith	$203 00
John H. Sturgis	50 00
J. P. Preston	100 00
William F. Matchett	25 00
Soldiers' Aid Society, Winthrop, by the hand of Mrs. J. C. Hall, Treasurer	50 00
Samuel G. Ward	100 00
Mrs. T. W. Ward	100 00
Benj. Abbott	25 00
Mrs. Nathan Appleton	100 00
Hon. Richard Fletcher	100 00
Mrs. Judge Putnam*	30 00
J. M. Forbes	250 00
Hon. Jas. Arnold, New Bedford	500 00
E. S. Dixwell	20 00
Hon. David Sears	150 00
Samuel B. King, Taunton	100 00
Theodore Dean, "	100 00
Edmund Baylies, "	100 00
Mrs. Geo. A. Crocker, "	50 00
Timothy Gordon, "	50 00
Francis B. Dean, "	50 00
Joseph Dean, "	50 00
Artemas Briggs, "	50 00
Sylvanus N. Staples, "	50 00
Allen Presbrey, "	25 00
Charles R. Atwood, "	25 00
Charles Robinson, "	25 00
Enoch Robinson, "	25 00
William Brewster, "	25 00
Le Baron B. Church, "	25 00
Jesse Hartshorn, "	20 00
A. King Williams, "	20 00
James Henry Sproat, "	20 00
Nathan A. Skinner, "	20 00
Charles H. Brigham, "	20 00
Other subscribers in Taunton	120 00
Chas. Hickling, Roxbury	50 00
Hartley, Lord & Co	100 00
George T. Rice, Worcester	100 00
F. Nickerson & Co	100 00
Rev. Dr. S. K. Lothrop	10 00
Citizens of Amherst, N. H.	282 00
James C. Ward, Northampton	25 00
P. Holmes, Kingston	100 00
Wm. S. Adams, "	100 00
Sabin & Page	$30 00
Mrs. J. Gardner	50 00
Wm. Knowlton, Upton	100 00
Franklin Haven	100 00
Proprietors of the "Christian Examiner"	20 00
George Allen	50 00
Mrs. Abbott	25 00
Peter Smith, Andover, Mass	100 00
Edwin Upton	50 00
Francis Draper, Cambridge	50 00
Alpheus Hardy & Co	100 00
Webster & Co	100 00
Sampson Reed	50 00
Reed, Cutler & Co	100 00
E. B. Welch	50 00
Centre Church in Haverhill	286 00
Edward Warren, M. D., Newton Lower Falls	45 00
Currier & Greeley	100 00
Mrs. J. M. Codman, Brookline	50 00
Mrs. Nancy White	50 00
George Hews	25 00
C. Ellis, M. D	50 00
E. H. Eldredge	100 00
Rolfe Eldredge	50 00
The venerable President Quincy	100 00
Wm. M. Byrnes	20 00
G. Rogers	20 00
Isaac F. Dobson	100 00
Francis Peabody	100 00
W. Amory	100 00
J. P. Gardner	50 00
J. D. Bates	50 00
G. M. Barnard	100 00
T. Quincy Browne	50 00
Iasigi, Goddard & Co	300 00
Miss M. G. Loring	50 00
Waldo Flint	50 00
Mrs. Tyler Bigelow, Watertown	100 00
Mrs. Theodore Chase	50 00
Mary Leary, Halifax, N. S., now of West Newton	2 00
Dabney & Cunningham	50 00
G. Race	10 00
Unitarian Society at Watertown	415 60
P. A. Gay	50 00
Jona. Howland, New Bedford	50 00

* This venerable lady contributed by her needle-work over a hundred dollars to the Fair for the Sanitary Commission.

Pupils of Mr. T. Prentiss Allen's School, New Bedford*	$37 00
The master of the school	8 00
Captain Latham Croos	50 00
W. R. Austin, Dorchester	25 00
Congregational Ch. in Shrewsbury	53 50
N. G. Manson	50 00
First Evangelical Congregational Church, Cambridgeport	246 92
Mrs. Deborah Powers, Lansingburg, N. Y.	500 00
Joseph Willard	$25 00
Rev. S. M. Worcester, Salem	10 00
Sophy Hayes	20 00
Hon. John H. Clifford, New Bedford	100 00
Edward Page	50 00
W. C. Cabot	25 00
Mrs. Gam'l Bradford	50 00
Samuel May, Jr., Leicester	10 00
William B. Howes, Salem	100 00
Amos Cummings	50 00
Claire A. L. Rice, Danvers Centre	5 00



EAST TENNESSEE.

* The subscription paper at Mr. Allen's school had the following caption:

"The loyal boys of Massachusetts to the loyal boys of Tennessee send greeting: Having heard through Colonel Taylor of the hardships and the privations that you have endured, while your fathers and our fathers have been struggling side by side, for the support of the Union cause and in defence of liberty, and feeling that, although remotely situated, we are brothers, and have a united interest in the prosperity of our glorious country, we wish to manifest to you our sympathy; and as we have been prosperous while you have been suffering, we wish to send you a trifle from our abundance. Accept, then, these contributions from our own private stores, and be assured we are happy to do our part towards relieving your wants and encouraging you to hold out, until better days shall come, as we hope they will soon come to you."

Benj. B. Howard	$50 00
Dorr, Parks & Co.	75 00
Citizens of Barnstable	392 50
J. H. Ward	100 00
Walter Aiken, Franklin, N. H.	10 00
Osborn Howes	100 00
Miss M. E. Davis	10 00
Samuel T. Morse	25 00
J. Amory Davis, Dorchester	100 00
Edward Russell, "	50 00
H. I. Nazro, "	25 00
Other citizens of "	25 00
Joseph A. White	50 00
Miss Arabella Rice, Portsmouth, N. H.	500 00
Ebenezer Collamore, Charlestown	50 00
George May	100 00
Daniels, Kendall & Co.	100 00
Friends of East Tennessee, Eastport, Me.	140 00
R. R. Endicott, Beverly	25 00
Ira C. Gray	20 00
Proceeds of a concert at Plymouth	58 00
Oliver Prescott, New Bedford	50 00
Shawmut Sabbath School	119 77
Wm. J. Rotch, New Bedford	100 00
Lyman Tiffany	100 00
J. P. Faulkner, North Billerica	25 00
John Perley, Salem	30 00
Mrs. Persis K. Parkhurst, Templeton, Mass.	11 00
Martha Hooper Lee	50 00
Miss Abigail Locke, Templeton	25 00
W. C. Tenney, Marlborough, Mass	50 00
D. Denny Rice (aged 7 years), Roxbury	1 21
John Bartlett, Cambridge	$20 00
Citizens of Lexington,—chiefly the product of a collection taken in the First Parish Church	281 25
R. B. Forbes	100 00
Proceeds of an amateur concert given at Messrs. Chickering's Rooms, which were generously offered for the occasion	600 00
Collection taken in the First Church in Abington	70 00
George H. Kuhn	100 00
S. F. Jenkins	100 00
Collection taken in the Shepard Congregational Society, Cambridge	195 50
A. S. Woodworth	25 00
Teachers and pupils of the Berkshire Family School, at Stockbridge	67 50
W. Chadbourne	100 00
A few Citizens of Danvers	178 00
Allen Gannett, Lynnfield	2 00
Proceeds of a dramatic exhibition and concert given by the young ladies and gentlemen connected with the Mayflower Division, No. 33, S. of T. of Provincetown, Mass.	100 00
Elmer Townsend	50 00
Collection taken at Trinity Church (including a check for $200, from H. W. Sargent, of the State of New York)	385 00
Jonathan Bourne, Jr., New Bedford	100 00
George F. Bartlett*, New Bedford, six English sovereigns	43 00
Citizens of Plymouth	642 00

* Mr. Bartlett's donation was accompanied by the following interesting letter to Mr. Everett:

"NEW BEDFORD, *March* 21*st*, 1864.

"DEAR SIR:—In response to Colonel Taylor's touching appeal, in behalf of our suffering loyal brethren in East Tennessee, I cheerfully part with the ONLY thing saved from the whaleship 'Lafayette,' burned by the Pirate 'Alabama,' April 15th, 1863, off Fernando de Noronha, and enclose the same to you herewith, viz. (6) six English sovereigns, worth about forty-three dollars. Captain Lewis was fortunately on shore with this gold to purchase stores, when Captain Semmes steamed around the island and burned his ship. I will regard it as a forced contribution from Captain Semmes, in the name of the immortal Lafayette, who loved our country and its Father, and I am most happy in being able to make so worthy a bestowal of it.

"Yours respectfully,

[Signed] "GEORGE F. BARTLETT."

Collection taken in the First Congregational Society of Royalston	$60 00
Ladies and gentlemen of Brookline	437 00
Collections made at the Unitarian, Orthodox, and Universalist Societies in W. Cambridge	466 56
Baptist Church in Sharon	14 10
Hon. Samuel Hooper, Washington	200 00
The family of C. Lord, Buckland, Mass	6 10
C. M. Owen, Stockbridge	50 00
Simeon N. Perry, Walpole, N. H.	30 00
F. A. Sawyer	50 00
The Young Ladies' Soldiers' Aid Society of Nashua	50 00
Members of the Boston Corn Exchange	1,130 00
George F. Hoar, Worcester	50 00
Benjamin Snow, Fitchburg	50 00
A few contributors in Stockbridge	50 00
First Congregational Church and Society of Calais, Me	100 00
Monument Church, South Deerfield, Mass	10 00
Proceeds of a morning concert in Mount Vernon Street	260 00
Arthur Wilkinson	100 00
William Phillips & Son, New Bedford	75 00
Dr. Jas. W. Thompson's Church, Jamaica Plain	506 44
Collection made in Chelsea, by three school-girls*	$45 00
Hon. Joseph Grinnell, New Bedford	100 00
First Church in Boxford	107 25
Alex. Strong & Co	100 00
Stone & Downer	100 00
Marlborough, collected by Rev. G. N. Anthony	304 65
Proceeds of Second Reading, by Mr. Siddons and Miss Cameron	75 00
R. M. Mason, Paris	200 00
Hancock Street Church, Quincy, collected at a Prayer-Meeting	26 15
M. P. Grant	30 00
Proceeds of a little girls' fair, near Plymouth Rock	13 00
E. P. Tileston, Dorchester	100 00
Samuel Downer, do	50 00
Joseph Dix, do	25 00
Lothrop & Moseley, do	20 00
William W. Paige, do	10 00
Daniel B. Stedman & Co., do	20 00
John Preston, do	10 00
William L. Clark, do	10 00
William B. Newbury, do	10 00
Palmers & Bachelders	100 00
Henry C. Rand, N. Cambridge	25 00
Collection taken in the Lawrence Street Congregational Church, Lawrence	172 00
Collection taken in the Central Church, Lynn	174 17
Collections in Stockbridge, Mass., made by R. B. Craig	111 00

* The donation from Chelsea was accompanied by the following letter:

"CHELSEA, *March 25th*, 1864.

"DEAR SIR:—We have been very much interested in the patriotic people of East Tennessee, and not being able to aid them with money, we thought we perhaps might do so by devoting to them our leisure time, of which we had only our afternoons, as we are school-girls and have many lessons to learn. We have been from house to house in the little town of Chelsea, which is far from rich, with a subscription paper, asking from each person the small sum of ten or fifteen cents. The enclosed is the result of our efforts. It might be a comforting thought to the suffering Tennesseeans if they could know how generous and interested even the poorest people have been in their cause. One poor old woman gave all the money she had (seven cents), with the earnest wish that it was a great deal more, and that it might also do a little good.

"Hoping that this may bring half as much comfort to some hungry Tennessecan as we have had pleasure in collecting it, we are,

"Very respectfully,

"C. L. E.
"M. S. E.
"H. E. D."

Ladies and gentlemen of the private theatricals in Chickering's Hall	$732 00
Dr. Daniel Swan, Medford	100 00
The Misses Welles	200 00
Henry Edwards	50 00
John Russell, Greenfield	100 00
F. Peirce & Co	100 00
Mrs. Betsey S. Beal, Kingston	10 00
Congregational Church and Society at West Boylston	29 00
Amount given at St. Paul's Church on Easter Sunday	50 00
Abraham Barker	50 00
Collection made in the Greenville Baptist Church and Society	44 56
George A. Newell	50 00
Baptist Society in Royalston	25 00
General John S. Tyler	50 00
The Misses Baldwin, Dorchester	60 00
Master Charles L. B. Whitney, prize for excellence in declamation, Springfield, Mass.	3 00
William A. Wheeler, Dorchester	3 00
Congregational Church and Society at Mattapoisett, Mass.	42 32
H. Bromfield Pearson	100 00
Edward C. Jones, New Bedford.	100 00
Officers of the Customs in Boston, $5 each	50 00
Collection at a meeting in Somerville	14 60
Arthur Searle	30 00
From D. H. Rogan, Greenfield, Mass., the contribution of an East Tennessee Refugee, and a few of his friends	12 00
D. R. Greene, New Bedford	100 00
Pupils in the Adams School at Dorchester	50 00
First Trinitarian Congregational Church at Malden	35 00
The officers of the 20th Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteers	125 00
Citizens of Dorchester	93 00
Easter offering in the Church of the Disciples, Indiana Place, Boston	241 43
From Bernardstown, Mass.	90 00
Mrs. Maria F. Sayles	500 00
The Teachers and Scholars of the Unitarian Sabbath School, Gloucester, Mass.	$30 00
G. W. Messinger, being his salary for the year as Treasurer of First Church, Boston	50 00
Second Parish Sabbath School, Amherst	20 00
Citizens of Auburn, Mass	73 25
Mrs. McBurney, Roxbury	50 00
Congregational Parish in Southfield	42 90
His Excellency, J. L. Motley, Jr., Minister of the United States at Vienna	200 00
Collection at the Church in Housatonic, Mass.	16 00
Collection in the Parish of St. Andrews, Hanover	46 00
Proceeds of a masquerade in Cambridge	150 00
Congregational Society of Milford	45 00
Rev. R. M. Hodges, Cambridge.	100 00
Proceeds of an entertainment given under the auspices of the Teachers' Association	135 00
Proceeds of a Juvenile Concert.	12 00
Hon. Ichabod Goodwin, of Portsmouth, from the estate of the late Mrs. Charlotte Rice, of that city, and in presumed accordance with what would have been her wishes	500 00
Teachers and Pupils of the Unitarian Sunday School at Exeter, N. H.	66 00
Joseph Lovejoy	25 00
C. P. Emmons, Needham	25 00
A class in the Chestnut Street Congregational SabbathSchool at Chelsea	25 00
Proceeds of a Fair for the children of East Tennessee by eight little girls at Plymouth	80 00
Susan D. Rogers	25 00
G. A. Bethune	50 00
Missionary Church in Lanesville, Gloucester, Mass.	20 00
Mrs. Henry Cutter, Winchester.	10 00
Miss S. B. Morton, Milton Hill.	50 00

Mrs. N. F. Safford, Milton Hill..	$25 00
Hon. Samuel H. Dale, Mayor of Bangor.....	25 00
Friends of East Tennessee in Nantucket.....	30 00
A collection on Fast Day at a Union meeting of the Baptist and Orthodox Churches in Littleton.....	32 06
Isaac R. Gifford, North Dartmouth.....	50 00
Proceeds of two amateur concerts at Salem, under the auspices of Mr. Manuel Fenollosa	650 00
Pupils and teacher of the Eliot Sabbath School, Newton, Mass.	132 00
Collection made in the Sunday School of the Eliot Church, Newton, Mass.*.....	127 50
Ladies' Aid Society, South Danvers.....	50 00
Four churches, South Danvers.	154 98
Second Congregational Society in Nantucket.....	88 03
Massachusetts Char. Fire Society.....	300 00
S. H. Bourne, Kennebunk.....	5 00
Mrs. Mary Morton, Milton Hill.	50 00
Mrs. M. H. M. Thompson.....	25 00
Blodgett & White.....	100 00
Thomas W. Mayhew, Westport Point.....	10 00
Proceeds of tableaux at Jamaica Plain.....	334 75
S. Blackinton, North Adams...	100 00
S. Johnson, " ...	50 00
S. W. Brayton, " ...	50 00
Mrs. Mary B. Parkman.....	5 00
Chiefly raised by contributions in the several churches of Milbury.....	150 00
The officers and crew of the U. S. Ship Rattler.....	127 00
T. Jefferson Coolidge.....	$200 00
C. D. Kellogg.....	20 00
Citizens of Tyngsborough.....	23 00
Collection made by three little girls in Concord, Mass.....	50 00
Citizens of Dennis, being the proceeds of an exhibition held there.....	37 00
Collection in the church of the Rev. Dr. Hill, in Worcester..	222 00
First Congregational Church in New Marlborough.....	40 00
Universalist Church in Shirley Village.....	41 00
Anonymous†.....	500 00
Elias Keith, Rowe, Mass.....	6 00
S. P. Brown, Dover, Me.....	100 00
A few citizens of York, Me.....	45 00
Proceeds of a little girls' fair in Dorchester.....	200 35
Proceeds of a young ladies' fair, held at No. 21 Boylston Place	1,000 00
Citizens of Ipswich.....	385 00
A few ladies in Belmont, by Miss Mack.....	57 00
Collection taken in Rev. Joshua Coit's church, at Brookfield, Mass.....	30 00
Aaron Roberts, Dover, N. H...	10 00
A few individuals in North Parish, Portsmouth.....	150 00
"Dickens Dramatic Club," Cambridge.....	103 00
First Baptist Church in Dorchester.....	17 50
Members of the M. E. Church in Dorchester.....	35 00
Collection in the Congregational Church at South Reading....	72 13
Social gathering at do.....	46 00
Collection in the Unitarian Church in North Chelsea....	34 00
Lafayette Burr.....	50 00

* Mr. Bacon, in transmitting the handsome donation of the Eliot Sunday School, writes: "We were stimulated to make our collection as large as possible by the liberal offer of our Sabbath School teacher to double whatever sum might be contributed by the school. The result was a contribution of $132."

† This munificent donation was enclosed in a note, in which the writer says:

"I have stood in the fight many a day by the side of those East Tennesseeans, but I see there are yet other ways of doing one's duty towards them; so I add my contribution to their aid."

Collection at the Crombie Street Church and Society at Salem	$73 47
Penny contributions of the Mount Vernon Sabbath School, for one month	25 00
Collection taken at the Church of the Unity, at Worcester	158 00
Collection taken at the Congregational Church at Wenham	29 00
Unitarian Sunday School at Quincy	254 10
Collected in New Bedford, by Master Willie Howland, who was prevented from getting more by illness	3 50
Collection at the Dorchester Village Church	53 25
Collection at the church of the Third Religious Society of Dorchester	100 00
Collection at the First Independent Methodist Church, Dorchester	13 35
Citizens of Dorchester	87 00
John W. Peirce,* Jr., Tremont, Me.	25 00
Collection in the North Congregational Church and Society at Haverhill	162 75
Edward Holbrook	$20 00
Jas. L. Mills & Son	25 00
Collection in North Congregational Church in Haverhill	162 50
Collection by the youngest class at M'lle De Bonville's school for young ladies, 54 Chestnut Street	25 00
Citizens of West Amesbury	161 00
First Church in Roxbury, Rev. Dr. Putnam	933 00
The proceeds of a little girls' fair in West Cedar Street, by Misses Maria Decatur, Grace Kellogg, and Susie Spring	50 65
A part of the "Penny Contribution" of the Mather Sabbath School of Jamaica Plain	10 00
The North Baptist Society in Dorchester	15 00
Nickerson & Co.	100 00
Congregational Church and Society of Buckland	32 10
Congregational Society at Acton	7 00
Miss Anne Wigglesworth,† a second donation of	100 00
Miss Mary Wigglesworth	100 00
E. D. Everett	20 00
Citizens of Dana, Mass	48 65

* The contribution of Master Peirce, a lad of twelve, was remitted in the following letter:

"S. W. Harbor, Tremont, Me., *April* 5, 1864.

"Dear Sir:—Enclosed please find $25, which I have collected for the suffering East Tennesseeans. I have read and heard so much of the sufferings of these loyal people, that I wished very much to do something for them. I said to my mother, I will give them my dollar, all my money. She said that will do very little good alone, but I might go round and ask my young friends to give for this noble cause. I was pleased to do so, and have collected this sum. I found both old and young ready to give me something; very few refused. In one family I got almost $5. I know this is a small sum compared with the thousands you are receiving; but if some little boy in each town of this state would go round among his friends, the sums thus collected all put together would make thousands of dollars; and, oh! how much suffering would be relieved!

"Respectfully yours,

[Signed] "Jno. W. Peirce, Jr."

† Miss Wigglesworth's second donation was enclosed in the following note:

"Will Mr. Everett be kind enough to accept the enclosed, that it may lend its little aid in filling the vacuum which exists between the present receipts and the $100,000, which we *must* send from Massachusetts.

"I have not waited till this last moment before sending my mite, as my first was sent in February. But I cannot sit still and merely *wish* that our contributions should reach the sum of one hundred thousand. I must make my wish—and hope that others will do the same—assume a practical form.

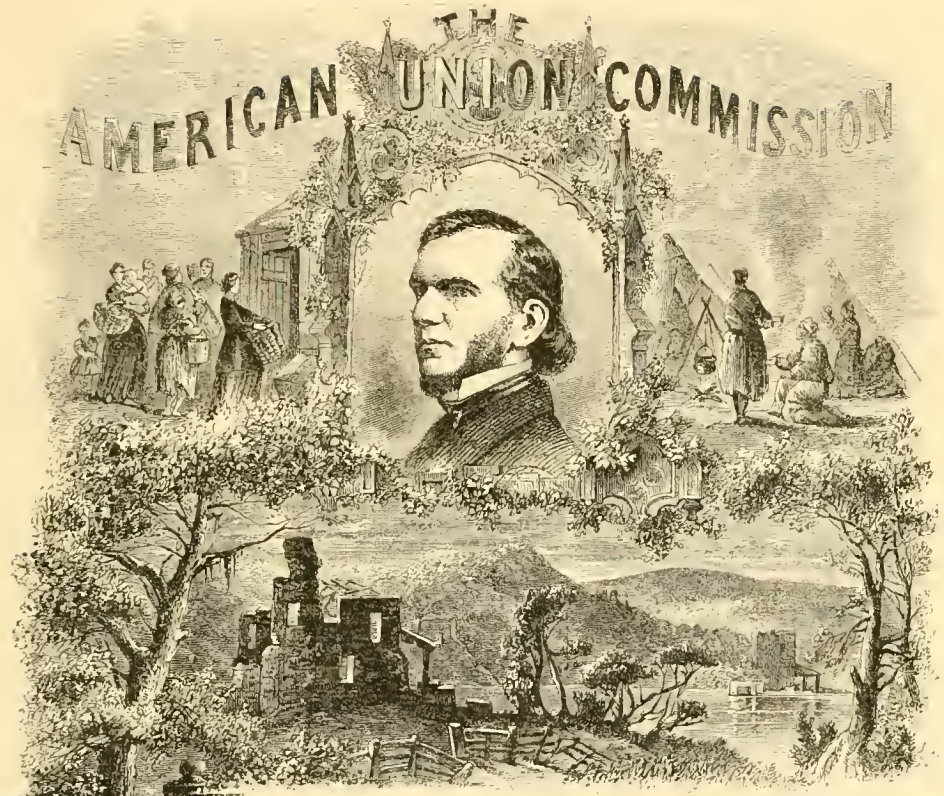
"Very respectfully yours,

"1 Park Street, May 9, 1864." "A. Wigglesworth.

Mr. Emmanuel, an attaché of the Consul-General's office at Constantinople	$20 00
Mrs. Albert W. Paine, Bangor, Me.	10 00
Messrs. Faxon, Elms & Co.	50 00
Mrs. Peter C. Brooks	200 00
Edwin Howland	100 00
Collection taken in the church of Rev. Samuel Brooks, at South Framingham	39 50
J. Kuhn	25 00
Henry Lyon, M. D., Charlestown	50 00
Col. Samuel Swett	30 00
Amos P. Tapley, Lynn	100 00
Miss Eliza Whitwell, Dorchester	100 00
Rev. Alex. Proudfit, Chaplain U. S. A.	15 00
Samuel Rodman, New Bedford.	100 00
The Amesbury Mills Congregational Society	37 46
George Wilson, New Bedford.	10 00
O. W. Holmes, M. D.	100 00
Net proceeds of a musical entertainment at Chickering's Hall, the use of which was given by the Messrs. C.'s gratuitously.	1,162 00
W. H. H. Newman	50 00
Three boys at Walpole, "the profits of a small store and picking dandelions" in the holidays	5 00
Proceeds of a children's fair, held at the house of William Gray, by Ellen Gray, Anna Jackson, and Georgiana Eaton	500 00
Congregational Society at Truro	18 00
Methodist Society at Malden Centre	70 50
Proceeds of a children's fair, at the house of Dr. Hayward, Temple Place	190 00
Mrs. J. Mason Warren	100 00
Hon. S. L. Crocker, Taunton.	100 00
Proceeds of a little child's fair in Westchester Park	$7 00
Collection at a meeting of the Universalist Society at South Danvers	33 00
Proceeds of a children's fair at Dr. Talbot's	1,004 00
Miss Martha B. Waite	100 00
Charles Sherry, Jr., Bristol, R.I.	100 00
Ladies' Relief Association, Fifth Ward, Providence	100 00
Joseph A. Barker, do	25 00
S. G. Mason, do	20 00
Rev. Dr. Wayland, do	25 00
Charles E. Carpenter, do	25 00
Amos D. Smith, do	100 00
From the Congregational Church and Society in Hollis, N. H.	56 50
Proceeds of a concert given in the Music Hall, under the auspices of Mrs. Eastburn	302 25
Proceeds of a collection at the Trinitarian Church at New Bedford	150 00
From Misses Mary W. Gannett, Sarah M. Bond, and Grace T. Etheridge, the proceeds of a children's fair	41 25
Proceeds of an emblematic and dramatic entertainment in Chickering's Hall	116 00
Proceeds of a children's fair, held at the house of John Lowell	386 00
First Congregational Church and Society in Yorke, Me.	21 45
Attleboro'($128.50) and Wrentham ($41.00)	169 50
D. B. Check, Danville, Ky.	5 00
Capt. S. D. Trenchard, U. S. N.	20 00
Proceeds of a fair at 109 Pinckney Street	92 16
All other sums	10,544 66
Total	$102,180 08

The next chapter will describe the aims and efforts of a commission organized to follow up the work thus nobly begun.

CHAPTER XIII.



ITHERTO, this matter of feeding and aiding the loyal men of the disloyal states had been conducted, as it were, from hand to mouth; an organized commission now assumed the duty. This commission, with the above title, was formed in New York, in October, 1864, and was constituted as follows:

President,
Rev. Jos. P. Thompson.

Treasurer,
A. V. Stout.

Corresponding Secretary,
Prof. B. N. Martin, D. D.

Recording Secretary,
H. M. Pierce.

Rev. S. B. Bell, D. D.,
Wm. A. Booth,
E. L. Fancher,
Wm. G. Lambert,

Rev. W. I. Buddington, D. D.,	Geo. W. Lane,
Charles Butler,	A. A. Low,
S. B. Chittenden,	Rev. J. McClintock, D. D.,
Charles C. Colgate,	R. H. McCurdy,
Rev. J. T. Duryea,	Rev. S. H. Tyng, Jr.,
Rev. H. G. Weston, D. D.,	Horace Webster, LL. D.

The Rev. Lyman Abbott subsequently became Corresponding Secretary in place of Prof. Martin, and Messrs. David Dows, Henry T. Morgan, Christopher Robert, and Samuel B. Schieffelin, were made members of the commission.

The first appeal to the public was issued on the 9th of November, the commission having, at that time, received about one thousand dollars, nearly half of which was contributed by the Tabernacle Church in New York, of which the president of the commission is pastor. From this appeal, which fully set forth the aims of the association, we make the following extract:

"Large tracts of our country have been desolated by the march of vast armies to and fro; the population, first exhausted by military exactions, have been plundered and stripped by guerrilleros; at length, abandoning their famine-smitten homes, they crowd within our lines. They arrive in the utmost possible destitution; huddle together in wretched places of refuge, and sink under want, exposure, and disease. . . . . The forced depopulation of Atlanta, and the recent devastation of the Shenandoah valley, have made a frightful increase of this misery, and thrown fresh thousands of houseless and naked creatures upon Pennsylvania and Kentucky for relief. An ordinary famine scarcely involves such suffering. The famine-stricken have homes. It is impossible to depict this misery of the homeless.

"Twelve hundred such sufferers are this day in Memphis, with scarcely any other shelter than four worn-out tents. They are destitute of every convenience of life, nay, of every necessity. Some of them have not seen a comb for months, and are devoured by vermin. Women have not the clothing which decency demands, and their children stand naked around them.

"Their wretched abodes, crowded with the sick who are unable to help themselves, are filthy and pestilential to the last degree; sixty are huddled in one small room at Natchez, most of them severely ill. The dying lie uncared for, the dead unburied among them for days. At some posts, as at Knoxville, there is a lack of medicine; at others, as at Memphis, they have no medical attendance; everywhere they are destitute of all suitable food for the sick. Everywhere they need stoves to warm their miserable shelters, and enable the women to earn something by sewing.

"What can be done? Only the briefest time remains in which to provide

succor before the winter. We appeal to all who have hearts to feel for human misery—than which none greater exists on the face of the earth. We plead for a contribution of clothing from every family. We beg you to tie up whatever you can spare, and hand it to the agent of our commission, who will call for it within a few days. We appeal to the ladies to furnish us blankets, shawls, dresses, under-clothing, stockings, and shoes, for women and children. No want, no suffering, exists in our land this day which pleads with equal urgency for prompt and generous relief.

"The Union Commission has the approval of the President and the sanction of the War Department, and can command government facilities for transportation. Whatever is contributed will be at once transmitted. Our generosity will save the lives of our friends, abate the rancor of our enemies, and bless and relieve those who are literally ready to perish."

Though the country had been giving freely to works of charity and justice for nearly four years, and though this call was made just after a most exciting general election, the state of things above depicted seemed to touch a fresh spot in the public heart. The contributors to the Union Commission have been principally poor people; the fund with which it has labored is an aggregate of church collections, widows' mites, hard-earned savings, with here and there a few dollars from a soldier or from the patients in a hospital. Few millionaires have endowed the Union Commission; the money and the clothing it has collected seem to have come, in a large degree, from the smaller towns and villages, and in inconsiderable quantities from the cities.

Several distinct fields of labor at once presented themselves. There was West Virginia, which had furnished her full quota of soldiers, with sixteen thousand square miles of her territory literally stripped bare, having been overrun by the two contending armies not less than twelve times; ten thousand of her population were in necessitous circumstances, many of them houseless and penniless. There was East Tennessee, whose distresses have been already detailed; and there was that wretched class of sufferers called refugees, stranded within the United States lines by the tide of war, afraid to go home—indeed, with no home to go to—driven backward and forward by the advancing armies, hardly better treated by their friends than by their foes. The Sanitary and Christian Commissions aided them as much as they felt able; the government gave them half rations, and, to a limited extent, transportation. They huddled together in Nashville; Nashville was threatened by the enemy, and military necessity thrust them forth, urging them, some north, some south. It was among this class of wanderers that the Union Commission

expected mainly to work, and while ministering to present necessities, relieving the sick, feeding the hungry, and clothing the naked, its purpose was to do nothing which would tend to create a state of dependence, or to hold the people long as paupers. Other purposes entertained by the commission —and subsequently carried out—were to deport the refugees to points where labor was in demand; to establish industrial houses where women and children could be taught to sew, thus preparing them to go back, in good time, to the land, if not to the homes, they loved, better informed, more intelligent, and more useful than they left it.

"I will take this poor, starving boy," said Mr. Thompson, in a discourse upon this topic, "no matter who his father was or where he is, I will take him by the hand; I will nurture him; I will clothe him; I will feed him; I will teach him to read; I will teach him the knowledge of God and of Jesus Christ his Saviour; I will teach him that he has a country; I will teach him what he never knew before, the geography of his country, the extent of it; I will teach him what he never knew before, the history of his country, the great name of Washington, and all that is illustrious in our past; and I will make that boy a patriot! I will teach him that the men against whom, perhaps, his father, in his ignorance and prejudice and blindness, goaded on by men of infamous deeds, has lifted his hand, are the men who have nurtured and saved and educated and blessed him. And I will sow that land of rebellion thick with these regenerated children. If we are not great enough for that, we are not great enough to be free."

An ulterior and more comprehensive object of the organization was to assist in all ways and in all times, the work of reunion, of resuscitation; and to do this by facilitating the right kind of emigration, by disseminating correct information, and by providing, on a broad scale, for the education of a people from whom its advantages have been too long withheld.

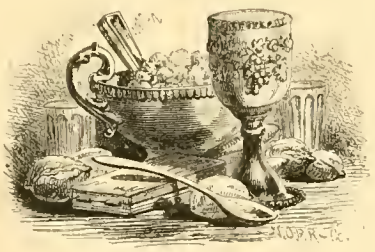
On the 1st of May, 1865, the commission, having been in existence six months, had received and appropriated to the uses which have been stated, about $40,000 in money, and clothing, blankets, and shoes, to the value of about $30,000. The capture of Charleston by the Union forces had necessitated the sending of aid to the destitute inhabitants there, thus enlarging a field already large enough for the laborers. Refugees soon began to arrive in large numbers in New York, and the commission could neither let them starve nor pass the night in the streets. The commission was preparing, at the date above mentioned, to assume the care of deserters from the rebel army, to open schools in Savannah, Charleston, and Memphis, and to provide

the loyalists of West Virginia and East Tennessee with seeds and implements of agriculture. A branch society, the New England Refugees' Aid Society,* had collected $25,000 in the same time.

Like the associations for the relief of freedmen, the Union Commission and its branches doubtless have years of useful labor before them; their great opportunity is yet to come. While their Sanitary and Christian colleagues are laying off their harness, they are but just buckling their armor on. This is but right and proper; to each time its own duties, and to each cause its servants. The sword has been beaten into a plough-share, and the spear into a pruning-hook. Devastation is over, restoration is to begin. And as far as such a work can be aided by the organization and operations of a semi-charitable, semi-educational society, one whose bounty is accompanied by a lesson in the art of using it to advantage, so far—we have the past as a guarantee—will it be fostered and hastened by the labors of the American Union Commission.

---

* *Executive Committee*, Hon. Martin Brimmer, Hon. Dwight Foster, Rev. Joseph W. Parker, D. D., Thomas C. Wales, Hamilton A. Hill, Henry P. Kidder.



CHAPTER XIV.

THE CHAMBERSBURG AND SAVANNAH RELIEF FUNDS.

THE RUINS OF CHAMBERSBURG.

THE town of Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, was burned by a body of three thousand rebels under General McCausland—forming part of the forces under General Early—in July, 1864, the inhabitants being unable to raise the sum, in gold, which had been fixed as the price of its ransom. Eighteen hundred persons, half the population, were rendered homeless, four hundred of whom still possessed some means, the other fourteen hundred being utterly destitute. For some time they lived on the charity of their neighbors, and the chance contributions of friends in other towns.

An eye-witness has given the following description of the scene:

"The order for the burning of the town was given by General McCausland

at nine o'clock, and fifteen minutes afterwards flames were leaping from the windows of the houses in the Diamond. The rebels, breaking into the drug-stores, procured turpentine, and making fire-balls, threw them into the houses indiscriminately. The men were sent around in squads, plundering and burning every house they saw fit to enter. Very often these men obtained considerable sums of money from the wealthier citizens to protect their property. Their promises were ample surety until the money was in their hands, but after it was received they entirely disregarded them.

"One of these squads, entering a house, gave the inmates five minutes to remove their effects before deluging the floor with turpentine and igniting it. The scene at ten o'clock was indescribable. Nearly the whole town was one roaring mass of fire. So intense was the heat, it was impossible even to walk through the Diamond—a large open space in the centre of the town. The flames from either side of the streets met each other, forming an arch of fire, above which the black smoke rolled in thick and heavy volumes, obscuring the heavens. Houseless and homeless women and children fleeing, and the oaths of the maddened rebels, completed this picture of horrors, a scene that will never be forgotten by the citizens of Chambersburg. Nothing, comparatively, was saved—an old painting, the family Bible, a change of clothing, that was all. No time was allowed for the removal of the furniture, or even trunks of clothing. Seventy pianos in the different houses in one street were burned. The terror of the scene appalled even the rebels."

A meeting was held in the rooms of the Board of Trade of Philadelphia on the 3d of August, to adopt some measures of relief to the despoiled inhabitants. This resulted in a subscription, Mr. Edmund A. Souder being made treasurer of the fund, which amounted, some weeks afterwards, to a trifle over $35,000. A considerable quantity of second-hand clothing, collected by a ladies' committee, was also forwarded from time to time. Just before the burning, Chambersburg had held a fair for the Christian Commission, the net receipts of which, over $3,000, were paid to the central office at Philadelphia. The people of Baltimore, thinking that the unhappy city could ill afford such generosity, as things had turned out, thought it would be a good idea to return the people that sum, and did so, a subscription taken up in that view amounting to $3,261.40.

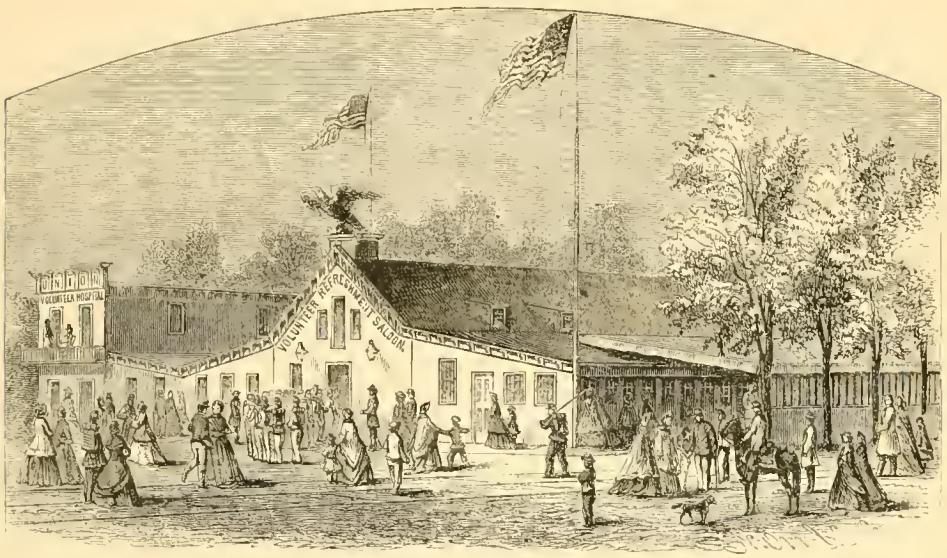
We have mentioned several instances of a peculiar species of revenge brought about by the whirligig of time. Here is another, and the best of all.

On the 10th of August, 1774, at a general meeting of the inhabitants of Georgia at Savannah, a committee was appointed "to receive subscriptions for

the suffering poor of Boston," the latter city being reduced, by the action of the Port Bill, almost to the condition of a besieged town. As the subscriptions were principally in rice, few giving less than ten tierces, and as the harbor of Boston was closed, the contributions were sent to New York and sold, the proceeds, a trifle over £216, being remitted to the Boston committee. In January, 1865, the citizens of Boston held a meeting and appointed a committee to receive subscriptions for the relief of the suffering poor of Savannah; and not only the citizens of Boston, but those of New York and Philadelphia. There was some doubt whether distress such as had been represented really existed; some apprehension lest the bounty asked for, if granted, might reach unworthy persons; some unwillingness to enter so promptly into relations with people who were only civil, perhaps, because they dared not be otherwise. But these feelings were lost sight of in the general desire that bygones should be bygones, and the three cities made generous contributions to the fund—not far from $100,000 in all. The last public act of Edward Everett's life was to cast his influence in favor of answering the appeal in a cordial and forgiving spirit.

CHAPTER XV.

REFRESHMENT SALOONS, SUBSISTENCE COMMITTEES, SOLDIERS' HOMES, ETC.: THE FIRE AMBULANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.



THE UNION VOLUNTEER REFRESHMENT SALOON, PHILADELPHIA.

THE 27th day of May, 1861, witnessed the inauguration of a novel institution in Philadelphia, and every 27th day since has been a pleasantly kept anniversary. The Union Volunteer Refreshment Saloon, and the Cooper-Shop Refreshment Saloon, were opened on that day; this much is certain. An attempt has been made to arrive at greater precision—to settle not only the date, but the hour, of the birth of each, as in the case of royal twins, to decide which is the heir and which the subject. It is not our province to judge, though we may have heard the evidence; and it is probable that the reader will be more interested in the story of the mouths they have fed than in that of their claims to precedence. Placing them both upon a line, and engaging to invoke the favor of the public equally upon each, we proceed to state how it was that these democratic republican twins were conceived and born.

In the third week of April, 1861, the regiments of three months' men, summoned by the President to the defence of Washington, began passing through Philadelphia. The government had as yet made no preparations

for giving the men their meals upon the route. They arrived hungry and fatigued, and, during the first six weeks, were dependent upon the benevolence of the citizens living in the neighborhood. From them they received water, tea and coffee, and even bread and meat. But the inhabitants of the quarter were of the laboring class, and could ill afford to continue their self-imposed labor of love, especially as the number of men to be relieved increased from day to day. At length, Mr. Barzilla S. Brown gave notice that he would receive and distribute to the troops arriving such supplies as his friends would furnish; and he began operations upon the curbstone, with eleven pounds of coffee and a saucepan. This was the humble origin of two institutions of brotherly love, which have made the name of Philadelphia a blessed one on the lips of the American soldier. The two saloons, in immediate proximity to each other—the one a Boat-House, the other a Cooper-Shop—were fitted up by different groups of philanthropic citizens, and put in a condition to receive and refresh the passing troops. The Eighth New York was the first regiment to receive the hospitality of the Boat-House, while the Cooper-Shop extended its earliest greeting to the Seventh of the same state.

The officers of these two establishments were as follows:

UNION VOLUNTEER REFRESHMENT SALOON.

Chairman,
ARAD BARROWS.

Recording Secretary,
J. B. WADE.

Corresponding Secretary,
ROBERT R. CORSON.

Treasurer,
B. S. BROWN.

Steward,
J. T. WILLIAMS.

Physician,
E. WARD.

COOPER-SHOP REFRESHMENT SALOON.

President,
WM. M. COOPER.

Vice-Presidents,
WILLIAM SPROLE,
ARTHUR S. SIMPSON.

Recording Secretary,
WM. M. MAULL.

Corresponding Secretary,
EDWARD J. HERATY.

Treasurer,
ADAM M. SIMPSON.

Storekeeper,
CHRISTOPHER H. JACOBY.

Establishments of this kind are best described by those who have seen them in operation. We therefore condense the description of an eye-witness:

"The wash-room," we read in an account of the Volunteer Saloon, "is an

important department. Here clean towels and cool water are furnished in abundance, so that one company can bathe and speedily make room for another. Few are aware with what hearty relish the dusty soldier avails himself of this privilege of a bath. The eating-room, which formerly accommodated four hundred and fifty persons, will now hold twelve hundred. The officers are seated, the men taking their food standing—an agreeable relief after their long ride in the cars. The food furnished is better than the average obtained at a city hotel, the bill of fare embracing beef cooked in every style, ham, pickles, excellent bread, sweet and common potatoes, tea and coffee, and often cake and pies. A regiment consumes seven barrels of coffee, and as many gallons of tea. A good, wholesome meal, thus provided in bulk, does not cost over nine or ten cents. In eight minutes after the room is cleared of one division, the tables are freshly spread and ready for another.

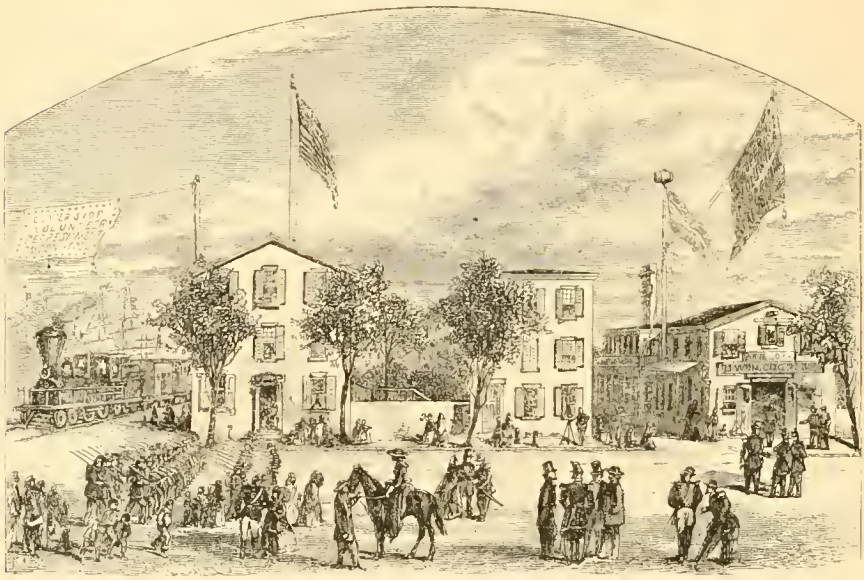
"Attached to the saloon is a hospital cottage, for the reception of men taken sick on their way, or for wounded men going home, who are forced to stop upon their route. Here is a large table covered with writing-materials, where the soldier may write his letters. An attendant takes them, stamps them without charge, and dispatches them by the bushel basketful. Large bundles of the daily papers are ready for distribution. So it appears that the American trooper's programme on arriving in Philadelphia is as follows: he first performs his ablutions, then he eats his breakfast; after that he writes to his wife, and then he reads the news. The Baltimore train is now ready, and he bids farewell to Philadelphia, in the hope that his journey homeward, if he lives to make it, may lie that way."

A little pamphlet of twelve pages, four inches by two and a half, is published by Mr. Corson, an officer of this association. It is entitled "The Soldier's Guide in Philadelphia," and is distributed far and wide gratuitously. It contains engravings of the saloon and of the hospital attached to it; a list of their officers; directions how to dispense with carriages; time-tables of railroads and steamboats; a cordial invitation to breakfast, dinner, and supper, without charge; a guide to all places of interest, and an ingenious diagram, explaining the plan of the numbering of the streets. This useful little volume opens with the following apt quotations:

> Pompey.—Let me shake thy hand:
> I have seen thee fight.
> —Antony and Cleopatra, II. 6.

> Messenger.—He hath done good service in these wars.
> —Much Ado about Nothing, I. 1.

What has been said of the mechanism of one of these saloons will answer in every respect for the other. The Cooper-Shop increased the accommodations with which it started, till it was able to give a whole regiment a meal together, and with little or no delay.



THE COOPER SHOP REFRESHMENT SALOON.

A hospital was soon after established, with twelve beds, the number being afterwards increased to twenty-eight. A few deaths occurred, and the managers of the Mount Moriah Cemetery presented the committee with a plot of ground, a beautiful piece of upland, where the soldier might find a resting-place. It was enclosed and ornamented the next year.

The committee, in their first annual report, made the following remarks, the justice of which no one can doubt: "The effect upon the soldier of the reception and treatment that, by the great liberality of our fellow-citizens, we have been enabled to offer him, will prove to be of the most lasting character, and beneficial to the citizens of Philadelphia. The most favorable impressions have been made indelibly upon his mind, of the kindness of our people. The reception he has met with furnishes a theme upon which he will delight to write and speak. Our city, the first to commence this work, has shown itself to be well deserving the name of brotherly love; and we are sure there are more well-wishers outside of its borders to-day, than any other city in our Union can boast of."

The two saloons have been supported wholly by the people of Philadelphia, who have kept them supplied with money, as far as money was needed, and have spread their tables not only with beef and potatoes, but with fruit and flowers in their season. Many persons have been regular subscribers, or rather, as there was no registering of names, expected to be called on at stated intervals for the sum which it had become their habit to give. Numerous summer fairs have been held for each; from the country fifty miles around the city came gifts of strawberries, cake, butter, bread, fruit, while the city people sent ice-cream. Sums as large as $5,000 have been realized from these festivals, one of which remained open nine days, and received thirty-six thousand visitors.

A REGIMENT AT DINNER.

The saloons have done good in more ways than one; a single example of this must suffice, as follows: "We were speaking," wrote a gentleman in a letter to Mr. S. B. Fales, one of the officers of the Union Saloon, "of the demoralizing influences of camp life, and a friend remarked that while at East New York, his regiment, composed in large part of farmers' sons, and lads who had had a considerable amount of moral training at home, had become sadly demoralized. The camp was surrounded by grog-shops, and the rations were of the poorest—filthy, insufficient, and not half cooked, and all the associations of the camp were evil; the men had become dispirited and disgusted, and felt that no one cared for them except as food for powder; and though he and some of the other officers endeavored to encourage and cheer them, they were sullen, and seemed about ready for mutiny and desertion. 'But,' said he, 'orders came for the regiment to march, and the men went on board the steamer much as if they were going to the gallows. We reached Philadelphia, and marched to the Union Volunteer Refreshment Saloon, and the warm welcome, the hearty shake of the hand, and the ample and delicious fare served

up for us, put a new spirit into the men. They had landed in a mood fit for mutiny or desertion; they left Philadelphia, feeling that they were the cherished soldiers of the nation, loved for the cause in which they were to fight.'"

The statistics of the work done, and of the means with which it was done, by the Cooper-Shop, are as follows:

Soldiers fed during the first year	87,513	
Contributions " "		$13,163 85
Soldiers fed during the second year	87,433	
Contributions " "		15,137 49
Soldiers fed during the third year	97,300	
Contributions " "		15,395 48
Soldiers fed during the fourth year	44,745	
Contributions " "		14,085 01
Total	316,991	$57,781 83

Showing an average cost per man of eighteen cents, notwithstanding the high price of provisions during the past two years. As very many of the men took more than one meal, the average cost of a meal cannot be placed higher than thirteen or fourteen cents. It is estimated that during the four years ten thousand meals were furnished to soldiers singly or in squads of two or three, many of them maimed or invalids on a visit from the military hospitals. There was no record kept of these odd meals.

The soldiers returning by brigades together from the war, in the summer of 1865, the fifth year, tasked the energies of the saloon committees to the utmost, and the fifth annual report will doubtless show that their closing labors were their heaviest.

The following are the records of the Union Volunteer Saloon for the same period:

Soldiers fed during the first year	161,270	
Contributions " "		$16,700 00
Soldiers fed during the second year	124,012	
Contributions " "		18,038 86
Soldiers fed during the third year	131,766	
Contributions " "		18,811 93
Soldiers fed during the fourth year to July 1st, 1865	195,083	
Contributions " " " "		33,009 98
Total	612,131	$86,560 77

In June, 1865, this saloon gave meals, on certain days, to three thousand five hundred returning men; some of them, doubtless, those who in the earlier days went through Philadelphia and hoped to come back that way.

It was soon evident that these establishments, apparently complete as they were, needed a supplementary department, the object of which should be the temporary care of the wounded, who, as they left the cars, and before they could be transferred to the hospitals, were necessarily thrown upon the street, and for a time left there. A number of mechanics met together, discussed the matter, and resolved to take it in hand, it being apparent, to quote the preamble to the constitution which was afterwards drawn up, "that the government is partially unable to provide immediate relief to its brave defenders who are sick and wounded when they reach this city." A vacant lot, close by the spot where the soldiers were transferred from the cars, and belonging to the Hon. Josiah Randall, was placed at their disposal for hospital purposes by the owner. With sixty dollars these men commenced their generous work. They purchased the few feet of lumber their means would allow, and for a time worked with their own hands at digging holes and planting posts. Five hundred dollars and thirty-five thousand feet of lumber were now speedily contributed, Mr. L. B. M. Dolby obtaining nearly the whole of the lumber, by donations, in one day. On the fifteenth night after the first post was planted, three hundred men from the Army of the Potomac were provided with refreshments, medical attentions, and beds. This establishment, The Citizens' Union Volunteer Hospital Association, was organized on the 5th of September, 1862, with the following officers:

President,
T. T. Tasker, Sr.

Treasurer,
Charles P. Perot.

Secretary,
Thomas L. Gifford.

Board of Managers.

John Williams,	George W. Lott,
Edward H. Pyle,	W. L. Clayton,
Frank Bayle,	John Kilpatrick,
John H. Clayton,	William R. Pidgeon,
David Foy,	Joseph L. Goff,
James Evans,	Samuel Bayle,
Henry J. Fox,	David J. Stevenson,
Louis H. Grubb,	Alexander Greaves,
Samuel W. Middleton,	Andrew Kilpatrick,
John Goorley,	James D. Doherty,
Henry Rutter,	Edmund Hopper,
William J. Verdette,	John Parsons,

Andrew McFetters.

Additional buildings were soon required, and Mr. Randall gave the use of another lot of land. The hospital, when thus enlarged, covered over twenty-

five thousand feet of ground. It contained, besides the reception-room proper, two dining-rooms, a bath-room, wash-room, laundry, guard-house, and surgeon's office. During the first year thirty thousand men were received, sometimes twenty-five hundred in a day, and seven hundred have slept within the walls on one night. A committee of members of the association was always in attendance, not only to provide refreshments and accommodation, but to take charge of all men either furloughed or mustered out.

CITIZENS' UNION VOLUNTEER HOSPITAL.

The association received during the first year, besides nearly $20,000 in cash, over three thousand shirts, two thousand five hundred pairs of drawers, one thousand pairs of stockings, large quantities of handkerchiefs, sheets, pillow-cases, towels, wrappers, lint, and linen; jellies, preserves, wine, tea, sugar, coffee, and numerous other articles necessary for the sick, comforting to the convalescent, and not to be refused by the well. Of the cash receipts, over $7,000 were the earnings of ninety-three fairs, lectures, balls, benefits, and exhibitions.

The second year's receipts were over $10,000 in money, and a corresponding amount of supplies; the association cared for thirty-five thousand sick and wounded men, and furnished one hundred and twenty-five thousand meals. It continued its labors until government action rendered them unnecessary.

A pleasant story, illustrating the almost over-care sometimes bestowed upon the sick, is told in connection with this establishment:

"An old lady from the country had come to the city with the intention of visiting the hospitals—a bustling, motherly, kind-hearted soul, who had faithfully discharged all the duties of domestic life, rounding them off with the genial tenderness of a warm and affectionate nature. The hospitals were unexplored wonders, tempting her scrutiny; and it may not be unlikely, too,

that the romantic sympathy which younger women cherish for eourage, especially when, in defiance of danger, it has brought suffering upon its gallant possessor, quickened the blood even in her aged veins. At any rate, the old lady adjusted her spectacles and smoothed her apron, preparatory to a minute examination of our homes for suffering heroes. She began with the Volunteer Hospital, under the charge of Mr. Barzilla S. Brown. She thought that a moderate establishment of this kind would be an easy initiation. Innocent rusticity! The third bed utterly demolished the dear old lady's self-control. She had stood the previous ones pretty well. It is true, that second man—he with the dark-rimmed, sunken eyes, and pinched features—made his visitor's lips twitch strangely when, in mute acknowledgment of her kindness, he laid his wasted hand softly against hers.

"But this third fellow, with only a stump of a leg, and a still less stump of a life—somehow the spectacles grew dim while she gazed at him. At least three hundred and fifty questions were flung at the patient as to the poignancy of his sufferings, and three hundred and fifty more to elicit all his wants. But the assiduity of physician and nurse had not left the poor fellow the privilege of a single want—except a fevered whim that happened then to present itself, for chicken broth.

"Will it be believed that the next day brought Mr. Brown sixteen live chickens? Sixteen live chickens for one man's broth!

"But not for one man. This same broth is very often craved by parched lips and fastidious stomachs. Mr. Brown received the gift with joy; constructed a goodly coop; and now solicits further contributions of these birds. We do not all live in the country; but we all have the means that control the products of the country. Then let us follow the example of our pleasant old lady from the country, and give to these brave sufferers what may at once gratify their tastes and hasten their convalescence. Give Mr. Brown more live chickens."

The necessity which led the Philadelphians, in May, to establish their two refreshment saloons, made itself felt at a later period in Baltimore, as, owing to the attack upon the Massachusetts Sixth and other regiments upon the 19th of April, the troops, for a time, avoided Baltimore on their way to the South. When, however, the stream of men again began to pour through the city, a number of gentlemen, moved by sympathy with the tired and thirsty soldiers, began, though without concert, to make personal efforts to aid them, if it was only to give them a cup of cold water. But even in this, their attempts were obstructed by the police, whose sympathies were strongly with

the rebellion. They were driven from the station and threatened with arrest, and were even distrusted by the soldiers, who expected only poisoned water and bread at their hands. But the devoted pioneers defied the police, and reassured the soldiers by first drinking and eating of the bread and water themselves. The persons who had undertaken this labor now came together, and, after conference and discussion, determined to work in concert, and a call was issued for a meeting of Union men, to be held on the 28th of June, for the purpose of forming a permanent organization of relief. The meeting was held, and the "Union Relief Association of Baltimore" was formed, with the following board of officers:

President,
ARCHIBALD STIRLING.

Vice-Presidents,
WILLIAM ROBINSON, WILLIAM S. RAYNER.

Secretary,
JOHN T. GRAHAM, afterwards SEBASTIAN F. STREETER.

Treasurer,
MARCUS DENNISON.

Executive Committee.

WARDS.	WARDS.
1ST—DR. JAMES ARMITAGE.	11TH—JOSEPH T. PANCOAST.
2D—JOSEPH H. AUDOUN.	12TH—HERON C. MURRAY.
3D—EDMUND J. WEBB.	13TH—OTIS SPEAR.
4TH—JONATHAN J. CHAPMAN.	14TH—AARON FENTON.
5TH—JOHN W. WOODS.	15TH—RICHARD KING.
6TH—JOSEPH M. CUSHING.	16TH—WILLIAM COLLISON.
7TH—GEORGE C. ADDISON.	17TH—GEORGE F. NEEDHAM.
8TH—WILLIAM A. WISONG.	18TH—JOHN SHOWACRE.
9TH—SAMUEL E. TURNER.	19TH—FRANCIS W. HEATH.
10TH—JOHN A. NEEDLES.	20TH—WASHINGTON K. CARSON.

Aid was at once tendered to every passing regiment; relief was extended to the families of Maryland soldiers, and the sick and exhausted were temporarily entertained. One hundred and fifty thousand men were fed during the first year, and two hundred thousand were supplied with water. Eleven thousand men were relieved by this organization alone after the battle of Gettysburg. During the second year the number receiving aid rose to three hundred and twenty thousand. Just before the close of the third year, the rooms were, at the instance of the government, turned over to the military authorities, to be used thenceforward as a Soldiers' Rest. Upwards of one million of men—officers, soldiers, teamsters, refugees, in addition to large numbers of disabled, discharged, and furloughed men, had been welcomed and relieved.

Some $80,000 of the expenses had been paid by money obtained from private sources; the city, state, and United States, having also contributed to the support of the association. It did not even now altogether disband, but continued to furnish its agent, Mr. Richard King, with large sums monthly, distributed in useful forms among Maryland troops in actual service, and in the army hospitals. One of the founders of the association, and perhaps its most laborious member, Mr. Sebastian S. Streeter, at first Secretary, and afterwards Vice-President, fell a victim to his zeal—his death being due to disease contracted while visiting the Army of the Potomac.

The Pittsburgh Subsistence Committee, performing duties precisely like those of the Philadelphia and Baltimore Refreshment Saloon Societies, was formed on the 3d of August, 1861, with the following officers:

Executive Committee,

W. P. Weyman, Joseph Albree, H. M. Atwood.

Active Members.

Augustus H. Lane,	Miss Anna Thaw,
Benj. F. Vandevort,	" I. B. Haines,
Robert C. Albree,	" Mary E. Moorhead,
Oliver Lemon,	" Hettie Moorhead,
Harry Robinson,	" H. K. Weyman,
Wm. B. Edwards,	" Sabina Townsend,
John McQ. Woods,	" Maria E. Lane,
Ernest Schwartz,	" Lizzie P. Albree,
Frank Semple,	" Kate Denniston,
W. W. Young,	" Lidie Thaw,
Chas. L. Caldwell,	" Emma Kennedy,
Geo. W. McClure,	" Alice Kennedy,
Thomas Carnegie,	" M. Bruchlocker,
B. F. Weyman,	" Lizzie Atwood,
George Little,	" Sidney Lemon,
Edwin H. Nevin,	" Rebecca Howard,
Geo. B. Edwards,	" Mary Howard,
Jno. I. Travelli,	" Sarah Breed,
A. U. Howard,	" Mary Maitland,
Dr. A. Fleming,	" Mary Robinson,
Mrs. Joseph Albree,	" Martha Lothrop,
Mrs. R. C. Albree,	" Ellen Murdock,
Mrs. J. A. Lowrie,	" Bessie Kennedy.

Upon every train approaching Pittsburgh, either from the east or the west, a four-page pamphlet was placed in each soldier's hand. On reading it, he found himself invited, if hungry, to take breakfast, dinner, or supper, at the City Hall, Market Street; if sick and wounded, to call at No. 347 Liberty

Street, that his case might be attended to; if tired and sleepy, and he was to be detained in the city over night, to call for a clean and comfortable bed at the same place; and all without charge. All this he was asked to do "on the arrival of this train," a member of the committee promising to meet him at the station, and impart all needed information. The pamphlet then gave the time-tables of all the railroads, the addresses of all resident United States officers, of hospitals, of the Sanitary Commission.

The first regiment received, the Twenty-fourth Ohio, took breakfast in the open street, the rooms not being yet ready. A large warehouse was soon opened for the purpose; but in October, the committee obtained the use of the City Hall, where the Alleghanian amenities have been since dispensed, to nearly half a million of men, at an expense of about $50,000.

The need of a home or temporary hospital was afterwards felt, and a small room was fitted up for the purpose, and opened on the 18th of January, 1863. Forty-five men applied on the very first day, ten of them on crutches, and twenty-one being without the means of obtaining a meal. In October, a sleeping-room was added; and, early in May, 1864, the establishment having expanded till it occupied the entire second and third stories of the building, the new Soldiers' Home of the Pittsburgh Subsistence Committee was formally inaugurated. Speeches were made, a report was read, and Holmes' Army Hymn sung. Every member of the committee then signed the following pledge: "We, the members of the Pittsburgh Subsistence Committee, pledge ourselves to buy no article of foreign manufacture during three years or the war."

Another labor performed by the committee was the receiving and forwarding of hospital stores. From January, 1862, to April, 1863, supplies of the value of $65,000 were thus collected, housed, and distributed. This branch of duty was then transferred to the Christian Commission, which, at this period, established an army committee in the city.

The necessity of an establishment of this kind was felt still later at Chicago than in the Atlantic cities, and it was not till the 17th of June, 1863, that a Soldiers' Home was opened there. This was, and still is, conducted by ladies, with the exception of the president and treasurer, these offices being filled by Mr. Thomas B. Bryan and Mr. C. F. W. Junge. In one year, ninety-seven thousand meals were furnished, and over sixteen thousand men entertained over night, the money value of the aid thus given being $50,000. Both supplies and money were obtained exclusively from individuals, and generally in sums under $50. The ladies of the Home

attended also to the wants of sick soldiers at private dwellings, sent convalescents home, and gave the last honors to the dead. They invited, too, the disabled to continue taking their meals at the Home, while attending courses at commercial colleges, and seeking to render themselves independent.

The building which had thus far answered the requirements of the Home, now proved inadequate, and it was determined to establish a "Permanent Soldiers' Home." To purchase suitable grounds, and erect upon them the requisite structure, would require larger resources than could be obtained from voluntary contributions, coming in gradually and in small amounts. This matter was very ingeniously managed—President Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation being made to furnish an initial working fund of $10,000. It has been stated that Mr. Bryan purchased this document of the Chicago Fair for $3,000. The Executive Committee of the fair presented this sum to the Home—the destination Mr. Bryan himself desired his offering to take. Mr. Bryan then gave the Proclamation itself to the Home; and the sale of lithograph copies, and other methods of manipulating it, have resulted as has been stated.

The new Home was opened at Fairview on the 13th of May, 1864. It was erected on the lake, near the grave of Douglas, and opposite the monument to his memory. "It is not unreasonable to expect," we read in a report upon the subject, "that, in the course of time, hundreds of thousands wending their way, either from curiosity or to drop a tear at the tomb of the lamented statesman, will naturally call at the Home to view some relic of the strife, and take a war-worn veteran by the hand."

Though speaking exclusively in this chapter of soldiers' homes and soldiers' refreshment-rooms, we do not mention, individually, those which have been established throughout the country by the Sanitary Commission. All work thus done has been sufficiently covered by our sketch of that enterprise. Nor do we make reference to the numerous institutions of the kind supported by states and cities, and receiving a regular sum out of the public purse. Of this character is the excellent institution in Howard Street, New York; of which, however, we may say, briefly, that though created by legislative enactment, and sustained by an appropriation, it has always received large quantities of certain sorts of supplies from individual bounty. Much of the black and white muslin with which the city had been draped after the death of President Lincoln, was distributed among the poor, through this establishment. Nor do we call by name—simply because no one volume

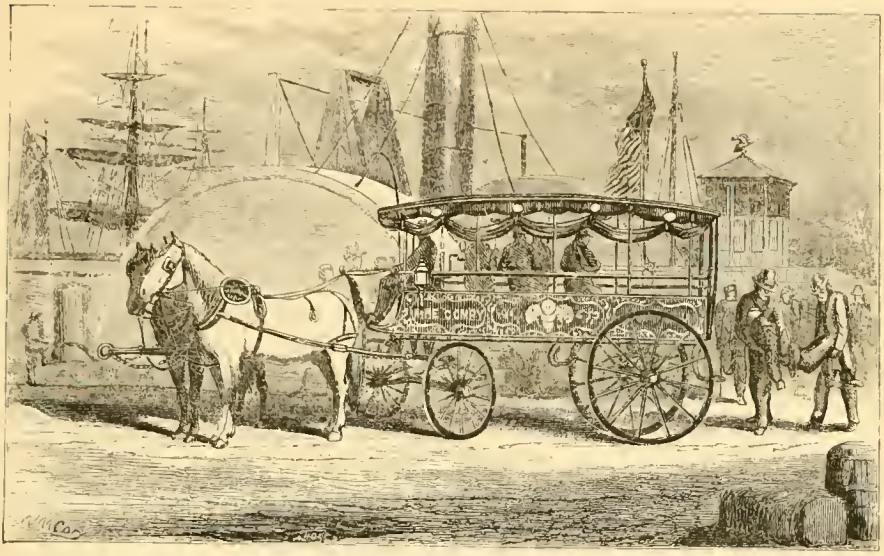
would hold the catalogue—the innumerable smaller local soldiers' rests which have sprung up throughout the land. What has been said is but little more than touching the key-note; the grand symphony remains unsung.

Intimately connected with the Volunteer Hospital Association of Philadelphia, were, and still are, the Fire Ambulance Companies and the Transit Aid Association. These originated in the following manner:

On Sunday, the 8th of June, 1862, the hospital steamer Spaulding arrived at Philadelphia from the peninsula, with three hundred and thirty-four wounded men. The surgeon in charge made arrangements with the carmen, who at once flocked to the wharf, to carry the soldiers to the various hospitals, at so much a load. The work was so bunglingly, so cruelly undertaken, that several members of the Northern Liberty Fire Company, No. 1, tendered the use of their horses and wagon, offering to fit up the latter as an ambulance, with beds and pillows. The offer was accepted, and the ambulance was soon on the ground. The men of the Vigilant Fire Company at once followed suit, and the two wagons remained at work till the boat was cleared. The State of Maine arrived on the 28th, with five hundred and eighty-two men. These were removed by the Northern Liberty, the Vigilant, and one or two other companies. On the evening of the same day, the Whilldin arrived with one hundred and sixty men, and the ambulances did not finish their work till midnight. On the first of July, the members of the Northern Liberty held a meeting, at which the following resolution was adopted:

"The Northern Liberty Fire Company, No. 1, hereby notifies fire companies and others, that, on the arrival of steamers with sick and wounded soldiers, their alarm-bell will be struck eight (8) strokes in succession, three times, as a signal to those who wish to aid in conveying the sick and wounded to the different hospitals, and furnishing them with refreshments."

The effect of this was what might have been expected. The Daniel Webster arrived on the 7th, with three hundred and twelve men. The bell was struck eight times, and ambulances and people flocked from all directions, many of the women laden with refreshments. It was here and thus that the Ladies' Transit Aid Association was formed, its object being "to aid, relieve, and refresh disabled soldiers, on their way from the wharf to the hospital; to wash and bandage the wounded, furnish the destitute with clothing, and in any way conduce to the comfort of the men." Of this association Henry Simons was president; John D. Ruoff, vice-president; Samuel B. Savin, secretary; and John Mickle, Jr., treasurer. The ambulance committee consisted of William W. Westcott, John Marr, John Gillam, and William N. Swallow.



FIRE AMBULANCE

When the bell struck, the members of the association would assemble at the Northern Liberty Engine-House—arranged as a sort of hospital store-room; the ladies would get into the ambulance, and all would proceed to the landing. Aid was thus rendered for about two years; the wounded then ceased to arrive by boats, and the society, finding itself of no further use, reluctantly disbanded, dividing their remaining balance among half a dozen relief associations of the city. To return from this digression to the ambulances.

During the two months of July and August, the fire companies which entered into the arrangement conveyed from Callowhill Street wharf to the government hospitals no less than four thousand men, some of them so badly wounded that stretchers had to be employed. Companies joined the league from time to time, till there were no less than thirty-two ambulances belonging to it, each with its own span of strong, safe horses. Some of these vehicles cost $2,000, the average not being far from $800; so that the firemen of Philadelphia spent fully $25,000 upon the wagons alone, in this transfer of the soldiers.

The ambulances were so constructed that they could be made into beds, and carry three badly wounded men lying down (only two, if very badly wounded), and four sitting up. A slide, occupying the space between the seats, afforded one very good bed; each seat another; and, as the ambulance was much longer than the average length of a man, two men, sitting up,

could occupy the vacant space upon each seat towards the front. From ten to twelve men could be conveyed, if not critical cases. Did a soldier die, in spite of kind and skilful treatment, the ambulance company offered their vehicles to his family and friends, without charge—conveying not only them, but lodges, associations, and the firing-party. If a soldier must die elsewhere than in the field, the best place to do it is certainly Philadelphia. It would hardly be possible to say too much, or to think too highly, of these two schemes for the soldiers' benefit; of the womanly tenderness of the firemen nurses, of the manly devotedness of their attendant satellites, the ladies of the Transit Aid.*

---

* A late report gives the following figures of the work done by the fire ambulances:

	Men conveyed.
First District:	
Delaware Fire Co., No. 1	590
Hope Hose, No. 2	1,654
Southwark Hose, No. 9	2,285
Southwark Engine Co., No. 24	187
Washington Engine, No. 14	1,061
Western Hose, No. 26	250
Second District:	
Diligent Fire Co., No. 10	785
Philadelphia Fire Co., No. 18	1,710
Third District:	
Assistance Engine Co., No. 8	803
America Fire Co., No. 9	833
Fairmount Fire Co	1,220
Good-Will Hose Co., No. 25	2,021
Northern Liberty Fire Co., No. 1	2,219
Third District:	Men conveyed.
Neptune Hose Co., No. 6	400
United States Fire Co., No. 21	436
Fourth District:	
Cohocksink Hose Co., No. 43	700
Globe Fire Co., No. 30	200
Hand in Hand Fire Co., No. 1	225
Kensington Hose Co., No. 30	31
Northern Liberty Hose Co., No. 4	1,678
Sixth District:	
Fellowship Fire Co., No. 27	781
Seventh District:	
Philadelphia Fire Co., No. 25	310
West Philadelphia Hose and Steam Fire Co., No. 3	500

The Decatur, Mechanic, Good-Will, Weccacoe, Philadelphia Hose, Vigilant, Good Intent, and Monroe, kept no record, and therefore made no report.

CHAPTER XVI.

A THANKSGIVING DINNER IN THE ARMY AND NAVY.

DRUM-STICKS OF TWO KINDS.

THE Soldiers' Thanksgiving Dinner of November, 1864—a repast which, if not dainty enough for Lucullus, was of dimensions that would have satisfied Gargantua—came about in this wise. The country was in the throes of the impending presidential election: never, perhaps, was it more indifferent to turkey and cranberry sauce, nor less anxious about what it should eat and what it should drink. Still, an idea too big, too generous to be kept in one brain, had occurred to an individual in New York, to whom ideas of the sort were no strangers, and, at the risk of confiding it to an unwilling ear, he made it public by addressing certain editors in the following lines:

GENTLEMEN:—President Lincoln having ordered a general Thanksgiving on the last Thursday of November, it being on the 24th, I have thought it only proper that something should be done for the army and navy on that occasion, not only to aid them in keeping the day properly, but to show them

they are remembered at home. My proposition is to supply the army and navy in Virginia with poultry and pies, or puddings, all cooked, ready for use. This seems to be a big undertaking, but I do not see any difficulty in carrying it out.

My idea is this: there will be about fifty thousand turkeys—say of eight pounds each, and fifty thousand pies, or their equivalents, required to feed the soldiers and sailors on that day; let, then, every one who can afford it and is willing to send and prepare such articles do so, and make up a barrel or box of them well packed; have them ready for shipment in this city from the 18th to the 20th of November; they can be sent (freight free) to the army and navy of the Potomac so as to be distributed the day before Thanksgiving.

It would be a grand sight to see that army of brave men, loyal to the flag, feeding on the good things of the land they have fought for, whilst the miserable traitors, if they still hold out, are crouched behind their defences hungry and starving.

* * * * * * * * *

G. W. B.

The attention of the Union League Club was called to this proposal early in November, and a committee was appointed to co-operate in or inaugurate the movement. The committee, though convinced that nothing could be done until after the election, issued their appeal, to the effect that no soldier in the army of the Potomac, the James, or the Shenandoah, and no sailor in the North Atlantic squadron, should be allowed to go without tangible, turkey evidence that he was remembered in the festival season of the year by those for whom he was perilling his life. They asked for donations of poultry, cooked and uncooked, mince-pies, sausages, and fruit. From those who could furnish nothing in kind, they would accept liberal contributions in money. The express companies would convey Thanksgiving boxes without charge to New York; the committee would attend to their transportation south.

The election well over, purse-strings were loosened and poultry-yards invaded. The turkeys, who had expected to survive as usual till the last week in November, may naturally have been indignant at the premature fate which cut them off in the prime of life and the middle of the month. Doubtless many of them determined, then and there, that they would not keep; and it is sad to be compelled to say that some few of them kept this oath, if nothing else. One incident in the experience of Mr. Roosevelt, the treasurer, and one extract from his correspondence, must suffice in this connection:

A lady, on her dying bed, and forewarned that on Thanksgiving Day she would be where praise is offered up, not by days, but during the ages, charged her husband, in case the warning were fulfilled, to give Mr. Roosevelt one hundred dollars, for the soldiers, in her name.

The letter, one in a thousand, read as follows:

BROOKLYN, November 19th, 1864.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT, ESQ.:

SIR:—Enclosed you will find five dollars, the contribution of an officer's wife, to help swell the amount already large, to procure for our dear soldiers a dinner on Thanksgiving Day. They have most bravely earned it, and will highly appreciate this remembrance of them by "loved ones at home." As my husband is now in the valley of the Shenandoah, my sympathies naturally flow in that direction. He will be especially remembered. But I feel for the soldiers, whose privations are necessarily greater than those of officers, and who will be enabled to endure them with more fortitude, knowing that they are remembered by those who are engaged in the great work with their hearts if not their hands.

Very respectfully yours,

E. S. A.

Room must also be had for a brief poem, as follows:

Please find enclosed
My little mite,
To give the soldiers
An extra bite.

Be it turkey,
Goose or hen,
I don't care which,
If it suits them.

A newspaper article, from which the following is an extract, greatly stimulated the public bounty:

"Let us turn now from the screaming of one American bird to the slaughter and roasting of another. The eagle has had his turn on 'a thousand hills;' turn we now to the turkey, and turn him on tens of thousands of spits. No tent should be without that noble bird for a Thanksgiving feast. The young men who will recall on that day the loved faces around the fireside at home, the games of ball on village greens, the shooting-matches, the skating frolics on Northern ponds, the sleighing parties over New England hills, the dance in the evening, the dear 'girls they have left behind them,' must not sit down to a Thanksgiving dinner of hard tack and salt pork. All else of festivity he must forego—except the shooting-matches where men are the targets—but of eating give him enough. Fill him full with turkey! Fill his

mouth as well as his head with 'merry thoughts.' Put a 'drum-stick' in every fist for another purpose than to beat the long-roll. Let camp-fires be reflected in faces ruddy and redolent with turkey; let the fatness thereof be wiped with thankful hand from beard and mustache. Let him so feast on turkey that its memory will make the hours short in the lonely watch, and fill his dreams in a shelter-tent. The lean and hungry rebels 'are fit for stratagems and spoils;' let our soldiers be 'with fat turkey lined,' and go into the next honest fight with traitors with turkey—the good, honest, American bird!—for their battle-cry!

"It is little enough we can do for those who are doing so much for us. A surfeit of fight, on our behalf, deserves at least, as a poor return, a surfeit of turkey. Those who have many, send many; those who have two, send one; those who have one only, send that to the soldier, and go without at home. Better a dinner of herbs with the love that has sent the bird to camp, than the stuffed turkey and the thought of hard tack on that day for the soldiers. One day's rations to the brave fellows, and let it be turkey roast, with all the fixings. The army of the Potomac, the army of the James, the army of Western Virginia—let not a single mess in all their tens of thousands be without turkey to head its bill of fare on the 24th of November. Though there be not enough left for seed for next thanksgiving, be this day remembered as the Day of the Feast of Turkey, when the soldier comes home and fights his battles over again with his crutch, for the instruction of his children and his children's children."

The committee received over $57,000 in money, and poultry and provisions valued at about $150,000 more. Messrs. A. and E. Robbins converted the money into turkeys, refunding the three thousand dollars and over which were legitimately theirs, for the transmuting process. The collected eatables were unpacked, repacked, and addressed in a building tendered rent free; the coopering, packing, and carting were, for the most part, done without charge.

Admiral Porter had informed the committee that he had seventeen thousand men in his squadron, and he thought that a turkey for every six of them would be ample provision. The committee thought otherwise, and sent the admiral one turkey for every whist-party on his decks—in all thirty thousand pounds. Mr. Jerome Chappell and the steamer Kensington conveyed this quantum, uncooked, to its destination; each ship's galley to do its own roasting and broiling. At Fortress Monroe, each paymaster received his vessel's allowance, so many pounds for so many men. One gentleman, getting in his share a few ducks, remarked that every thing was welcome, green-backs or

canvas-backs. In the York River and at Norfolk plentiful distributions were made, and four hundred pounds were happily left over to fall to the lot of some incoming blockader, buffeted by the storm; some double-ender, out of pork and unable to make her two ends meet; some weather-beaten craft, overcome by hard tacking and harder tack.

Captain Geo. F. Noyes, a gentleman who had formerly served on General Wadsworth's staff, assumed the duties of purveyor to the army of the Shenandoah, one Sheridan commanding. He left New York with fifty thousand pounds of uncooked turkeys, and arrived at Winchester and made the distribution on Thanksgiving eve. The weather was cold, and therefore propitious. The soldiers, who had scant appliances for roasting—few spits and no tin kitchens—had plenty of stewpans, saucepans, pots, and kettles. The Shenandoah turkeys were most of them reduced to soup, broth, and gravy, and in this form were eaten with the highest zest. "It ain't the turkey so much, it's the idea," said an enlisted man to Captain Noyes. "It is not the violets," said the belle of the season, "I could have bought them myself, but it shows he has not forgotten his Eliza." "I am confident," wrote General Sheridan, "that at this moment, now Thanksgiving Day, many of our soldiers are tacitly blessing those at home for the remembrance so substantially manifested."

To the armies of the Potomac and the James were forwarded three hundred thousand pounds of poultry, besides an enormous quantity of dough-nuts, pea-nuts, pickles, periodicals, apples, gingerbread, onions, tapioca, turnips, tracts, and other vegetables and viands. Mr. Arthur Leary placed his two steamers—the Charles C. Leary and James T. Brady—at the committee's disposal. They sailed on the Sunday and Monday before the festal Thursday, having on board some four thousand boxes and barrels, under the care of Captain T. B. Bronson. The turkeys were, for the most part, cooked, being that portion of the people's bounty which had been received in kind, and that part of the committee's purchases which the hotel-keepers and bakers of New York had roasted, either without charge or charging only the actual outlay. The immense labor attendant upon the unloading of the steamers at City Point, and the distribution of their cargoes among the various corps, was successfully performed. Several of the more distant regiments celebrated the holiday somewhat later than their fellows, but as they knew the poultry was coming, and as the idea was more than the turkey, they were content to fast on Thursday and feast on Saturday.

So much for Thanksgiving in the armies. But the public bounty did not end here. There was hardly a hospital, hardly a detached camp or isolated

garrison, either in the North or upon the border, that did not receive its share. The New York Committee, continuing to receive stores and money after the poultry steamers had left, determined to supply the hospitals and forts around the city. But in this they found that they had been in a measure forestalled by the Board of Brokers. They were therefore fain to supplement the provision already made, by additions of turnips, cake, apples, and, in some cases, turkeys. They offered to stock the larders of the Baltimore and Annapolis hospitals, but the Baltimoreans and Annapolitans needed no help. Some two hundred and sixty barrels were sent to Newbern, and eleven boxes to the iron-clad Dictator. The states which dispensed their hospitality through the New York Committee, were the six of New England, New York, New Jersey, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Michigan.

Many of the donors of turkeys had labelled their gifts with their own names or initials, and not a few received letters of acknowledgment from the recipients. A trooper in the Second Cavalry Division of the Army of the Potomac thus addressed Mrs. J. N. P.:

"MADAM:—I have the pleasure to announce to you that your correspondent is in receipt of a Thanksgiving present (a voluptuous turkey)—one of those that we have frequently read about in ancient history. To describe it would be impossible. The taste of a soldier down here upon the feathered tribe can scarcely be pictured; but altogether, I pronounce it elegant, and it would make a hungry man's soul feel proud. We cannot extend sufficient manifold kindness towards the ladies of New York. Although I am a Pennsylvanian myself, it appeared to me that it was my lot to be the happy recipient of the above-named fowl. These friends are the means of restoring new vigor to the hearts and lives of the soldiers, knowing that part of the human sex (the ladies) are for the preservation of the Union and our glorious country, which braces us up to fight our foe and enemies of the Southern Confederacy. Madam, although strangers, when such luxuries and delicacies come before our careworn notice, we must emphatically say we cannot be such. I must now close.

"Your ever obedient servant, S. R. S."

A letter conceived in a more sober vein ran thus:

"CAMP OF 143D REG'T, PENN. VOLS., November 27th, 1864.

"*To* MRS. R. S., *and* OTHERS, *who have remembered the soldiers:*

"DEAR MADAM AND FRIENDS:—Upon this beautiful Sabbath morning, I have the honor and extreme pleasure to acknowledge, in behalf of three

hundred and thirty-six enlisted members of, and present with, the One Hundred and Forty-third Regiment, Penn. Vols., the reception of one hundred and sixty-eight pounds of roasted turkeys and chickens; one hundred and ninety-six pounds of Spitzenberg apples; one keg of apple butter; twenty pounds of cakes; nine minced pies; and eighty-four pounds of vegetables, from parties

A SOLDIER'S BILL OF FARE FOR THANKSGIVING DAY.

unnamed; also, one box of choice delicacies, tastefully packed with roasted turkeys and chickens, cakes and pies, from Mrs. R. Scott, of Oswego City, New York, as 'Thanksgiving offerings to the brave defenders of our country.' Although arriving two days after the appointed Thanksgiving Day, they were nevertheless quite as acceptable and as highly appreciated upon the 26th as they could possibly have been upon the 24th of November.

"My pen has not the powers of description that would do justice to the advent of these home remembrances among us—scenes which stir to the depths the feelings of sturdy men, with twenty-seven months of hard service, fraught with the peril of life and limb, in front of relentless traitors, whose 'loud cannon-thunder and death-dealing shots have but nerved them to suffer, to do, and to dare,' for the maintenance of the best government ever instituted by man. These scenes, let me say again, are not to be described—only to be seen and felt. Therefore, as distributing officer for this regiment, I tender to you the sincere and heartfelt thanks of the entire command for your generous Thanksgiving offerings. E. U. W.,

"Commissary Serg't, 143d Reg't Penn. Vols."

A few words and a few extracts will suffice to show in what way Thanksgiving was kept in the hospitals at the North—the tables of each being spread by the care of its own special circle of ladies. David's Island Hospital, near New York, and the largest in the vicinity, celebrated the day as follows: At one o'clock a new flag was raised, the convalescents singing the anthem. Speeches were made by gentlemen skilled in preparing an audience for a feast of turkey by a flow of soul. Then came dinner, served in ten mess-rooms, seating two hundred persons each—ten ladies and gentlemen being detailed to wait on each. A blessing was asked upon every table, and then the carving-knife, gleaming in the sunshine, was plunged up to the hilt in what has been pronounced its fittest scabbard. We give a soldier's bill of fare for the 24th of November, 1864. It is the particular bill of Fort Schuyler; but, with the exception of the music of the band of the Seventh Infantry, may serve for any other camp, hospital, or garrison.

Massachusetts assumed and discharged the grateful duty of furnishing the dinner to all the soldiers in the Washington hospitals, seventeen thousand in number, without regard to state lines; and this in addition to supplying the Boston forts and stations, and besides taking part in the New York subscription for the armies. Adams' Express carried sixty tons of Thanksgiving supplies to the soldiers from Boston. The citizens of Maine, informed that a regiment of cavalry from that state, stationed at Barrancas, Pensacola, were threatened with scurvy and kindred afflictions, resolved that they, too, should have a Thanksgiving dinner, and that it should be anti-scorbutic, even if its festive qualities were somewhat diminished thereby. Thirteen hundred packages were soon on their way to Pensacola. The camps and hospitals about Pittsburgh were supplied by the Subsistence Committee and the branch of the Christian Commission in that city. Among their purchases were two hundred barrels of apples, ten barrels of canned fruit, and mince-meat for six thousand pies. The church collections of the day were for the benefit of the Christian Commission, two of them giving over $2,100. The troops stationed at Nashville were provided with their dinner by the people of Pittsburgh. In the Philadelphia hospitals, the soldiers were enabled to celebrate Christmas by the generosity of Mrs. Dr. Egbert, who placed $5,000 in the hands of a gentleman for that purpose; and the distribution was made among thirteen hospitals—several, being well supplied already, courteously declining.

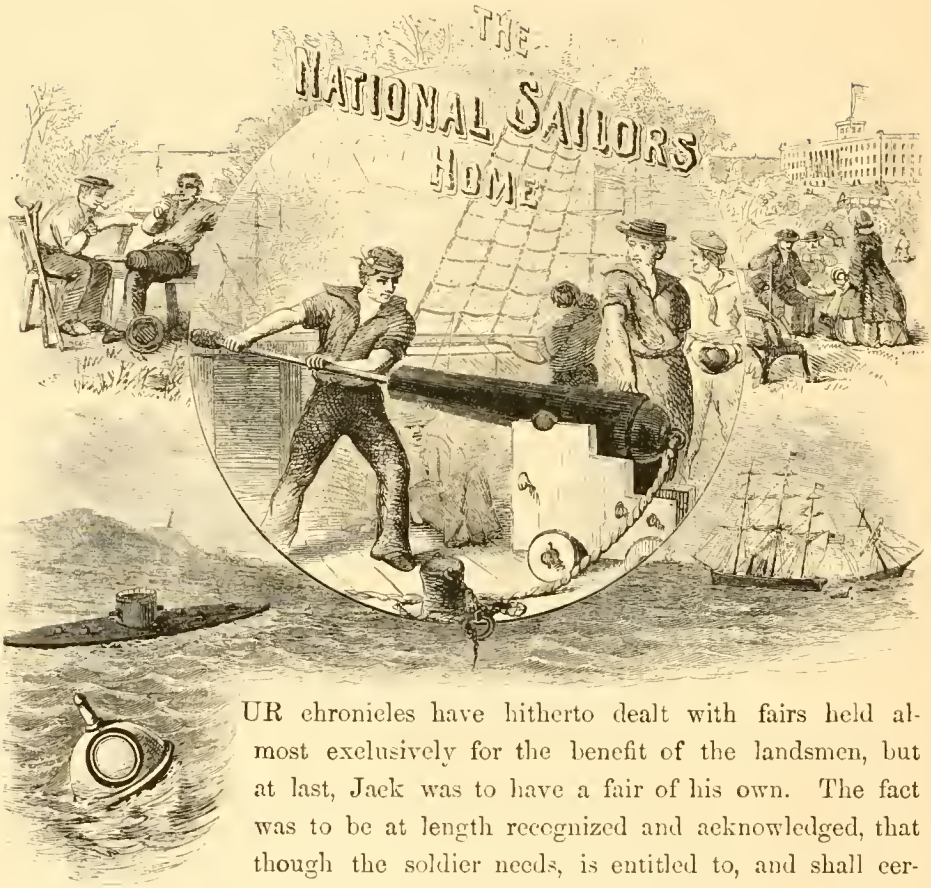
The army Thanksgiving dinner of 1864 cost the people somewhat over a quarter of a million of dollars. This would have been a large sum to spend in turkeys and cranberry sauce, if, the money spent and the turkeys eaten, the

end the givers had in view had been attained. But the soldiers prized the attention more than the gift; and doubtless the revived memories of home, and the renewed assurances of sympathy and support, were more precious to them than all the poultry in the North. We can purchase fat turkeys for so

BARRELLING APPLES FOR THE SOLDIERS.

much a pound; but if these turkeys, sent a certain distance at a certain season, can be made to bear messages that no other fowl, not even the carrier-pigeon, can bear as well, and deliver them with an eloquence that belongs not to either fish or flesh—if, in short, it has been agreed that a turkey-gobbler shall be looked upon by the receiver, even though it may have lost its freshness on the way, as an expression of the good-will and the good wishes of the giver, then the question of cost becomes a trivial one indeed; for, whatever the sum, the return will be a hundred-fold.

CHAPTER XVII.



OUR chronicles have hitherto dealt with fairs held almost exclusively for the benefit of the landsmen, but at last, Jack was to have a fair of his own. The fact was to be at length recognized and acknowledged, that though the soldier needs, is entitled to, and shall certainly have, every aid and comfort, while he is a soldier, and as long as his wounds incapacitate him for labor, he is nevertheless a soldier but for a day, a month, a year. The sailor, on the contrary, is a sailor for life, by profession. He does not doff the tarpaulin and don the beaver, when the army comes marching home. No ploughshares are ever forged out of any utensils of his; there is no agricultural or bucolic use to which the lately belligerent belaying-pin can with propriety be put. So as Jack was to stay Jack, and thus would need care and succor long after the Sanitary Commission had ceased to dispense them, the good people of Boston determined to build a Sailors' Home; and, being for sailors of the Union,

not for sailors of New England, the instrumentality by which the building fund was to be gathered, should be called a National Sailors' Fair.

It was principally by New England, nevertheless, that this interesting work was done. Philadelphia had a table, indeed, and Captain Worden forwarded certain New York collections; but there was many an unassuming Massachusetts town that did as much as either; and nineteen twentieths of the sum that was finally made over to the trustees—exclusive of the contributions of the crews of United States ships-of-war—proceeded from New England pockets, from Yankee ingenuity, from Boston thrift. The fair opened on the 9th of November, 1864. Its objects and its officers were thus briefly set forth:

"According to the rules of our service, those who are suffering or invalided from wounds or incurable disease, can only remain a limited time in the hospitals—the exception being a service of twenty years. It follows that very many of this valuable class of citizens, who have braved every peril in defence of our flag, are and will be cast upon the world, helpless and without the means of support; for, to those whose constitutions are broken by disease and exposure, no pensions are allowed; and to those who are disabled by wounds, an entirely insufficient one for their support is granted.

"Our navy has increased during the war, from a force of ninety vessels, manned by seven thousand six hundred sailors, to three hundred and thirty-seven vessels. manned by more than fifty thousand. The large ships, now in course of construction, will swell the number to at least sixty-five thousand men. In view of these facts, the necessity becomes apparent of new benevolent agencies to meet the new wants; and among these, the establishment of a home for disabled seamen is imperatively called for by every obligation of justice and every instinct of humanity, in order to relieve the large amount of almost unrecognized destitution and misery even now pressing upon the friends of the sailor."

MANAGING COMMITTEE.

Chairmen,

ALEX. H. RICE, MRS. JOHN A. BATES.

Vice-Chairman,

THOMAS RUSSELL.

Treasurer,

JOHN A. BATES, Paymaster U. S. N.

Secretary.

MRS. S. T. HOOPER.

James Sturgis,
William Munroe,
Jere Abbott,
Geo. B. Upton, Jr.,
Joshua Crane,
H. Hunnewell,
E. P. Whipple,
Frank W. Andrews,
George E. Lincoln,
J. F. Tuckerman,
Com. George S. Blake, U. S. N.,
Capt. J. S. Berrien, U. S. N.,
Surg. W. S. W. Ruschenberger, U. S. N.,
Paym'r Geo. F. Cutter, U. S. N.,
Mrs. Commodore Downs,
Mrs. Thomas R. Lambert,
" Peter Hubbell,
" E. R. Mudge,
" J. Amory Codman,
" Geo. B. Osborn,
" Thos. Russell,
" Geo. B. Upton, Jr.,
" Charles T. Tilton,
" Russell Bates,
" C. O. Whitmore,
" Wm. B. Shubrick.
" Louis M. Goldsborough,
" Stephen D. Trenchard,
Miss J. Rotch,
" A. Forbes.

Mr. Everett, in his opening address, told the audience, in his own delightful way, why it had been thought a duty to build a Sailors' Home. After describing the hardships and sufferings of a sailor's life, "What reception," he said, "does he meet with on his return? What is the reward which the community bestows upon him for all that he has encountered in its service? Does he find a peaceful, quiet, well-ordered home? Sometimes he finds it under a roof which he may call his own, or in some public establishment provided by the good Samaritans of the country. But, nine times out of ten, the case is far different. If he comes home in a sailing-vessel, before the sails are furled, one of those devils whose name is legion comes on board with a bottle of rum in his pocket. As soon as he reaches the land, or, if he is in a public ship, as soon he is paid off and set at liberty, the first thing he wants is lodgings. It seems as though there was no power on earth to pity him, no hand to save. Poor Jack! he cannot go to the Parker House, and the evil spirits that have him in tow take care not to carry him to one of the temperance lodging-houses; and so he falls almost of necessity into the clutches of a landlord—dreadful name!—until, his money spent, with spirit broken, and despondent by his condition, and to escape starvation, he enlists again in the service.

"It is not his own fault altogether that he does not do better. He should have some encouragement; but who cares for old tarry Jack? What do we do thoroughly and effectually to guard against these frauds and casualties which I have explained? My friends, we must make allowance for the shortcomings of poor Jack. He did not have our opportunities in early life; he was born in a condition of hopeless poverty, and, after the burden of life had weighed heavily upon his young heart, he had to go to sea to get his living.

He was a little wild and reckless, perhaps; but he was an honest youth. He was the darling of his mother; he was the despot of half the boys in the village; he was the torment, but the delight, of the village girls; he was flogged daily by the schoolmaster, who, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, flogged him twice in the morning, because school did not keep in the afternoon. It happened, perhaps, on one occasion when this agreeable operation was being performed, that Jack clenched his master, who came off second best in the encounter.

"Next night he took an irregular method of preventing the squire's favorite tree from being broken down under the weight of its fruit, and next morning he found it convenient to run away and go to sea. This is the early history of many a gallant and noble tar. He was not malignant, he was not desperate, he would not do a mean thing for the world; and he makes a capital sailor, removed from temptation, and held to regular and constant, but not severe labor. True as steel, brave as a lion in the hour of danger, he is something to us as he sits upon the deck, passing the lonely hours in his night-watch. He has many an opportunity to think of the mother and sister that are weeping over his absence; and there is no reason on earth why he should not come back to be the comfort and prop of that home, and with each succeeding voyage bring back something, to make the hearts of the old people dance with joy. There is many and many a repentant sigh that mingles with the gale; many a virtuous resolution that responds to the cry of 'All hands on deck,' which calls the poor fellow, drenched and chilly, stiff and sore, to mount the shrouds in a winter's storm.

"But it is all in vain. The moment he lands, the demons, as I have called them, are upon him. They cheat, they plunder, they drug him, they ruin his health, perhaps for life, and, as I said before, they crowd him off to sea. But perhaps some one will say, why don't he go home, where he will be safe? Home—home for poor Jack? Why, half the time he never had a home. He was the orphan child of a widowed mother; he has no home. 'The foxes have holes, and the birds of the air have nests,' but poor Jack has not where to lay his head. I beseech you, if you love Him whose words I have dared to quote—words over which centuries have wept tears of reverential sympathy—I adjure you for the love of Him, who, when He was rich, for our sakes became poor, that you aid with your abundance these honorable women who are here, seeking to rear for poor Jack that which he greatly needs—a cheerful and comfortable home."

The fair proper, the central or nuclean display, was held in the Boston Theatre, and the visitors could attend almost any other exhibition in the city, and still be within the circle of the great naval charity. The landscapes at the Athenæum were in one sense marines; the battles fought by the miniature monitors in Monitor Hall were genuine sea-fights, with genuine powder and smoke; the Kearsarge had twenty-five things on board worth seeing at a penny apiece. The criticisms upon the amateur artists at the Melodeon were exclusively nautical, Claude Melnotte being pronounced a landshark for telling Pauline such a yarn about his palace; and every old salt in the audience took a fresh quid in honor of the man whose grandfather wedded the Adriatic. And at the Music Hall, when that mighty wind instrument began its gruff delineation of a heavy blow, the cheery notes of the boatswain's whistle piping the free list to quarters, were easily detected by all familiar with the frog-pond and the other great lakes. It was indeed a wonderful naval festival; friend recognized friend by the cut of his jib and by the flowing amplitude of his trousers; it was not indecorous to be half seas over; the man who had said to his wife that she must not spend so much upon her bonnets, felt like the admiral who ordered his consort to take a reef in her topsails; the schoolmaster no longer spoke of his ferule, but, shouting "All hands ahoy," gave each one a rap with his spanker.

Without pausing to rehearse those features of the Sailors' Fair which were no different from those held in aid of the landsmen, we must say a word for Monitor Hall. This was an enclosure formed by a mammoth tent, and consisting of a circular fragment of the frog pond, eighty-five feet in diameter, with an island in the middle, and a platform for spectators occupying the circumference. In the centre of the island was a square fort and an earthern breastwork, both fort and breastwork mounted with diminutive, though still deadly, weapons of defence. There was a light-house, and, moored off the island, was the rebel Merrimac. A monitor, one twenty-fourth the size of her that admonished the Merrimac, with steam up and hatches down, lay off the fort, taking the measure of the battery, and, when frowned at—in the manner peculiar to batteries and gunboats—frowning back again. Three times a day the following instructive little pantomime was enacted: the monitor, with her helm lashed to port, so as to carry her round the island, without impinging against the curbstone, started to reconnoitre. The earthwork opened upon her, the monitor replied; the band played A Life on the Ocean Wave; the square fort thundered forth defiance, the monitor belched again, the spectators raised an encouraging cheer, and the monitor returned to

National Sailors' Fair

Amateur Theatricals.

The Lady of Lyons.

Claude Melnotte	Mr. Gardner.
Colonel Damas	Mr. Blunt.
Beauséant	Mr. Fox.
Glavis	Mr. Buck.
M. Deschapelles	Mr. Church.
Landlord	Mr. Boniface.
Caspar	Mr. Hauser.
Capt. Dupont	Mr. Bridges.
Major Desmoulins	Mr. Mills.
Pauline	Miss Spooner.
Madame Deschapelles	Miss Church.
Widow Melnotte	Mrs. Gardner.

Box and Cox.

Box	Mr. Carpenter.
Cox	Mr. Plummer.

her anchorage. On the first day of this exhibition, Captain Worden, introduced by Mr. Everett, narrated his experience on that first, most memorable voyage.

This monitor was built by Mr. Joseph Kay, foreman in Mr. Charles Knap's foundry at Pittsburgh. At the sanitary fair in the last-named city, it earned $16,000. It was then purchased by Mr. Knap, and by him sent to fight for the sailors in Boston, where it earned $10,000 more.

From miniatures to mammoths there is but a step. A gentleman presented President Lincoln with a mastodonic ox, and sent him to the fair for exhibition. Mr. Lincoln sent two telegrams to the managers, the latter announcing what disposition he had made of the gift. The dispatches ran thus:

"Allow me to wish you great success. With the old fame of the navy, made higher in the present war, you cannot fail. I name none, lest I wrong others by omission. To all, from rear-admiral to honest Jack, I tender a nation's admiration and gratitude."

And thus: "I present the mammoth ox to the Sailors' Fair as a contribution." One thousand dollars were spent in witnessing the giant; and two thousand more in raffling for him. This mountain of beef was sent to aid the landsmen's cause in Chicago, in June, 1865, where, in the proper place, we had a glimpse of him—if the word glimpse may properly be used in connection with a thing so vast.

The Charlestown Navy Yard looked with sympathy upon the Sailors' Fair. The workmen contributed articles of the value of nearly $900. The tars gave a concert on board of the receiving-ship Ohio, at which Professor Lockwood swallowed a twenty-two-inch sword; he then unsheathed it, and, instead of throwing away the scabbard, treated it with every consideration. Paymaster John A. Bates accepted and discharged the onerous duties of treasurer.

We have alluded to collections taken up on board of United States vessels. The following figures give an idea of the aid lent the Home by those who might one day be themselves candidates for admission:

Minnesota	$744 50	Colorado	$463 50
Sassacus	216 50	Marine Barracks, Brooklyn	352 00
Eutaw	90 00	Susquehanna	150 00
Dawn	67 00	Alleghany	36 00
Powhattan	115 00	Galena	100 00
E. B. Hale	50 00	Agawam	155 00
Perdita and Key West	176 50	St. Louis	£38 16s. 5d.

In the Hall of Trophies, the captures exhibited were principally naval and

maritime: the sword surrendered to Commodore Bainbridge, when he took the British frigate Java; a knife and fork which fell into American hands on the same occasion; the flag of the first rebel privateer Savannah, captured by the brig Perry; shot from the rebel ram Tennessee; a copper hook, made from a piece of the galley funnel of the Congress; the drum of the Alabama; rebel torpedoes picked up in secession waters, the unacknowledged flag of an unacknowledged admiral; swords presented to Commodore Decatur by Congress, &c., &c.

In the adjoining anteroom was a remarkable piece of work, to which the words of Eliza Cook's ballad are singularly appropriate:

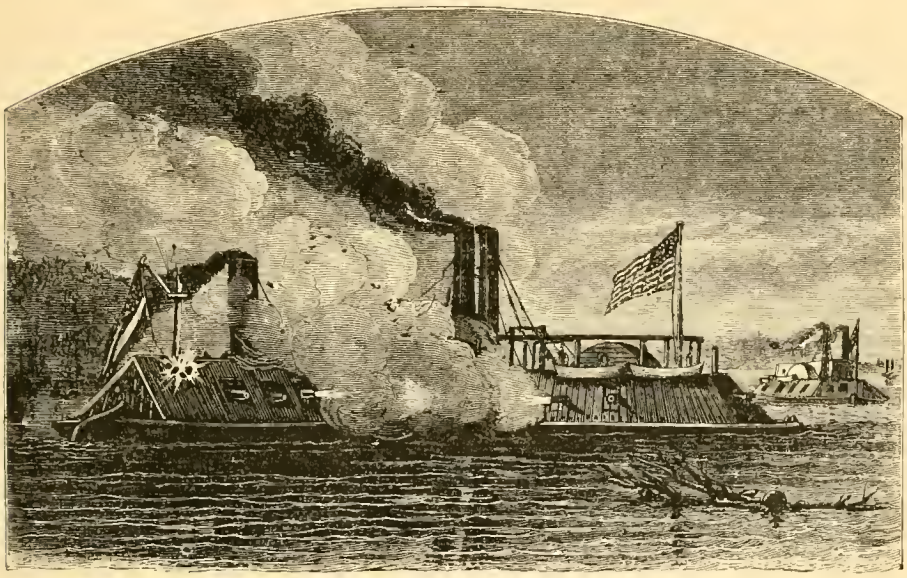
> "I love it, I love it, and who shall dare
> To chide me for loving that old arm-chair!"

The arm-chair in question was composed of fragments of wood of United States vessels, all but two of which had been lost in the war of the rebellion. It was the work of Acting Master Samuel L. Holbrook, who spent in this labor the leisure of stormy days, and such moments as he could save from his sleep and his meals, during eight months. The top of the back, carved in imitation of rope-work, was from the Pennsylvania; the two side-pieces were from the Cumberland; the upper posts from trunnions of the Monitor; the upper arms from the Merrimac; the back from the Congress; the seat from the Pennsylvania and United States. In the remainder of the chair, including drawers, were mementoes of the Constitution, Raritan, Delaware, Columbus, Columbia, and Germantown; and the fringe and tassels contained a portion of the flag borne by the Constitution when she captured the Guerrière. Two small metal guns, made from one of the Merrimac's cannon, were stationed on each side of it, and defended the approaches. This unique settee was disposed of by raffle for $300.

The skating-pond, which had acted as a delightful refrigerant at the midsummer fairs, was now somewhat in keeping with the season, and afforded a charming lesson in a graceful but perilous art. This ingenious toy, a lady's work, has been worth to the soldiers' and sailors' cause nearly $10,000.

There was some historic tea at the Sailors' Fair. If it was hyson, it was not young hyson; and if it was oolong, it was o'er long ago. It seems that Mr. Lot Cheever, who was one of the party engaged in throwing the tea overboard in Boston Harbor, on the 10th of February, 1774, stopped on his way from the scene of action, at the house of Colonel Abner Cheever, in Saugus, to change his dress, he being then in the disguise of an Indian.

His shoes were full of tea; and an old lady of the family, collecting a quantity of the precious herb, and foreseeing, with wonderful prescience, that it would one day be more interesting to gaze at, than to use in the form of a decoction, preserved it for the Sailors' Fair.



ONE REASON, OUT OF FIFTY, FOR A SAILORS' HOME.

The Bostonians voted army and navy swords away, and in unexpected directions. In the navy campaign, the contest lay between Admiral Farragut and Captain Winslow, until the last day of the canvass, when a solid contribution, forwarded from the quarter-deck and forecastle of the Brooklyn, settled the struggle in favor of Captain Alden, of the Brooklyn aforesaid. General Sheridan stood far in advance upon the army list, when a gentleman, unwilling, doubtless, that West Point should bear off all the honors, put General Butler ahead of all his rivals, and out of reach of further competition.

The General Charles Griffin was perhaps the most remarkable piece of mechanism exhibited at this or any other army and navy fair. The Griffin was a miniature steam-engine, made by two soldiers of the Forty-fourth New York, or Ellsworth Avengers. It was fourteen inches long by twelve high, and was composed entirely of picked-up materials. The boiler had been an oil-can; the furnace, the fragment of a camp-kettle; the smoke-stack was fashioned from a table-tray; the cylinder, from a musket-barrel; the steam-chest, from a

door-plate; the steam-whistle, from the mouth-piece of a bugle; the safety-valve, from the lightning-rod of a Rappahannock mill; the piston-rod and crank, from pieces of a musket ramrod; the hub of the wheel, from the fuze-plug of a rebel shell; and all the accompanying braces, rods, spokes, eccentries, beams, &c., &c., from the débris of a Petersburg battle-field. The Griffin's power was not measured by horses, but by sewing-machines: it was of one sewing-machine power.

The fair would have been incomplete without the presence of living witnesses to the necessity of a Sailors' Home. Three such gave their personal testimony, though not in words. There was the once able-bodied Mack of the Brooklyn, who lost an arm in Mobile Bay; Walter Greenwood, who was struck blind by heat in the engine-room of the Massasoit, while cruising in search of the pirate Tallahassee; and Dick Dunphy of the flag-ship Hartford, who lost both arms by a shell from the rebel ram Tennessee. These men were disabled in a moment of time; yet, to be entitled to a home, they must have seen twenty years' service. The mutilated patriots told a story unsurpassed for power and eloquence, without opening their lips. No one need read either appeal or circular after hearing it, as narrated by those armless sleeves, those sightless eyes.

The receipts of the National Sailors' Fair were as follows:

Cash receipts from individuals, ships-of-war, &c.		$83,893 04
Sale of tickets of admission		34,302 00
Sales at tables,* stations, and departments		164,175 86
		$282,370 90
Expenses of all kinds	$25,121 93	
Transfers from the treasurer to tables and stations, and by them credited in their accounts of sales	10,192 50	
		35,314 43
Total net receipts		$247,056 47

* The following is a list of all the tables of the fair, and of the ladies superintending them:

Charlestown and Navy Table.—Mrs. Henry Lyon, Mrs. Charles Merriam, Mrs. John W. Blodgett, Mrs. John W. Damon, Mrs. John S. Missroon, Mrs. James F. Miller, Mrs. Frank Thompson, Mrs. Geo. F. Cutter.

Midshipmen's Table.—Mrs. Thomas R. Lambert, Mrs. John H. Sherburne.

Marines' Table.—Miss Lizzie Marston.

Roxbury Table.—Mrs. John S. Sleeper, Mrs. William S. Leland, Mrs. Franklin Darracott.

Dorchester Table.—Mrs. William Wales.

Jamaica Plain Table.—Mrs. W. H. S. Jordan, Mrs. J. C. Jones.

Newton Table.—Mrs. William Claflin, Mrs. Kinmouth, Mrs. Thomas Nickerson, Mrs. William Lane, Mrs. Langdon Coffin, Mrs. David Howland.

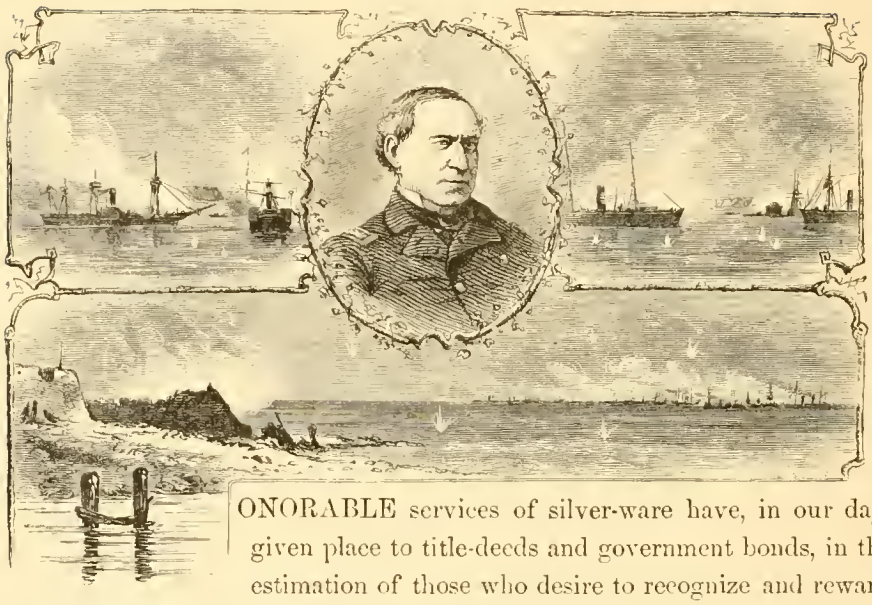
Cambridge Table.—Mrs. H. W. Paine, Mrs. Charles Seymour, Mrs. H. L. Eustis.

Here is the nucleus of a fund from which, in due time, shall arise a National Sailors' Snug Harbor. Here Old Neptune shall house his invalids; here the iron-clad veterans shall finish their days in peace, when blockade-runners, and torpedoes, and fire-ships, and Blakely rifles, shall be at least two generations old. Here they shall prepare to hear, not the Last Trumpet—that were well enough for the landsmen—but what Father Taylor, when preaching in a bethel, technically and not irreverentially calls the Bo'sun's Last Whistle, Piping All Hands to Quarters.

Chelsea Table.—Mrs. John W. Graves, Mrs. Joshua Loring.
Lynn Table.—Mrs. John B. Allen, Mrs. Oliver.
Salem Table.—Mrs. J. Webster, Mrs. Geo. H. Chase, Mrs. James O. Safford, Mrs. J. F. Tuckerman, Miss Augusta L. Nichols.
Beverly Table.—Mrs. Edward Burley, Mrs. Joseph Abbot.
Marblehead Table.—Mrs. Thomas Appleton, Mrs. Mary Graves.
Lowell Table.—Mrs. Samuel Sargent, Mrs. Charles Talbot.
New Bedford Table.—Mrs. Lawrence Grinnell, Mrs. Geo. T. Stearns.
Cape Cod Table.—Miss C. E. Phinney, Miss Grace Bacon.
Mount Vernon Table.—Mrs. James Burnham, Mrs. James W. Cutter.
Donation Table.—Mrs. Charles W. Galloupe.
Old Colony Table.—Mrs. Gershom B. Weston, Mrs. Davis.
State Table.—Mrs. Gideon Haynes.
Teachers' Table.—Miss Seymour.
Portland Table.—Mrs. Stover Little, Mrs. H. L. Robinson.
Portsmouth Table.—Mrs. John B. Haley.
New Hampshire Table.—Mrs. John P. Hale, Mrs. George Hutchins.
Philadelphia Table.—Mrs. D. Haddock, Jr., Mrs. Brooks, Mrs. Hazleton, Mrs. E. S. Hall.
Flower Table.—Mrs. Waldo Adams, Miss Mattie Hazard, Mrs. Benjamin Hurd.
Confectionery Table.—Mrs. E. T. Milliken, Mrs. S. Morse.
Department of Refreshments.—Mrs. Warren Colburn.
Skating Park.—Mrs. C. L. Wheelwright.
Post-Office.—Mrs. Hubbard W. Tilson.
Musical Department.—Mrs. Oliver Ditson, Mrs. Henry Mason.
Indian Department.—Miss Kate Miller.
Glass and China Department.—Mrs. Daniel B. Stedman.
House Furnishing, Booksellers' and Stationers', and Carved Wood Departments.—J. L. Hunnewell.
Sewing-Machine, Hardware, and Vegetable Departments.—Augustus Parker.
Drugs and Fancy Articles.—Mrs. Mary G. Storer, Miss Sarah H. Manning.
Jewellery Department.—Mrs. George Mowton.
Department of Arms and Trophies.—Mrs. Charles H. Davis, Mrs. John Downs.
Department of Curiosities and Antiquities.—Mrs. A. O. Bigelow.
Carpet Department, Fishing Pond.—Mrs. Warren Hapgood.
Personal Tables of Boston.—Mrs. Alexander H. Rice, Mrs. Henry A. Wise, Mrs. Samuel F. Coues, Mrs. Geo. W. Simons, Mrs. L. McFarland.
The Boatswain's Whistle.—Mrs. Julia Ward Howe.

CHAPTER XVIII.

TESTIMONIALS TO DISTINGUISHED COMMANDERS.



HONORABLE services of silver-ware have, in our day, given place to title-deeds and government bonds, in the estimation of those who desire to recognize and reward a signal public career. The days of massive punch-bowls, solid tea-sets, frosted wine-coolers, have passed away, and a better method of requiting the heroic deeds of great soldiers and great sailors has succeeded them. The clue was given to the discovery of this method by an incident that befell a wine-cooler of somewhat ancient date. Presented to Commodore Decatur, it was afterwards purchased by a gentleman who had never been within a thousand miles of Tripoli, and who had never exacted tribute from the Dey of Algiers. So when the fight in Charleston harbor came, no one thought of giving Major Anderson a punch-bowl; the health shattered in that anxious service within the walls of Sumter was not to be restored by tea delicately brewed or wine generously cooled. The Philadelphians gave a practical form to their recognition of the faithful steward's labors; and if Major, soon after General, Anderson desired a plate, or a bowl, or a vase—he could purchase it.

Not long after this, certain Philadelphians thought proper to recognize the services of General George Meade in a somewhat similar manner—no plate,

elaborately chased, but a substantial house and lot, furnished and ready for occupation. And not long after this, again, these same Philadelphians heard and answered another appeal.

General David B. Birney was compelled by illness, brought on by exposure and over-exertion in the field, to give up the command of the Tenth Army Corps before Richmond, in October, 1864. He reached home in a dying condition, and expired on the 18th, surrounded by his family and friends. In an address delivered at the Academy of Music, on the evening of the day of the funeral, Governor Curtin thus alluded to the loss they were called upon to deplore:

"To-day, I, with others, followed to the grave a soldier of the republic, late a citizen of Philadelphia. I knew him well, indeed I had the honor of giving him his first commission. I was connected with every promotion he received from the national government, and followed him with pleasure as he became more distinguished, from battle to battle, and became dearer and dearer to truly loyal men everywhere. Philadelphia did herself honor to-day when she honored the remains of General David B. Birney. He had braved the dangers of battle forty times, yet his life was spared, that he might return to die in the midst of his loving family. Ever remembering the old flag under which he had so often fought, he exclaimed with his last breath, and as his life went out, 'Boys! keep your eyes on that flag!' And so the noble Birney fills a soldier's grave. And he has left a wife and children behind him. I have frequently committed to the people of Pennsylvania the care of the soldier's wife and children, and now we have a law of our commonwealth by which we assist to nurture the destitute orphans of our brave martyred heroes. While I ask not for charity, I trust, in justice, that the people of Philadelphia will not forget the six little children of General Birney."

A meeting of the friends and associates of the late general was held on the 24th at the Continental Hotel, "to take measures to raise a testimonial to his memory." Among the resolutions passed was the following:

"Resolved, That in acknowledgment of the valuable services rendered his country since April 19th, 1861, by the late David B. Birney, and the sacrifices he has made in the cause of the Union, it is our duty, as it will be our pleasure, to use our means and influence to provide and set apart for the benefit of his family a fund which, added to his estate, will yield an income at least equal to the pay he received, so that they will suffer no pecuniary loss by his death."

A committee of fourteen members was appointed to procure subscriptions

to this fund. In ten days the object stated in the above resolution was fully accomplished.

That a rear-admiral should, for distinguished services, be made vice-admiral, may very well satisfy a national desire, and relieve the public conscience. But it is, nevertheless, a title without an estate, a dukedom without a duchy. If the founders of the government counted upon the spirit and liberality of the public to make up for what they decreed should be the parsimony of the people—for let no one confound the people and the public—it is a happy circumstance that fortune has blessed so many of our citizens, and that they are so ready and anxious, as we have seen, to assume the trust imposed. Premising that Admiral Farragut returned to the North late in 1864, and that Messrs. Moses Taylor, Samuel Sloan, and John J. Cisco, of New York, were made chairman, secretary, and treasurer, of a committee appointed to annex an estate to the vice-admiral's title, we make the following extracts from the correspondence which ensued between the Admiral and the committee:

"New York, December 31, 1864.

"*To Vice-Admiral* David G. Farragut, *Senior Flag-officer of the United States Navy:*

"Dear Sir:—It is but an act of duty on the part of the citizens of this commercial community to acknowledge the brilliant services you have rendered to the country, in guarding its maritime interests, protecting its commerce, and maintaining the honor of its flag.

"The gallantry displayed by the fleet, which, under your orders, opened the Mississippi from the Delta to the Crescent City, deservedly won the applause of a grateful people; but still later in the contest waging for the restoration of the national authority, and the possession of the forts and territory of the Union, your unparalleled skill and dauntless intrepidity in forcing the entrance of the Bay of Mobile and capturing its defences, thrilled the hearts of your countrymen, and excited the admiration of every generous nation.

"The deeds which illustrate alike your name and the naval history of the republic, have been fitly recognized in your promotion to a grade higher than has ever before been known in the American navy—a rank fairly won in bloody conflict, justly bestowed by the government, and gladly hailed by the American people.

"The citizens of New York can offer no tribute equal to your claims on their gratitude and affection. Their earnest desire is to receive you as one of

their number, and to be permitted, as fellow-citizens, to share in the renown you will bring to the metropolitan city. This desire is felt in common by the whole community; and, in the hope that it may be not inconsistent with your own views, the grateful duty has been confided to us of placing in your hands the accompanying testimonial; and we remain,

"With the highest respect and regard, faithfully your friends,

"MOSES TAYLOR, *Chairman.*

"SAMUEL SLOAN, *Secretary.*

"JOHN J. CISCO, *Treasurer.*"

REPLY OF ADMIRAL FARRAGUT.

"WASHINGTON, January 17, 1865.

"*To* MR. MOSES TAYLOR, *Chairman:*

"SIR:—Permit me to return my thanks for the complimentary remarks made by yourself, the Collector, Mr. Draper, and Mr. Low, of Brooklyn, as well as those contained in the resolutions of your honorable committee.

"As to the performances of the fleet under my command, they were by the directions of the government, and are alike attributable to the gallant officers and men who served under me, guided by a kind and overruling Providence. That government has evinced its appreciation of my services by my advancement to a grade heretofore not recognized in our navy. This, sir, was all I could desire, and more than I expected.

"But, sir, from the moment I entered the port of New York up to the present time, I have been the recipient of honors and hospitalities, and am even now called on to express my grateful acknowledgments of the receipt of this last mark of your bountiful generosity, accompanied with the kind expression of your hope that I will become a citizen of the metropolitan city, than which nothing could be more consonant with my feelings.

"But, sir, I am still the servant of my country, and must obey its summons to the path of duty, indulging the hope, however, that much of my remaining life may be spent in the home of my refuge, whose citizens have so munificently guaranteed a birthright to my descendants.

"Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

"D. G. FARRAGUT, *Vice-Admiral.*"

THE FUND.

"NEW YORK, January 26, 1865.

"*Vice-Admiral* DAVID G. FARRAGUT, *United States Navy:*

"DEAR SIR:—In a former communication addressed to you, we alluded

to some of the grounds upon which the loyal citizens of New York were desirous to express, in a fitting manner, their sense of your claims to the grateful recognition of the country, for gallant services rendered at a period of imminent national peril.

"Of the fund provided for the declared purpose of rendering you a tribute of respect and gratitude, the sum of $51,130 was appropriated to the purchase of fifty bonds, issued by the national government, of the value of $1,000 each, with accrued interest; and we have now the pleasure to place in your hands a check for the surplus remaining from the subscription.

"In closing this duty—one of the most grateful we have ever been called on to perform—we offer you the assurance of our earnest hope that you may long be spared to shed lustre on the navy, and to enjoy the retrospect of a life of usefulness and honor devoted to the service of your country.

"With sincere regard, we remain, faithfully yours,

"Moses Taylor, *Chairman.*

"Samuel Sloan, *Secretary.*

"John J. Cisco, *Treasurer.*"

Messrs. Ball, Black & Co. furnished gratuitously a blue morocco case, lined with white and red satin—the loyal colors being thus ingeniously combined—in which the bonds, and the correspondence engrossed on parchment, were enclosed for transmission to the admiral.

The following correspondence explains itself:

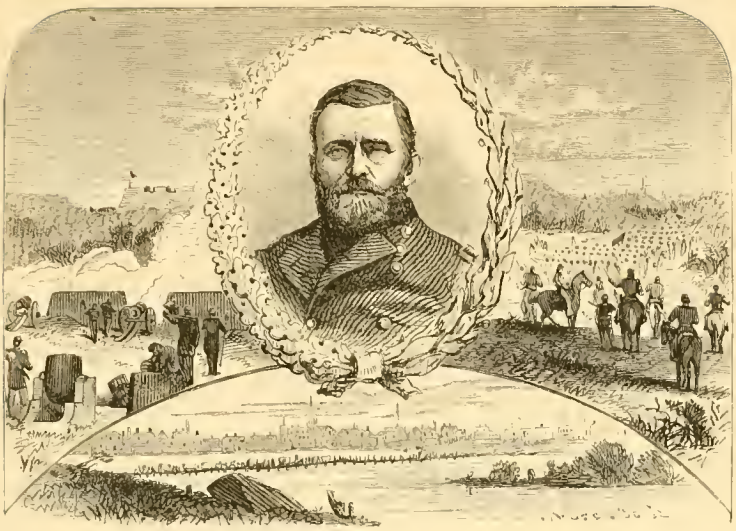
"Philadelphia, January 2, 1865.

"*Lieutenant-General* U. S. Grant, *commanding United States Army:*

"Dear General:—Having learned that Mrs. Grant was looking for and unable to obtain a house in this city, which you have concluded to make your place of residence, it affords us great pleasure to present to yourself and family a house furnished and ready in our City of Homes.

"As citizens of the United States, we beg your acceptance of this slight testimonial of the gratitude we feel, in common with all loyal citizens, for the eminent services you have rendered to the nation, during its present struggle for the suppression of the rebellion, and of our appreciation of your distinguished military ability, patriotism and moral worth.

"As citizens of Philadelphia, feeling that it would be a high honor to have you a fellow-townsman, we present it as a token of the welcome which our entire city extends to your family, while you are still fighting the battles of the nation, and which we will most heartily extend to yourself when the war



shall be over. In requesting your acceptance of the title-deed, let us express the hope that, through the instrumentality of yourself and other tried and trusted heroes, the time may soon come when the blessings of Union and peace, founded on the principles of justice and freedom, shall crown the efforts now so nobly made.

"That our country may come forth from the terrible ordeal stronger, better, purer and freer, is our earnest wish; and to this we pray that God may long spare your valuable life, and continue your invaluable services for our national prosperity and peace.

"On behalf of the subscribers, very truly yours,

"GEORGE H. STUART,	E. C. KNIGHT,
"A. C. BORIE,	DAVIS PEARSON,
"WM. C. KENT,	GEO. WHITNEY,
"JAMES GRAHAM,	*Committee.*"

"HEAD-QUARTERS ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES,
"CITY POINT, VA., January 4, 1865.

"*Messrs.* GEORGE H. STUART, A. C. BORIE, W. C. KENT, E. C. KNIGHT, DAVIS PEARSON, GEORGE WHITNEY, *and* JAMES GRAHAM, *Committee:*

"GENTLEMEN:—Through you the loyal citizens of Philadelphia have seen fit to present me with a house, lot, and furniture, in your beautiful city. The letter notifying me of this is just received.

"It is with feelings of gratitude and pride that I accept this substantial testimonial of the esteem of your loyal citizens: gratitude, because it is evidence of a deep-set determination on the part of a large number of citizens that this war shall go on until the Union is restored; pride, that my humble efforts in so great a cause should attract such a token from a city of strangers to me.

"I will not predict a day when we will have peace again, with a Union restored; but that that day will come, is as sure as the rising of to-morrow's sun. I have never doubted this in the darkest days of this dark and terrible rebellion.

"Until this happy day of peace does come, my family will occupy and enjoy your magnificent present. But until then, I do not expect nor desire to see much of the enjoyments of a home fireside.

"I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

"U. S. GRANT,

"*Lieutenant-General United States Army.*"

General Grant's family took possession of their homestead in May, 1865; and not long afterwards the country was at peace; that peace of which the general was as sure as of the rising of the morrow's sun.

A fund, which certain gentlemen had been for some time busy in collecting, was now nearly ready for distribution. The Kearsarge had destroyed the Alabama, instead of capturing her, and so the crew were entitled to no prize-money; or, whether entitled to it or not, were not, at any rate, to have any. A committee of the Chamber of Commerce of New York, of which Charles H. Marshall was treasurer, soon called upon their fellow-citizens, the merchants especially, to contribute to the Kearsarge fund, "as a slight recognition of their valuable services to the country, and especially to the merchant marine, in sinking the Anglo-rebel pirate Alabama." The sum of $25,000 was, not long after, ready for distribution.

The apportionment was made according to the methods in usage, an appropriate certificate accompanying each share. The following was the allotment, as decided upon by the committee:

Commander	$10,000	Three Acting Masters—two, each, $750; one $500	$2,000
Lieutenant Commander	1,200	Second Assistant Engineer	500
Chief Engineer	800	Three Third Assistant Engineers—each, $400	1,200
Surgeon	800		
Paymaster	600		

Midshipman	$400	One ordinary seaman, killed; money to go to his family	$200
Captain's clerk	300	One ordinary seaman, wounded	50
Paymaster's clerk	250	Eleven first-class firemen, each $35	385
Gunner	400	Nine second-class firemen, each $30	270
Boatswain	400	Twenty-two landsmen, each $25	550
Two Acting Master's Mates—one $450, and one $400	850	Eight private marines, each $30	240
Surgeon's steward	150	Thirteen coal-heavers, each $25	325
Paymaster's steward	150	Two first-class boys, each $20	40
Twenty-four seamen, each $40	960	Second-class boy	15
Thirty-two petty officers, averaging $46 40	1,485	Amount apportioned*	$25,000
Sixteen ordinary seamen, each $30	480	Number of officers and crew	161

* The following was the list of subscribers:

Atlantic Mutual Insurance Co	$4,000 00	Grinnell, Minturn & Co	$250 00
Columbian Insurance Co	2,000 00	Weston & Gray	250 00
Great Western Insurance Co	2,000 00	Howland & Aspinwall	250 00
Sun Insurance Co	2,000 00	Bucklin, Crane & Co	250 00
Pacific Mutual Insurance Co	750 00	Frothingham & Baylis	250 00
Union Mutual Insurance Co	500 00	Wm. H. Fogg & Co	250 00
New York Mutual Insurance Co	500 00	G. S. Stephenson & Co	250 00
Pacific Mail Steamship Co	500 00	Fabbri & Chauncey	250 00
Mercantile Mutual Insurance Co	500 00	Wm. Whitlock, Jr	250 00
A. A. Low & Brothers	350 00	W. W. Deforest & Co	250 00
Orient Mutual Insurance Co	250 00	S. B. Chittenden & Co	250 00
Washington Marine Insurance Co	250 00	Phelps, Dodge & Co	250 00
Metropolitan Insurance Co	250 00	Sturges, Bennet & Co	250 00
Phenix Insurance Co	250 00	J. G. King's Sons	250 00
N. L. & G. Griswold	250 00	Spofford, Tileston & Co	250 00

As Sherman's army was approaching Savannah, after its triumphant march through Georgia, a movement in behalf of Sherman was set on foot in Ohio, similar to that which resulted, as has been stated, in the case of General Grant. The design was to present a house to Mrs. Sherman either in Columbus or Cincinnati. The committee having the matter in charge soon after received the following letter from the lieutenant-general:

"HEAD-QUARTERS ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES,
"CITY POINT, VA., December 22, 1864.

"H. H. HUNTER, D. TALLMADGE, JOHN T. BRASEE:

"DEAR SIRS:—I have this moment received your printed letter in relation to your proposed movement in acknowledgment of one of Ohio's greatest sons. I wrote only yesterday to my father, who resides in Covington, Kentucky, on the same subject, and asked him to inaugurate a subscription to present Mrs. Sherman with a house in the city of Cincinnati. General Sherman is eminently entitled to this mark of consideration, and I directed my father to head the subscription with five hundred dollars for me, and half that amount from General Ingalls, chief quartermaster of this army, who is equally alive with myself to the eminent services of General Sherman.

"Whatever direction this enterprise in favor of General Sherman may take, you may set me down for the amount named. I cannot say a word too highly in praise of General Sherman's services from the beginning of the rebellion to

C. H. Marshall	$250 00	James G. Bennett	$100 00
E. D. Morgan & Co.	250 00	Francis Skiddy	100 00
John Caswell & Co	250 00	R. W. Ropes & Co	100 00
Panama R. R. Co	250 00	Archer & Bull	100 00
A. T. Stewart & Co	250 00	H. A. Smythe	100 00
Hunt, Tillinghast & Co.	250 00	E. S Jaffray & Co.	100 00
H. B. Claflin & Co.	250 00	Samuel McLean & Co.	100 00
W. H. Webb	200 00	J. & J. Stuart & Co.	100 00
Josiah Macy & Sons	150 00	Shepard Gandy	100 00
David Dows & Co.	100 00	Cary & Co.	100 00
Hecker & Brother	100 00	M. O. Roberts	100 00
Geo. W. Blunt	100 00	W. D. Morgan	50 00
R. L. Taylor	100 00	Edward Rowe	50 00
Russell Sturgis	100 00	Galwey, Casado & Teller	50 00
E. Nye	100 00	C. Adolph, Lowe & Co.	50 00
S. Rowley & J. Demarest	100 00	J. A. McGaw	50 00
Spaulding, Hunt & Co.	100 00	N. M. Perry	50 00
Anthony & Hall	100 00	N. A. Cowdrey	25 00
Lathrop, Ludington & Co.	100 00	E. H. Tracy	25 00
Sprague, Cooper & Colburn	100 00	Albinola & Bailey	25 00
Sullivan, Randolph & Budd	100 00	K Couillard	25 00
Geo. C. Ward	100 00	All others	1,900 00
Youngs & Co.	100 00		
Total			$25,000 00

the present day, and will, therefore, abstain from flattery of him. Suffice it to say, the world's history gives no record of his superiors, and of but few equals.

"I am truly glad for the movement you have set on foot, and of the opportunity of adding my mite in testimony of so good and great a man.

"Yours, truly,

"U. S. GRANT, *Lieutenant-General.*"

In April, Chief-Justice Chase sent a contribution to the fund, and in the letter accompanying it was the following passage:

"No man's achievements have contributed more to the grand triumph of Union and freedom over rebellion and slavery. His deeds are among the choicest treasures of our own Ohio, as well as of our whole country. And we, the children of Ohio, are bound especially, and by the most sacred obligations, to defend and protect the good name of every brave and loyal son she has. She has none braver or more loyal than Sherman.

"Yours most truly,

"S. P. CHASE."

General Sherman gave the project little encouragement, and indeed recommended that any moneys thus raised should be devoted to the maintenance and education of soldiers' orphans—as did General Thomas, when a similar proposition was made in regard to a testimonial to himself. Still, the movement in behalf of Sherman went on, and was still in progress when these pages went to press. The following return from a single regiment shows the favor with which it was regarded by those who marched down to the sea:

HEAD-QUARTERS EIGHTY-FIRST O. V. I.,
WOODLAWN, KY., *June* 21, 1865.

Brigadier-General B. WOOD, *Trustee for Sherman's Testimonial Fund:*

GENERAL:—I have the honor to submit the following report of the amount subscribed and paid:

Field and staff officers	$25 00
Other officers	12 00
Officers and men of Company A	28 00
" " " B	71 50
" " " C	50 00
" " " D	32 00
" " " E	106 00
" " " F	23 00
" " " G	23 00
" " " H	73 00
" " " I	26 00
" " " K	31 00
	$500 50

I am your obedient servant,

WM. H. HILL,
Lieutenant-Colonel 81*st O. V. I., Trustee for Regiment.*

The erection of monuments to fallen soldiers may be mentioned in this connection. The Sixth Army Corps had collected $10,000 for a statue of General Sedgwick before peace was secured, and forwarded a duly executed contract from Burkesville to the sculptor of their choice, Mr. Launt Thompson, of New York. One contribution to this work was an unwilling—nay, a compulsory—one, that of the bronze, which was furnished by the Southern Confederacy, in the form of cannon. Other artists throughout the country are at work upon similar orders.

CHAPTER XIX.

Miscellanies: Various Methods of Procuring Means, and Various Methods of Applying Them.

WOMEN WORKING IN THE FIELD.

The women of the country—and especially those of the northwestern portion—have rendered other services than those we have chronicled; the battle-field is not the only field in which they have wrought, bearing the heat and burden of the day. The wife who, in the summer of 1861, wrote the following lines, doubtless kept her promise, or, if not, thousands kept it for her:

Don't stop a moment to think, John.
  Your country calls, then go;
Don't think of me or the children, John,
  I'll care for them, you know.
Leave the corn upon the stalks, John,
  Potatoes in the hill;
And the pumpkins on the vines, John.
  I'll gather them with a will.
So take your gun and go, John,
  Take your gun and go,
For Ruth can drive the oxen, John,
  And I can use the hoe.

Women in the field were no unusual sight in 1862: Mrs. Jane Arbieht, seventy years of age, living in Hancock County, Indiana, having sent two sons to the army, sowed ten acres of wheat with her own hands. The next year—the absorption of men by the army having constantly increased—large tracts of country were almost exclusively tilled by women. Mrs. Livermore has given us an account of her experience and conversation in the midst of scenes thus cultivated: "We found women everywhere in the field," she writes, "driving the reapers, and binding, shocking, and loading the grain—an unusual sight to our eyes. At first we were displeased with it, and turned away in aversion. By-and-by, we came to observe how skilfully they drove the horses around and around the wheatfield, diminishing more and more its periphery at every circuit, the glittering blades of the reaper cutting wide swathes with a crisp, crunching sound, that it was pleasant to hear. Then, also, we saw that when they followed the reapers, binding and shocking, although they did not keep up with the men, yet their work was done with more precision and nicety, and the sheaves had an artistic finish that the others lacked. So we said to ourselves, 'They are worthy women, and deserve praise; their husbands are probably too poor to hire help, and so like the help-meets God designed them to be, they have girt themselves to the work of men, and are doing it famously. Good wives! good women!'

"'And so you are helping to gather the harvest,' we said to a woman of forty-five, who sat on the reaper to drive, as she stopped her horses for a brief rest.

"'Yes, ma'am,' she replied; 'the men have all gone to the war, so that my man can't hire help, and I told my girls we must turn to, and give him a lift with the harvestin'.'

"'Have you sons in the army?'

"'Yes, ma'am,' and a shadow fell over the motherly face: 'all three of them 'listed, and Neddy, the youngest, was killed at Stone River, the last day of last year. We've money enough to hire help, if it could be had, and my man don't like for me and the girls to be workin' out o' doors; but there don't seem no help for it now.'

"We stepped over where the girls were binding the fallen grain, and said to one:

"'Well, it seems that you, like your mother, are not afraid to lend a hand at the harvesting?'

"'No, we're willing to help out doors in these times. My three brothers are in the army, my cousins, and most of the men we used to hire—so that there

is no help to be got but women's, and the crops must be got in, you know, all the same.'

"'I tell mother,' said another of the girls, 'as long as the country can't get along without grain, nor the army fight without food, that we're serving the country just as much here in the harvest-field as our boys are in the battle-field, and that sort o' takes the edge off from this business of doing men's work, you know;' and a hearty laugh followed this statement.

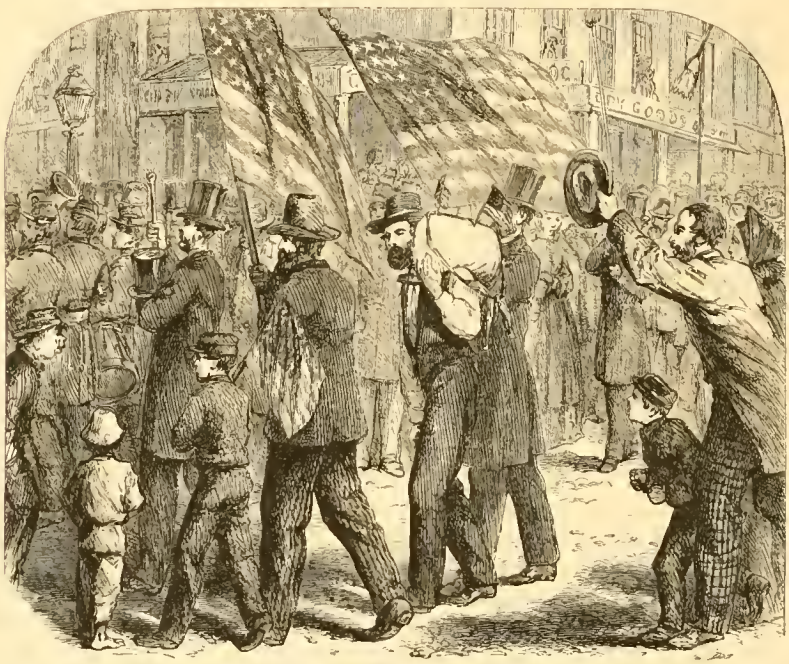
"Another was the wife of one of the soldier sons, with a three-year-old boy toddling beside her, and tumbling among the sheaves. From her came the same hearty assent to this new work which the strait of the country had imposed upon her; and she added, with a kind of homely pride, that 'she was considered as good a binder as a man, and could keep up with the best of 'em. For my part, I am willing to do any thing to help along in these war times.'

"Now we saw things with different eyes. No longer were the women of the harvest-field an unwelcome sight. Patriotism inspired them to the unusual work, and each brown, hard-handed, toiling woman was a heroine. Their husbands and sons had left the plough in the furrow, at the anguished call of the country, and these noble women had loyally bidden them God-speed; without weak murmuring or complaint had put their own shoulders to the hard, rough farm-work, feeling that thus they also served the common cause. All honor to the farmers' wives and daughters of the great North-west! Many women have done virtuously, but these excel them all."

Another method of aiding the cause was invented in Austin, Nevada Territory; and the description of this method is the history of the now famous Sanitary Sack of Nevada Flour. This is as follows:

In April, 1864, Mr. R. C. Gridley, of the firm of Gridley, Hobart & Jacobs, of Austin, and Dr. Herrick, an officer of the county, laid a wager on the result of a local election. The conditions were, that Dr. Herrick, were he the loser, should carry a twenty-pound sack of flour through Main Street, from the First Ward, Clifton, to the Fourth Ward, Upper Austin—a distance of about a mile and a quarter—marching to the air of Dixie; and that Mr. Gridley, in the event of losing, should carry the flour from Upper Austin to Clifton, marching to the tune of Old John Brown. Mr. Gridley lost, and, on the 20th of April, paid his debt. The people assembled about his store. Mr. Gridley appeared with the sack of flour trimmed with ribbons and flags. A procession was formed, in the following order: thirty-six men on horseback, headed by the city officials elect; then ten musicians on foot; then Dr. Herrick, carrying Mr. Gridley's hat and cane; then Mr. Gridley, bearing the sack, accompanied by

his son, a boy of thirteen, carrying a flag of appropriate dimensions; then the Democratic Central Committee, two of them with flags, one of them carrying a huge sponge aloft upon a pole, and another a new broom; then citizens, then boys. The spectators cheered, the mill-whistles screeched, the band played, and the hills echoed back the strains of John Brown's March. The brilliant cortège reached Clifton; and as many of the crowd as could obtain entrance followed the principals into a convenient tap-room, where the ceremonies of confessing defeat were performed. The flour was delivered to the winner of



THE PROCESSION OF THE SANITARY SACK.

the wager; the flag was surrendered; the broom was given up, in recognition of the fact that a political party in Austin had been swept away as with a besom. Speeches were made, and the legitimate business of the tap-room was for a time exceedingly brisk. The procession then returned to Upper Austin, Mr. Gridley no longer an humble pedestrian, executing a painful duty, but mounted upon a mettlesome charger, triumphant, discharged of his debt. The proprietors of another well-known tap invited the crowd within their hospitable walls, to partake of what was on the board, or might be placed there.

Now this was a pleasant, harmless jest; and here, doubtless, those who

originated it, supposed it would end. Had they been told, as they were tramping towards Clifton, that their merry-making would in any way benefit the cause of the sick and wounded soldiers, that their ordinary sack of humdrum flour would one day bring into the coffers of beneficence say $10,000 in gold, they would have scouted the foolish prophecy. What would they have thought, then, could they have known that those twenty pounds of Austin wheat were to be worth to the Sanitary Commission on the Pacific coast alone, $63,000 in gold? This fact, for it was one soon, was thus brought about:

A stand was erected, and the now illustrious sack was placed upon it. Mr. Gridley made a few remarks, offered $200 for the burden lately borne upon his shoulders, the money to go to the sanitary fund. Mr. T. B. Wade then took the stand as an auctioneer, and launched the flour upon that sea of farinaceous popularity, on the yesty waves of which it has hardly yet done tossing. Mr. M. J. Noyes took the bag at $350, paying the money and returning the bag. It was sold again, and again, and yet again—the buyer in each case producing the purchase-money, but declining the purchase. Mr. Buel, the defeated candidate for mayor, who, for some unexplained reason, was out of gold, offered a certificate of indebtedness of the United States Indian Department, for $1,115; but as this, when cashed, would be but paper still, the bid, in spite of its liberality, was ruthlessly rejected. Such is the callousness produced upon the Austin soul, by a too constant metallic friction. The offers in silver and gold went on; the auctioneer, whose eloquence had already been surpassing, now swayed the auditory as it were a cornfield stricken by the gale. His tongue was tipped with honey, his fingers seemed touched with birdlime. He who listened was lost, and he who bid paid the amount of the bid. This is a Pacific coast way of doing things; our Eastern auctions, where only the winner pays, are spiritless in comparison.

When the buyers had relieved themselves of the eagles and double-eagles which they happened to have about them, combinations of small change were made, and very respectable offers were aggregated in this way. Then the spirit of class was brought into play—the merchants seeking to outbid the mill-owners, the miners resolved not to be beaten by the landlords. When coin had entirely disappeared, and all portable evidences of value had been swallowed up in the whirlpool, somebody bid a town lot. This was only accepted, because a monopolist of real estate, who happened to be present, offered to purchase the lot, and produce the gold on the morrow. Bids of stocks and scrip, not easily converted into money, were rejected, to the value

of many thousands. When the sale was closed, the bids in the aggregate were over $4,000, with accepted offers from Mr. Buel of a block of lots in Watertown, and of another block from Mr. Jefferson Work. The procession was re-formed, the band again awoke the echoes, and the pleasures of the day ended with a serenade to Mr. Gridley, the hero of Upper Austin.

About three weeks afterwards, it was proposed that the Sanitary Sack should be taken to Gold Hill, and be sold several times more. On the 16th of May, therefore, a proper escort being obtained, the bag was conveyed to Gold Hill. A halt was called in front of Maynard's Bank. Mr. Fitch made a few explanatory remarks, and Marshal Samuel Arnold began operations as auctioneer. He first bought the bag himself for $300, then gave it back, and began again. The offers now went on as follows, each bid of magnitude eliciting thunderous cheering from the elite of the city:

Samuel Arnold	$300 00	Jewett & Sheppard Co.	$30 00
Belcher Company	500 00	Pride of America Co.	50 00
J. W. Flood	250 00	C. H. Beckwith	50 00
Eureka Mill Co.	200 00	Korn Brothers	50 00
Anthony Fox	100 00	J. W. Carrick	50 00
Samuel Hyatt	100 00	Employees Consolidated Co. No. 1	50 00
Judge Robinson	100 00	Gold Hill Hook and Ladder Co.	50 00
Bank Exchange	50 00	Prall & Brown	50 00
Challenge Mining Co.	50 00	Employees Consolidated Co. (second bid)	50 00
Douglass Mill	200 00	Robert Carson	50 00
Charles H. Van Gorder	100 00	Five Gold Hill policemen	50 00
H. C. Blanchard	100 00	J. Gashwiler	75 00
Consolidation Mining Co.	100 00	S. B. Ware	20 00
C. H. Beckwith	50 00	Employees of Blanchard, Hardy & Van Gorder	100 00
George J. Burnett	50 00	Wildey Lodge No. 1, I. O. O. F.	100 00
Wm. Britton, one foot of Mary Ann stock, which D. K. Korn bought at	75 00	San Francisco Restaurant	50 00
Yellow Jacket Co.	500 00	Mrs. John H. Mills	50 00
A. O. Sanborn	100 00	Silver Star Masonic Lodge	50 00
Charles Olney	100 00	Chas. H. Fish, old-fashioned gold slug, worth	50 00
New Oregon Mining Co.	100 00	Wm. Beegan	25 00
Succor Mill Co.	100 00	Mrs. E. R. Burke	25 00
Wright's Gift Entertainment	100 00	Samuel Arnold	25 00
Sacramento Mill	100 00	G. A. Hart	25 00
Employees of Yellow Jacket Co.	100 00	S. H. Marlette	25 00
Trustees for Town of Gold Hill	100 00	Crocker & Co.	25 00
Barney Levison	50 00	Dinsmore & Aylesworth	25 00
Gold Hill News	50 00	Wm. Denise	50 00
George Aylesworth	50 00	Federal House	20 00
J. Bolburn	50 00	W. W. Hull	10 00
Edward Norton	50 00	A. Hawkins	10 00
Bittner & Skerritt	50 00		

Thos. Fitch bought the gold slug bid by Fish, at an advance of ..	$10 00
(The announcement was made here that Gold Hill had distanced Austin, and taken the flour. Mr. Gridley mounted the rostrum, and threw up the sponge, according to promise.)	
Master Howard Lee	5 00
Master Amos Gridley	10 00
Capt. McClary	10 00
S. W. Chubbuck	10 00
W. W. Bishop	10 00
Miss Belle Arnold	10 00
J. D. Campbell	20 00
James Jeffrey	20 00
Mrs. Minnie Hyatt	$25 00
(N. A. H. Ball and Samuel Hyatt were here appointed to pass round the hat.)	
R. C. Gridley	20 00
Samuel Hyatt	50 00
Cash collected in the hat	50 00
All others	357 00
Bid in Virginia City previously for Gold Hill:	
A. B. Paul	150 00
N. A. H. Ball	25 00
W. C. Duval	25 00
W. H. Beegan	20 00
J. S. Inder	20 00
Gold Hill's total bid for the sack	$6,062 00

Not content with this, and knowing that at a spot further on, called Silver City, there was more gold to be had, the speakers, the music, the carriages, and the sack, proceeded to that place. Here rain was falling, and the people were generally absent at work. Nevertheless, Mr. Fitch addressed those who had gathered at the call of the music, and Messrs. Reese and Arnold assumed the traditional hammer. The offers, and, of course, the payments, were as follows:

N. P. Sheldon	$120 00
John H. Greer	100 00
Myrick & Muneton	100 00
J. S. Dilley	100 00
Steiner & Koneman	50 00
W. B. Hickok	50 00
Blum & Co.	50 00
Barney McDuffy	30 00
Charles Gross	30 00
Mrs. John W. Greer	40 00
H. M Steele	$20 00
J. Martin Reese	20 00
N. C. Hackett	20 00
R. C. Buzan	20 00
Mr. McDuffy	20 00
Master J. Dilley	25 00
N. A. Keefee	25 00
Geo. Crandell	10 00
Mrs. Eliza Elliott	40 00
Klein & Boub	25 00

It is proper to add that Mrs. Eliza Elliott did not bid, but gave the sum opposite her name. She was not present at the sale, being proprietress of the old stone hotel, the Sierra Nevada, a little out of town, and being engaged at home. Besides her gift of $40, she dispensed certain creature comforts over her counter. These, however, did not in any way benefit the sanitary fund, and it is not probable that they were of advantage to the sanitary cause. Messrs. Klein & Boub, also, were hospitable as well as generous.

The procession—designated in the local chronicles as the Army of the Lord—reached the city of Dayton at four P. M. Judge Haydon, who, we are

told, "has not his equal as an auctioneer in this or any other country," stood up in the rain, and made sales as follows:

Capt. John Day	$100 00	Judge Haydon	$25 00
Harrub & Co.	100 00	Judge Haydon also gave his hat, and bought it back at	10 00
F. Birdsall	125 00	Hardy, Blanchard & Van Gorder	50 00
A. W. Russell	50 00	N. P. Sheldon	50 00
J. P. Bause	50 00	L. P. Howard & Co.	50 00
Meyer & Co.	50 00	William Gates (second bid)	35 00
Harley Fay (Como)	50 00	Mr. Dalzell	30 00
Dan Kendrick	50 00	All other bids	207 50
W. T. Harned	40 00	To this sum should be added $600, which Messrs. Kennedy and Russell were authorized to and did subscribe for certain citizens of Dayton	600 00
M. J. Henley	25 00		
Overland Saloon	25 00		
Frank Kennedy	25 00		
William Gates	25 00		
Master James Markwell	25 00		
" James Dilley	25 00		
Ben Hazeltine	25 00	Total in Dayton	$1,847 50

The Army of the Lord stopped again at Silver City, on its way home. Here they learned that, during their absence at Dayton, a large bug, which had been captured in the act of crawling upon a man's leg, had been sold at auction for $10; and that a man who had spoken disrespectfully of the bug had been well thrashed for it. This remarkable incident started the bidding again, and the sack was sold several times more, as follows:

Jo. Trench	$100 00	Mr. Garten	$10 00
Silver City Guard	50 00	A. W. Atkins	10 00
Charles Sherman	20 00	Capt. Terry	10 00
John Briggs	60 00	Member of Silver City Guards	10 00
Employees of French's Mills	40 00	C. V. Boisot	10 00
David Hastings	40 00	M. Goldsticker	20 00
Caspar Hopp	10 00	Capt. Uzney	25 00
John W. Greer	10 00	James Kennedy	25 00
R. T. Mullett	10 00	J. H. B. Foster	20 00

The total bid of Silver City, at the two sittings, was thus $1,375.

Supplementary bidding had in the mean time been going on at Gold Hill, increasing the total offer of that place to $6,750.

The army now moved upon the works of Virginia City, enveloped and took them by storm. It was here proposed, as a novelty, to sell the flour by auction for the benefit of the sanitary fund! Mr. Bonner, superintendent, and the employees of the Gould and Curry Mines, "raised Austin out of her boots with one magnificent bid of $3,500. The cheering was not altogether light." Other bids were:

Potosi Silver Mining Company..	$550 00	Stewart & Baldwin.....	$500 00
Chollar " " " ..	500 00	Land & Brother.....	500 00
Empire Mill and Mining Co.....	500 00	All other bids.....	6,945 00
Total....			$12,995 00

Besides a vast amount of mining stock and a handsome double-barrelled gun!

The sack was soon after sold at Sacramento, where $2,500 were realized, and reached San Francisco towards the end of May. Mr. Gridley at this time

NEVADA SCENERY.

received a letter from Dr. Bellows, then in California, in which were the following passages: "The history of your sack of flour is undoubtedly more interesting and peculiar than that of any sack recorded, short of the sack of Troy, and it would take another Homer to write it. I rejoice that you do not have to carry on your shoulders all the money it has made. . . . . By-the-way, Nevada flour seems to rise without yeast. Is there any connection between 'Grid'—an affectionate title I hear used in addressing you—and griddle-cakes? And are they made of your flour? Jesting apart, allow me to congratulate you and your associates upon your splendid success in our

common cause. If it goes no further, it will make Reese River and Nevada Territory shining parts of the history of our sanitary fund on the Pacific."

On the evening of the 28th of May, a large audience was assembled at the Metropolitan Theatre, San Francisco. The regular performance consisted of the comedy of "Love and Champagne" and a recitation of Drake's "Ode to the American Flag," with an irregular episode in the form of a sale by auction of the Gridley-Herrick bale of flour. At the conclusion of the first part Mr. Charles L. Wiggin made a few remarks, in the course of which he said that the entertainment which was to follow had won golden opinions from all who had witnessed it; that though but a sack of flour, innumerable poultices could be made from it; that when the very last bidder should have made his very last offer, it was the intention of Mr. Gridley to make the sack up into "batter" cakes, and bombard the walls of rebellious Richmond with a blockade of apple-dumplings. Mr. Wiggin would introduce that well-known citizen, Jerome Rice, who had so far overcome his native modesty as to agree to act as auctioneer. Jerome, the auctioneer, had consented for once to enact the part of Jerome, the martyr. "Let us, then, second his efforts, and make such a demonstration to-night as, when the story shall have flashed across the wires, shall cause the invocation to rise, as it has a thousand times before, to heaven, from wounded and suffering soldiers, of God bless California, the Soldiers' Friend."

The Rice-flour was now offered for sale. Messrs. Grover, Baker & Co., of sewing-machine fame, put in the liberal bid of $625, the largest made during the evening. The next bid, $500, was from the manager and company of the Metropolitan Theatre. The proposals then proceeded as follows

C. P. Tollor	$100 00	J. Williams	$20 00
J. S. Book	100 00	H. D. Felton	10 00
Union Guard	100 00	J. McWilliams	20 00
Fire Department	100 00	W. J. Farwell	50 00
J. F. Greenman	100 00	Mrs. Hunt	10 00
S. Prieto	30 00	L. J. Ewing	20 00
J. F. Taylor	200 00	F. W. Eaton	10 00
J. D. Forrest	20 00	E. C. Carleton	50 00
Mrs. E. F. Stewart	20 00	C. P. Duane	25 00
W. E. Roberts	10 00	J. Martenstein	50 00
G. W. Martin	10 00		
Total			$2,180 00

The sale of the flour being concluded, the auctioneer announced that Major Stratman had placed in his hands a controller's warrant, being value

for $62.89, which he would dispose of in the same way as the sanitary sack. The sale commenced, amid deafening calls and cheers for the major, as follows.

W. B. Farwell	$62 00	J. Ward Eaton	$62 00
W. M. Hickson	62 00	D. L. Riddle	63 00
C. Koopmans	62 00	Mr. Lyon	63 00
N. P. Perhine	62 00		
Total			$436 00

The last bidder, Mr. Lyon, who was a brewer and maltster, apparently enjoyed a vast popularity, for at the mention of his name a deafening uproar arose, which for a time put a stop to all proceedings upon the stage. To break the monotony of this clamor, in his particular neighborhood at least, a gentleman drew from his pocket two Treasury notes, each of the value of $10, and proposed a sale. There were four bidders, as follows:

George Hayward	$15 00	J. Hardy	$5 00
Dr. Tozer	70 00	James C. Patrick	20 00
Total			$110 00

One more episode, and the benevolent diversions of the evening were brought to a close. Mr. Duane mentioned to the audience that a young man, a mere boy, who had been a drummer in the Ninth New York Militia, and had lost a leg at Fredericksburg, was behind the scenes. His name was William Hawkins, and he was anxious to obtain the means of purchasing a cork leg. William Hawkins was immediately called for, and soon appeared: the enthusiasm and sympathy knew no bounds; the multitude rocked and tossed with emotion; the air was rent with Californian thunder. Unluckily, the audience had no gold left; nothing remained but silver, and that half-dollars: and so it very soon began to hail. When the shower subsided, and Mr. Hawkins could count his gains, he found himself the better by $146. Here the proceedings ended; the army, either in the person of the drummer-boy, or represented by the Sanitary Commission, had been made the beneficiary of the snug sum, even on the gold coast, of $2,872—in coin, of course.

In the mean time, friends of the cause had been selling the absent sack several scores of times more in Virginia City, and throughout the silver district of Washoe. Though lost to sight, to memory dear it certainly was, for it brought more money to the treasury when travelling in California than while it remained at home in Nevada. The receipts in Washoe reached the

marvellous sum of $22,000, besides those we have already mentioned; so that when the sack embarked at San Francisco for the Atlantic States, its credit account was just $63,000 in coin, and it owned three blocks of lots in Austin, worth $7,000, and a house and lot in Dayton; all sums realized having been paid over to the local treasuries of the commission. It reached New York in January, 1865, accompanied by Mr. Gridley; attended by him also it started for the West soon afterwards, and under his auspices was offered for sale at St. Louis. Manners and customs do not bear transplanting, however, especially when they are very peculiar, and Missouri did not altogether appreciate the idea introduced from Nevada. Nevertheless, some $4,000 were added to the fund, but these dollars were greenbacks, not yellow-boys.

We have not yet done with the Pacific Coast. Marysville, in California, was holding a sanitary fair, and a small boy, bearing a chicken in his arms, presented himself at the door, seeking admission for himself and his charge. The chicken was decorated with streamers of red, white, and blue—decked for the slaughter, for the boy had brought it, he said, to be made into broth for some sick soldier. He had no money to pay for a ticket, and the man at the door, sternly pointing at a placard making discourteous reference to a free-list, ruthlessly repulsed him. He went away, weeping and caressing his chicken; a gentleman asked the cause of his grief, heard his story, bought him a ticket, and made the incident known to the visitors within. The simplicity of the child, the beauty of the chicken, and the sympathy of the witnesses, all tended one way: there was but one issue possible out of such a strait, and that was an auction, after the Gridlian process. The chicken was placed upon the block, and the sacrifice commenced; the hammer of the executioner was not stayed till this be-ribboned spring chicken, weighing perhaps a pound, feathers, beak, claws, and all, and containing the material for a scant bowl-full of broth, was sold to various bidders—purchasers all—for $460, in American gold. To have boiled this chicken into broth would have been to kill the goose with the golden eggs over again. Her life was spared, and the last Pacific mail that contained any reference to her at all, stated that she was comfortably settled in a sitting posture, and was expected to remain so for three weeks. Several omelettes had been lost, but nine more chickens were confidently expected.

THE GOLDEN CHICKEN OF MARYSVILLE.

We conclude these brief references to Californian methods with two extracts from San Francisco telegrams to the Associated Atlantic Press: "The sums collected throughout the state, at the recent election, for the Sanitary Commission, in boxes placed at the polls, amounted to $14,500." "Heavy subscriptions to the sanitary fund, accompanied by harmless earthquakes." Favored region, where the good deeds of the inhabitants convulse the soil! Not enough, indeed, to rend the earth and topple cities into the chasms, but just sufficiently to punctuate the subscriptions and round off the thousands.

Some of our Eastern methods of serving the country, nevertheless, are not altogether despicable, though nature has never seemed to notice any of them particularly, unless a severe thunder-storm during a meeting to stimulate recruiting in Jefferson may be considered an instance. The heavens paid no attention to the establishment of a Soldiers' Widows' Wood Society, in Portland, Maine, nor to its accumulation of a fund of $7,000. The moon looked serenely down upon the after-dark labors of the Sawbuck Rangers of Bavaria, Ohio—a knot of boys too young to go to the war, but old enough to saw hickory logs for the wives of those who had gone. The thermometer stood unflinchingly at zero, when the merchants of New Haven sent five hundred pairs of mittens to a benumbed regiment at Brandy Station. There was a January thaw, precisely as usual, when a certain physician of Springfield, Massachusetts, sent in his receipted bill for $50 to a soldier's widow who had not paid him a cent, "in consideration of the services rendered to his country by her lamented husband." The sun shone no brighter on the harvest of that fine old Hummelstown farmer, who threw open his granaries to the families of all enlisting men in Derry township. The air was not rent with applauding thunders when ninety-three wagon-loads of soldiers' wood entered the Illinois town of Springfield. The stars did not start from their spheres when the man with five nephews promised them $5,000 each if they would re-enlist, which they every one of them did. The clouds did not gather, neither did they disperse, when, in June, 1865, Mr. Vincent Colyer was enabled, by good people in New York, to give returning regiments a feast of cherries and strawberries, with every now and then a cluster of bananas or a barrel of apples. Nor—to put the indifference of the skies, in the Atlantic regions, in the strongest light—did an impending shower withhold its waters from the hayfield of a soldier's wife, in Windham County, Connecticut, when twenty farmers turned out one Sunday to get it in for her. And yet this woman had a husband in the hospital, and six children at home!

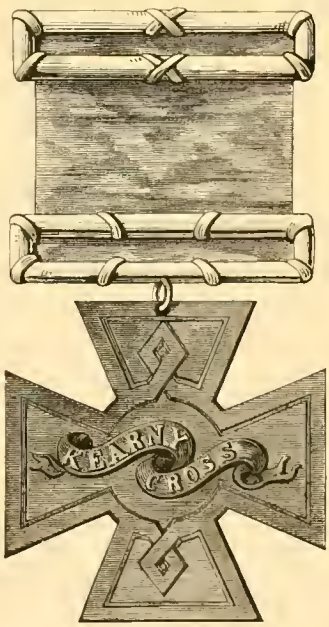
We must mention, in this connection, an attempt to introduce the sanitary

GETTING IN HAY FOR A SOLDIER'S WIFE.

auction into Maine. The ladies of Calais, having, by dint of energy and persuasion, succeeded in procuring the erection of a new town-hall, and the said municipal edifice, on its completion, requiring, of course, certain ceremonies of inauguration, it was thought that the interest of the townspeople in the finished structure might be turned to the advantage of the soldiers and their families. So an entertainment was provided, and the citizens were bidden to the feast. Now Dr. O. W. Holmes had been asked to contribute something in his way—a poem, an ode, a sonnet—which might be sung or spoken, and thus aid in bringing the crowd, and satisfying it when brought. But Dr. Holmes, seeing no reason why he should comply with a request from Calais which he had been obliged to deny when it came from Dover—and other places—excused himself, and sent instead two copies of his published poems, with his autograph in each. As the device of sanitary auctioneering had never been tried in Calais, and as an opportunity was now presented, it was resolved to profit by it. The block was erected in view of the assembled

multitude, the volumes were placed upon it, with the hammer of Damocles suspended over them. No less a sum than $205 was paid for the books the first night. The purchaser, having no use for duplicates, returned one copy, which was sold at a second performance, given for the benefit of the hall. The old lady who offered Tarquin nine books at a certain price, and afterwards charged him as much for three of them, has been beaten by the auctioneer of Calais; for he received more for one than for two. The duplicate volume was sold twice—once for $180, and again for $50. The Doctor's letter was next brought to the block, and sold for $20; and an original composition by a young lady of the society, when subjected to the same test, was found to be worth half as much. A complete set of Cooper's Works was next offered. This was not that series of charming tales which the reader naturally supposes it to have been, but half a dozen miniature cedar-wood pails, pink and white in streaks, neatly fitted with handles of brass. These were found to be worth twenty times as much at auction as at retail. Altogether, the soldiers' cause was the better by $575 for the opening of the new town-hall, and the playing of that inspiring game sometimes called "Who speaks last?"

Civilians, whose store had been blessed by Providence, might promote the efficiency of the army, not only by filling its ranks, but by stimulating its zeal. And this has been done by many; and first, perhaps, in the method we now refer to, by Mr. George Bullock, of Philadelphia. While the Army of the Potomac was opposite Fredericksburg, General Birney, anxious to reward those of his division who had performed conspicuous acts of gallantry, and to stimulate the ardor of the whole command, ordered fifteen hundred Kearny Crosses to be struck, the expense to be borne by himself and his officers. Mr. Bullock paid the bill, without the knowledge of General Birney. The latter, hearing of the occurrence, assented to the new arrangement, on condition that Mr. Bullock should be present at the presentation. This took place at division head-quarters, the command being drawn up in hollow square, Generals Meade, Birney, and Sickles, with their staffs, occupying the centre.



THE KEARNY CROSS.

The ceremonial was brief: speeches by Generals Sickles and Birney, the presentation, music; the whole being watched with intense interest by a few ladies, who had been attracted from home by a generous sympathy with brave deeds. In February, 1864, Mr. Bullock supplied the division with mittens, seventy-five hundred pairs being required for the purpose: and has, in many ways, direct and indirect, given aid and succor to the soldier. Few, perhaps none, have done more.

Aid has been largely rendered to the families of volunteers, by the trades, associations, or bodies to which the enlisting men previously belonged. Out of hundreds of instances of this we give two—the Metropolitan Police Fund of New York, and the Fort Pitt Relief Association of Pittsburgh.

By the close of April, 1861, quite a number of the policemen of New York had resigned, to take service in the army, and many others were willing to do so, if provision could be made for their families. Early in May, a meeting of representatives from the various precincts was held, and a relief association was formed, with the following officers:

President,
INSPECTOR CARPENTER.

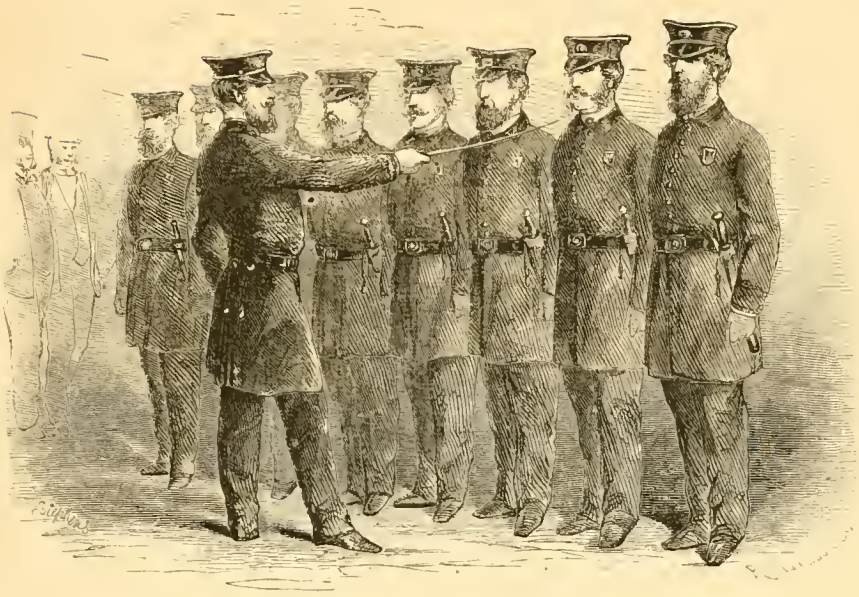
Vice-President,
CAPT. GEO. W. WALLING.

Secretary,
SERGEANT JAMES A. LUCAS.

Treasurer,
JOHN G. BERGEN.

Executive Committee,
CAPT. WALLING, SERGEANT CLARK KNAPP, PATROLMAN FRANCIS F. MANN.

A resolution was passed, assessing the members of the force according to their rank, in monthly sums—the fund thus collected to be paid by the treasurer, under advisement of the executive committee, to the families of the police volunteers. This assessment has been promptly and cheerfully met, by every officer and man in the force, with the exception of one precinct, which has not contributed. Forty or fifty dollars a month were at first paid to each family, whether its head were a private or held a commission. As the number of enlistments increased, it was decided to make no payments to the families of officers; and the sums to be paid, during the war, to the families of privates, were permanently fixed as follows: If the volunteer were married, his wife should receive $20 a month, and every child under sixteen years of age, $3 a month; if not married, all fathers, mothers, or sisters, solely dependent upon him for support, should receive $15 a month. The force pledged themselves to continue this provision, as long as one single member of their



SUBSCRIBERS TO THE FUND FOR THE RELIEF OF FAMILIES OF POLICE VOLUNTEERS.

body remained in the armies of the country. Forty-five families were at one time upon the pay-rolls, two or three receiving $35 a month, the others ranging from $23 to $29. The monthly amount collected has been from $800 to $1,000, and the whole amount contributed by the force somewhat over $40,000. Besides this, the contribution of the police to the Metropolitan Fair was, as has been stated, nearly $5,000. A donation of lemons to the army, in the summer of 1863, cost them $1,000; and the bringing home and interment of the bodies of their fallen comrades, some $400 more. Such is the honorable record of the Metropolitan Police. Such may be anywhere the result of the mingling of the spirit of patriotism with—we have no adequate English expression—the esprit du corps.

Late in the year 1862, the members and employees of the Fort Pitt Foundry of Pittsburgh drew up and signed articles of association, of which the following is a copy:

"We, the undersigned, members and employees of the Fort Pitt Foundry, do hereby contribute the proportion of labor or work, in money, below mentioned, for the support of the families who have left, or may hereafter leave, these works to join the army.

"This fund to be kept up during the war, and to be distributed by a committee of five, one from each—the office, foundry, boring-mill, pattern-shop,

and chipping and machine shops. The committee to be appointed, and vacancies to be filled, by the members of the different departments; and members of the committee do hereby pledge themselves to a faithful performance of their duties."

COMMITTEE.

President,
Wm. Metcalf, Office.

Vice-President,
Jos. M. Knap.

Treasurer,
O. Metcalf.

Secretary,
W. B. M. Ewen, Pattern-shop.

Cashier,
Jas. G. Knap.

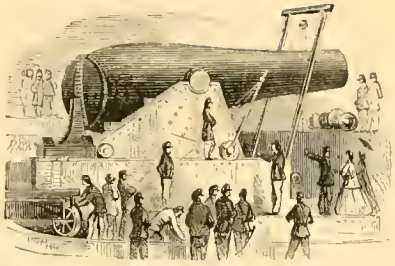
John Cupples, Foundry. Robert Dickson, Boring-mill.
J. Hackendorn, Chipping and Machine-shop.

The sum to be contributed was at first fixed at the proceeds of two days' labor per month for each man in the office, and one day's labor per month for each working man. It was found, however, that under this arrangement funds accumulated too rapidly, and the amounts to be furnished were reduced one half. The association has raised on an average $250 a month, and not long ago supported the families of seventeen soldiers who had enlisted from the foundry, giving to each about $5 a week, and supplying them with coal during the winter. In case of sickness, the association furnished a physician and paid his bills.

Some months since, the society had a balance on hand of $2,000, and this was increasing. In case of the death of a soldier, or total destitution of a soldier's family, a portion of this balance was placed at their disposal, usually in the form of a small capital, with which to start in business upon their own account.

There are many associations in the country similar to the Fort Pitt Relief Association. Experience has shown that there is no more ready means of raising a fund than that thus adopted; and those who must receive their means of support from other hands than those of their lawful protectors, may take it with less hesitation from the comrades and fellow-workmen of their husbands and fathers, than from any other giver.

The association has received about $10,000 since its formation, two thirds of which have been disbursed, while the remainder is, or was recently, invested for future contingencies.



TWENTY-INCH GUN.

We may with propriety say here, that few have done more, by voluntary contributions to the cause, than Mr. Knap, the proprietor of the foundry. On one occasion, a twenty-inch gun was placed on exhibition in the soldiers' behalf, Mr. Knap engaging to give dollar for dollar. The public contributed $500, and Mr. Knap as much.

Having thus been led to resume the subject of relief to soldiers' families, we may properly refer to an amateur entertainment of unusual attraction, given in Cincinnati in February, 1865, for their benefit, being nothing less than the play of Hamlet enacted by amateurs, with an original prologue, written and spoken by T. Buchanan Read. The programme was skilfully composed to excite the public curiosity, and is given in the two first columns below; the third column was published afterwards, to allay the curiosity so adroitly stimulated:

Claudius, King of Denmark	An old county officer	E. P. Cranch.
Hamlet	Lieutenant-Governor of Ohio	Lieut.-Gov. Chas. Anderson.
Polonius	A gentleman of the Treasury Department	Oliver S. Lovell.
Laertes	A Kentucky lawyer	Oliver W. Root.
Horatio	A Pearl Street merchant	M. J. Mack.
Rosencrantz	A popular architect	James W. McLaughlin.
Guildenstern	A late colonel of U. S. Volunteers.	Col. N. Lord.
Osrie	A hardware merchant	Waldo C. Booth.
Priest	A tobacco merchant	E. B. Hinman.
Marcellus	A teacher in a public school	James E. Sherwood.
Bernardo	An old army surgeon	Dr. S. G. Menzies.
Captain of Norway forces	A captain of the U. S. Army	Capt. T. P. Anderson.
Francisco	A young merchant	N. Heinsheimer.
First Grave-Digger	A prominent office-holder	Enoch T. Carson.
Second Grave-Digger	A Treasury Department official	D. G. Barnitz.
First Player	A manufacturer of the 16th Ward.	T. R. Elliot.
Second Player	An attorney and editor.	D. Thew Wright.
Ghost of Hamlet's Father	A captain of the National Guard.	Wm. Disney.

Courtiers, Attendants, Assisting Priests, &c.:

Ed. Davenport, Wm. P. Noble, Rowland Ellis, Jr., Col. W. Thomas, Henry Davis, Jno. Baker, Col. Thos. L. Young, Sam. R. Matthews, Jas. K. Wilson, Isaiah Davenport, Chas. R. Marshall, H. Shreve, Thos. N. Withenbury, Elisha Norton, and Jas. C. Root.

The female characters were sustained by professional performers. This pleasant scheme for replenishing an impoverished treasury was brilliantly successful, some $7,000 being its direct pecuniary result. From Mr. Read's prologue we make the following extract:

Our Soldiers' Families! Mark the glorious sight,
For them the Swan of Avon sings to-night,—
The earth's great laureate, whose immortal skill
Created worlds and peopled them at will;
Whose wizard wand, at one majestic swing,
Could make a kingdom or dethrone a king—
For them he bids the spectre-monarch rise,—
For them the sweet Ophelia sings and dies,
For them he asks a sovereign of our own,
To leave to-night his magisterial throne,
To lay aside awhile his genial vein,
To look and think and be the melancholy Dane.

Our Soldiers' Families! For them here have come
This generous audience, packed from pit to dome;
For them (would it were worthier) here I lay
Upon their altar this, my light bouquet.
And if, perchance, their kindly eyes should view,
Among the leaves, some random drops of dew,
Believe them each the poet's loving tear,
In secret shed beside some patriot's bier.

[We desire here to be permitted to introduce an episode, irrelevant enough. It is no part of our plan—of this the reader has been warned—to do justice or to offer tribute to those who have given their lives to the cause. Our subject

FITZ JAMES O'BRIEN.

treats of those who have given of their means: the other is a distinct, and, certainly, a far nobler theme. But of one life, a desire to promote the rendering of proper tribute to him who gave it, at another time and in another form, prompts us to speak. Fitz James O'Brien, an Irishman by birth, an American by adoption, a poet by grace, a soldier by nature, fell early in the war against

the rebellion, not, however, without exacting life for life. He has left behind him the materials for a thoroughly charming volume, which need but to be collected to find hearty admirers and eager possessors. Has not the time come for this labor of love to be undertaken? We have been engrossed with more pressing matters, but delay can no longer in honor be justified. Who will assume the task? Premising that O'Brien's war poems, written in the midst of arduous camp duties, are not his best, we make room for one of them, as more properly falling within the scope of this volume. The following lines were written in Camp Cameron, in July, 1861:]

THE COUNTERSIGN.

Alas! the weary hours pass slow,
The night is very dark and still,
And in the marshes far below
I hear the bearded whip-poor-will.
I scarce can see a yard ahead,
My ears are strained to catch each sound;
I hear the leaves about me shed, [ground.
And the springs bubbling through the

Along the beaten path I pace,
Where white rags mark my sentry's track:
In formless shrubs I seem to trace
The foeman's form with bending back.
I think I see him crouching low,
I stop and list—I stoop and peer—
Until the neighboring hillocks grow
To groups of soldiers far and near.

With ready piece I wait and watch,
Until mine eyes, familiar grown,
Detect each harmless earthen notch,
And turn guerrillas into stone.
And then amid the lonely gloom,
Beneath the weird old tulip-trees,
My silent marches I resume,
And think on other times than these.

Sweet visions through the silent night!
The deep bay-windows fringed with vine;
The room within, in softened light,
The tender, milk-white hand in mine,
The timid pressure, and the pause
That ofttimes overcame our speech—
That time when by mysterious laws
We each felt all in all to each.

And then, that bitter, bitter day,
When came the final hour to part,
When clad in soldier's honest gray,
I pressed her weeping to my heart.
Too proud of me to bid me stay,
Too fond of me to let me go,
I had to tear myself away,
And left her stolid in her woe.

So rose the dream—so passed the night
When distant in the darksome glen,
Approaching up the sombre height,
I heard the solid march of men;
Till over stubble, over sward,
And fields where lay the golden sheaf,
I saw the lantern of the guard
Advancing with the night relief.

"Halt! who goes there?" my challenge-cry
It rings along the watchful line.
"Relief!" I hear a voice reply.
"Advance, and give the countersign!"
With bayonet at the charge, I wait,
The corporal gives the mystic spell;
With arms at port I charge my mate,
And onward pass, and all is well.

But in the tent that night awake,
I think, if in the fray I fall,
Can I the mystic answer make
When'e'er the angelic sentries call?
And pray that Heaven may so ordain,
That when I near the camp divine,
Whether in travail or in pain,
I too may have the countersign.

Two very important objects, not so much connected with the war as with the disbanding of the army, remain to be noticed: the procuring of suitable

employment for disabled men, and the maintenance and education of soldiers' orphans; the one obtained by the establishment of protective and employment societies, the other by the opening of orphan homes.

The first employment society commenced its operations as a Protective War Claim Association, and its early history may be briefly told, as follows:

On Monday, January 19th, 1863, a meeting of gentlemen was held at the Directors' Room of the Merchants' Bank, in New York, to consider the propriety of organizing an association for the protection of soldiers and sailors and their families having claims upon the government. Such an association was soon afterwards formed, under the presidency of Lieutenant-General Scott, and with an executive committee consisting of Messrs. Howard Potter, Wm. E. Dodge, Jr., and Theodore Roosevelt. Its objects were:

1st. To secure to soldiers and sailors and their families any claims for pensions, pay or bounty, &c., without cost to the claimant.

2d. To protect soldiers and sailors and their families from imposture and fraud.

3d. To prevent false claims from being made against the government.

4th. To give gratuitous advice and information to soldiers and sailors, or their families, needing it.

The existence of this society gradually became known to discharged soldiers and others, who hastened to profit by the knowledge that their claims could be collected without the necessity of employing agents, at the sacrifice of a large portion of the claims themselves.

The business done by the association, at this date, might be divided into four classes: the first class being the regular claims for pensions, bounty, and arrears of pay; the second, the collection of prize-money; the third, the collection of money due discharged soldiers, which, through the carelessness and neglect of officials, or the ignorance of the men themselves, had not been paid; and the fourth, the giving of advice and information upon all matters relating to the army and navy.

The number of applications which had been entered on the books of the association in one year was as follows:

For bounty and arrears of pay	1,429
" pensions	1,142
" prize-money	139
Miscellaneous	20
Total	2,730

Value of claims for bounty and arrears of pay	$213,409 00
" of pensions	109,632 00
" of prize claims	51,000 00
" of miscellaneous claims	1,000 00
Total	$375,041 00
Amount collected and paid to claimants:	
For bounty and arrears of pay	$24,938 57
" pensions	11,147 76
" prize claims	17,487 25
Miscellaneous, and on imperfect papers	6,000 00
Total	$59,573 58

The expenses of the society for the first year were a little over $5,000. They were met by funds raised by subscription.

Soon after the expiration of its first year, the War Claim Association attached itself to the Sanitary Commission. The following table gives a succinct statement of its operations during the remaining seven months of the second year:

Number of claims prepared and filed:	
For pensions	1,148
" bounties and arrears of pay	1,489
" prize-money	2,847
Total	5,484
Number of certificates received:	
For pensions	277
" bounties and arrears of pay	626
" prize-money	1,035
Total	1,938
Amount secured:	
In pensions (annual value)	$25,679 88
In bounties and arrears of pay	74,028 43
In prize-money	131,968 41
Total	$231,676 72

Or, at the rate of $400.000 a year. Had the soldiers and sailors thus aided made their applications through claim agents, a large percentage of this sum would have been absorbed in expenses and charges, to use no harsher terms.

At about the date of the organization of this association, the Sanitary Commission opened a bureau at Washington, for the transaction of the same kind of business there; and on the 8th of April, 1863, a Protective War Claim and Pension Agency was organized in Philadelphia. For a time, these

various societies confined their efforts to aiding the soldier and the sailor in settling their claims against the government; and the figures we have given show how largely the army and navy availed themselves of the proffered assistance. As the war drew to a close, however, aid was extended to discharged and disabled soldiers in obtaining employment; the able-bodied man in resuming the trade or handicraft he had abandoned to join the army; the man incapacitated for regular labor in procuring such light work as his strength or his wounds permitted him to undertake. Registers were kept of those seeking employment, and of employers seeking hands; and the two classes were brought into communication, much to the advantage of both. The labors of the Bureaux of Employment, like those of the Union Commission and the Freedmen's Relief Associations, lie rather in the future than in the past, and the hour of their greatest usefulness is yet to come.

THE PATRIOT ORPHAN HOME, AT FLUSHING.

The other subject remaining to be noticed is that of homes for the orphans of soldiers. This is naturally exciting great interest and attention as these pages go to press. Many homes have been founded; several have been permanently endowed. Others will doubtless be established—some sustained by legislative appropriations, others dependent upon voluntary contributions. The Patriot Orphan Home, at Flushing, Long Island, has a history that will repay perusal:

The New York Ladies' Educational Union was organized as a society in

December, 1861, and incorporated March 7th, 1862. Its object was to establish an educational industrial institution and asylum, where the homeless or destitute children of deceased or disabled soldiers might receive food, clothing, mental and moral instruction, with such training in the arts of daily life as would fit them for usefulness, and enable them to earn a respectable support. The society began with small means, and the first expenses were defrayed by the members alone. In May, they rented a building in the Sixth Avenue, New York, capable of comfortably accommodating fifty children. It was immediately filled, and hundreds of applicants sought admission in vain. The situation of some of these children was so distressing that the society, though unable to receive them, temporarily took charge of them, and paid for their board in private families. A subscription was soon afterwards set on foot, to obtain the necessary funds for the purchase of commodious buildings and grounds, in the country, though not far from the city, where three hundred children, at least, might obtain shelter, education, and a temporary home. Encouraged by the contributions made, though the sum needed was far from being secured, the managers, acting in accordance with the advice of the Board of Counsellors, purchased an estate at Flushing, Long Island. The building was as large as was desired; while the grounds, eight acres under cultivation or laid down to grass, furnished both kitchen-garden and playground. In view of the object to which his property was to be devoted, the proprietor made a liberal deduction from his intended price.

On the 2d of May, 1863, the fifty children moved, with their scant furniture and wardrobe, from the brick walls of the city to their pleasant country home. They met their mothers at the ferry, and said or wept or laughed good-by. At the gates of Flushing, a two-by-two procession was formed of those not too young to walk. When they reached the lawn, to quote the "Patriot Orphan Home," such shouts of delight and merriment never were heard before. "The girls scampered away hither and yon, while the boys went turning somersaults upon the grass, all the way up to the house. They were too full of joy for any thing. They could hardly trust their senses, so great was the change. This house to be theirs! The grass theirs! The birds theirs! The shade-trees theirs! The garden theirs! They were bewildered; and no wonder."

Two ceremonies then took place: the first, that of dedication; the second, that of inauguration; the first, religious; the second, gastronomic; first prayer, then dinner. The divine blessing was invoked upon the enterprise by clergymen of Flushing, then the doors of the festal hall were opened wide to all who had crossed the threshold. Upon this slender foundation did what

may one day be the noble Orphan Home of New York, commence its beneficent career.*

In July, the managers gave the children a pic-nic, in a grove near the Home; and a feature of it that speaks well for the atmosphere breathed by the dwellers on Flushing Bay, was the fact that every child in the institution was there, waiting for the wagon. Not one upon the sick list! Nobody on furlough! Even the baby was there; and the history of this baby—that, perhaps, of ten thousand others—is the history of war orphans the world over. Its father, a young man of twenty-three years, had been in the twenty odd battles of the Army of the Potomac, and for many months had heard nothing from his family. Having returned home on sick leave, he found that his wife and child had disappeared, leaving no trace. After a long search in the public institutions, he found his child on Randall's Island, and, in Bellevue Hospital, the record of the death of his wife. The soldier took the baby, and having been fortunate enough to hear of the Home for the Orphans of Patriots, delivered her to the matron, and returned to the army then girding itself for the struggle at Gettysburg.

The flag of the Home, the gift of sympathetic friends, was raised on the 4th of July, by Master Brady and an assistant. Ice-cream, cake, and the Star-spangled Banner, were incidental features of this agreeable festival.

---

* At this time, the officers of the Patriot Orphan Home were as follows:

BOARD OF OFFICERS AND MANAGERS.

OFFICERS.

President,
MRS. WM. TOPPING.

Vice-President,
MRS. C. L. MONELL.

Recording Secretary,
MRS. H. ZABRISKIE.

Corresponding Secretaries,
MRS. EDWARD FITCH, MRS. G. W. HUNTSMAN, Flushing.

Treasurer,
MRS. WM. J. HADDOCK.

MANAGERS.

MRS. GEN. WM. K. STRONG,
" STEPHEN CUTTER,
" JOHN CHISHOLM,
" J. M. GUSTIN,
" JAMES DEMAREST,
" J. D. SMITH,
" JOSIAH SUTHERLAND,
" A. MERWIN,
" JAMES SMILLIE,

MRS. E. J. ERWIN,
" J. S. BACKUS,
" BENJAMIN P. BAKER,
" DR. E. WEST,
" RICHARD ARNOLD,
" S. A. SPENCER,
" L. J. SMITH,
" S. H. WALES,
" E. ANTHONY,
MISS L. A. HALSTEAD.

MRS. J. H. COLGATE,
" J. A. KENNEDY,
" EDGAR PINCHOT,
" WM. GALE,
" JAMES COCKS,
" CHARLES THURBER,
" DR. R. P. PERRY,
" GEORGE GIFFORD,
MISS M SEYMOUR,

FLUSHING MANAGERS.

MRS. PELL,
" LOOMIS WHITE,

MRS. BOWNE,
" LEAVITT,
MISS LILA DAVIS.

MRS. S. B. PARSONS,
" HORTON,

The coming of these interesting orphans had from the first excited a lively interest among the inhabitants of Flushing. It was no idle sympathy, nor was it only evinced on holidays and merry-makings. The table was for a time—and when such aid was most needed—spread from the regular contributions of the ladies of the village; and as winter approached, and the conviction that boys must have overcoats and girls warm cloaks was strengthened as the sun declined towards the South, the children of Flushing determined upon an Orphans' Fair. At the first meeting to discuss matters, three children were present; they resolved to meet once a week at each other's houses, to make things which they would sell somewhere and at some time. One very small girl importuned an influential father till he was compelled to purchase release by exclaiming: "Very well, you shall have it, then." The IT referred to was the Town Hall of Flushing, thus obtained for the fair. Another child asked her father what HE was going to do for the orphans. He said he did not know; he had not thought; perhaps he should do nothing. But he laid the subject before that corporation of which it would be a calumny to say that it has no soul, the New York Stock Exchange, and came back with $500. The fair took place on the 9th of September, and was what might have been fairly expected—a touching spectacle of youth, beauty, and purity; ladies animated by the best of motives, children living under good and healthy influence, the one laboring for the other, the orphans hardly knowing or realizing their orphanage, while music, flowers, song, and evergreens enclosed the picture in their graceful framework. Thirteen hundred dollars were soon after paid into the treasury of the Home, and sundry bills from tailors, hatters, shoemakers, and dealers in cloaks, jeans, and blankets, which were presented and paid during the following month, told a very comfortable story of winter suits, both every-day and Sunday best, for one hundred and two boys and girls.

"PA, WHAT ARE *YOU* GOING TO DO?"

The ladies of the Home have been singularly successful in obtaining the means necessary for its support since it has been fairly established. Many

have acted as regular agents and collectors, and pay large monthly sums into the treasury; among these may be mentioned Mrs. General McClellan, Mrs. Wm. Gale, Jr., Mrs. S. B. Parsons, Mrs. John Chisholm, Mrs. Wm. F. Lee, Mrs. C. L. Monell, Mrs. Stephen Cutter, Mrs. H. Zabriskie, Mrs. T. A. Atwood, Mrs. Wm. J. Haddock, Mrs. Edwin Fitch, Mrs. Edward Anthony, Mrs. Wm. Topping, Mrs. S. A. Spencer, Mrs. Carey Murdock, Mrs. Palen, Mrs. J. D. Smith. The legislature of the state lately made an appropriation of $3,000 in favor of the Home, and Mr. Chauncy W. Rose, endowing it with the generous donation of $20,000, cleared it from all liabilities, and made it an Orphans' Home forever. Still, it of course depends upon the collections of the year for the year's current expenses.

The prosperity of the institution augmented as the war drew to a close. A collection for its support in St. George's Church, New York, reached the sum of $1,000; Dr. Adams's Church gave nearly $400; the Seventh Regiment, $200; an amateur concert at Dr. Ward's, $550; and annual subscriptions and chance contributions came in with unusual promptitude and frequency. And when recruiting was stopped and the draft suspended, what better could the ward committees do with the balances remaining in their hands than intrust them to the Flushing managers? The recruiting committees of the Ninth, Sixteenth, and Twenty-first Wards of New York, asking themselves this question, answered it by adding $3,000 to their fund. An entertainment at the Academy of Music, and a concert at Irving Hall, brought $3,600 into the treasury, where they were speedily joined by $1,000 from Mr. Brewster, of Flushing, and $500 from Mr. Whistler, of Frankfort-on-the-Main. In a letter of acknowledgment sent to certain officers of the Russian navy at San Francisco, upon the receipt of $266 from them, Dr. Tyng said:

"The institution to which we have appropriated their generous gift is a prospering Home, for more than one hundred of the orphans of soldiers and sailors of the United States, and will be enlarged, in coming prosperity, to be a happy home for similar thousands."

It is probable that the Home, if the managers succeed in their purpose to raise $50,000, will be removed some distance into the country, and be established upon a larger scale than has been found possible at Flushing.

From "The Patriot Orphan Home," a monthly sheet, of which twelve numbers were issued, we make the following extract:

"The number of families bereaved by the war cannot be counted. Five hundred thousand lives are supposed to have been extinguished in this struggle. This estimate, perhaps, was not intended to include the rebel loss. Of this

enormous expenditure of vitality we may suppose that half, at least, were men with families. The wail of sorrow, then, from this great multitude of widows and orphans, is like the moaning of a tempest at sea. In the family circle, in the immediate neighborhood, it is heard, and finds a responsive sympathy from those who witness the household desolation. But the great swell-tide of

THE WIDOW AND ORPHAN.

active humanity rolls on, unconscious of the existing agony. It invades not the business mart. It disturbs not the circles of gayety. It steals no ray of sunshine from the surging mass on our fashionable thoroughfares. To all these, it is as if it were not. But the real fact is, that spread over the vast

area of states—North, East, and West—the grief of widowhood and orphanage is a sad and overwhelming calamity. Around one single hospital—that at Frederick, Maryland—there are more than three thousand soldiers' graves, marked by the head-board which the government provides. And this is by no means one of our largest hospitals. 'The graves,' said a delegate of the Sanitary Commission, 'are marked, not by numbers, but by acres.' The solitudes of the wilderness are rendered more solitary by these sleeping dead. The humble mounds by every river-bank, along every highway, and scattered over every field and forest, mark the heroic struggle for our country's defence."

On the 6th of May, 1864, the Governor of Pennsylvania approved an act of the legislature authorizing him to accept the sum of $50,000 from the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for the education and maintenance of soldiers' orphans, and soon after appointed the Hon. Thomas H. Burrowes to the superintendence of the expenditure. Persons entitled to the benefit of the act were declared to be "children of either sex under the age of fifteen, resident in Pennsylvania at the time of the application, and dependent upon either public or private charity for support, or on the exertions of a mother or other person destitute of means to afford proper education and maintenance;—of fathers who have been killed, or died of wounds received, or of disease contracted, in the service of the United States, whether in volunteer or militia regiments of this state, or in the regular army or the naval service of the United States, but who were at the time of entering such service actual bona fide residents of Pennsylvania."

It was decided that the orphans should be clad in a neat, plain, uniform dress, according to sex, and supplied with comfortable lodgings, a sufficiency of wholesome food, and proper attendance when sick; that they should be physically developed, the boys by military drill or gymnastic training, according to age, and the girls by calisthenic and other exercises; that they should be habituated to industry and the use of tools while at school, by the various household and domestic pursuits and mechanical and horticultural employments suitable to the respective sexes; that they should receive a full course of intellectual culture in the ordinary branches of a useful English education, having especial reference to fundamental principles and practical results; and be carefully trained in moral and religious principles, the latter as nearly approaching as might be to the known denominational preference of the parents.

It was not proposed to build a home, or keep up any separate establishment

whatever, but simply to place the orphans in suitable institutions in the twelve normal school districts of the state, to pay their expenses there, to see that contracts entered into in regard to them were faithfully kept, and that the orphans, when of the proper age, were apprenticed to responsible employers. The munificent donation of the Pennsylvania Railroad was looked upon as the nest-egg of a fund to be hereafter raised, and contributions were asked of the patriotic and humane. Large additions are constantly made to it.

The managers of "The Northern Home for Friendless Children," of Philadelphia, an institution in existence long before the war, and supported in part by legislative and municipal appropriations, in part by voluntary contributions, passed a resolution in January, 1864, to the effect that "the state owes a debt of gratitude to our soldiers and sailors such as can never be repaid by any act of ours, and that, therefore, the additional building recently erected for the use of The Northern Home for Friendless Children be specially appropriated as a temporary asylum for the children of those in the army and navy who have fallen in the present war, until a permanent home can be established for them by the State of Pennsylvania."

This building was soon after dedicated to the purpose thus indicated. During the last fiscal year of the Home, some $6,000 were received from private sources.

The nucleus of a home for soldiers' orphan sons exists at Suspension Bridge, Niagara County, New York, where Colonel and Mrs. Young have established The Niagara Volunteer Institute, supported entirely by private bounty. The cadets, as the boys are called, their education being strictly military, visit the principal cities of the country from time to time, exhibiting their proficiency in the manual, and eliciting not only verbal encomiums, but pecuniary encouragement.

As these pages go to press, the interest of the public, lately divided among so many benevolent objects, is very naturally centring upon orphan homes and asylums for the permanently disabled. And we have to close this record by confessing that in this respect it is incomplete—rejoicing, indeed, that it is so; for what we have been able to set down as having been done for the widow and orphan, does not bear a just proportion to the promises either explicitly or tacitly made to the husband and father.

It had been the purpose of the author to include in this volume a statement of what he who was President of the United States when it was commenced, had done for the war and the soldiers, in the ways and by the methods

of which these pages are the chronicles. We had intended to collect the items of his contributions, his gifts of original documents and of mammoth oxen, of salary undrawn and interest overdue. But by his death such details have been rendered trivial—impertinent, indeed; and, strictly speaking, Mr. Lincoln has no place in this book. Even had he given substantial aid, in the form recorded here, by millions, it would be puerile to set it down, to be dwarfed by the mighty overshadowing monuments of his life and achievements. So, having nothing to say which would not be trifling, if within the scope of the subject, and nothing which would not be irrelevant, if beyond it, and yet unwilling that a book recording certain incidents in the preservation of the Union should not contain at least the lineaments of him who was its preserver, we lay down the pen and invoke the aid of the pencil and the burin. The artist may perhaps do gracefully and acceptably what the penman cannot do at all; the one may succeed where the other's success is not even to be desired.

And now for that summary of the voluntary contributions of the war which has been promised in the closing chapter. The author may the more properly call attention thus repeatedly to these figures, as he has been assisted in their preparation by gentlemen who have made not only general statistics, but these special data, the constant subject of their study.

APRIL 15TH 1865
A. Lincoln.

CHAPTER XX.

A WORK like this would be incomplete without an attempt to group under one head the various forms of the philanthropy and private generosity of the war, and to arrive at the grand total in dollars and cents. The data necessary for this are not of equal value, in point of precision, in all departments of the inquiry. While the records and reports of the commissions, the aid societies, the relief associations, the committees, give with commendable accuracy the amounts which have been received and disbursed by them, the more extensive department of private bounty money, of individual encouragement of enlistments, of subscriptions made in behalf of drafted men, and the hardly less important phase of relief extended to the families of volunteers, find us absolutely without a basis upon which to found an investigation. Doubtless, certain wards, certain committees, certain towns, kept records of the aid thus obtained and extended; but the arduous labor of collecting them, throughout so wide an extent of country, has not been undertaken, except in one state. And when collected there is no certainty—and there can be none—that they would be complete. Let the reader reflect for a moment in what an infinite variety of ways assistance has been rendered to the volunteer himself, and to the wives and children left behind. Even supposing that the mere subscription lists could be gathered from the twenty loyal states, what portion of the aid given would they represent? Only that portion which was public, which had been rendered in organized methods, and the record of which had survived the month or the year. All that had been privately done, as well as that which, though at the time matter of general knowledge, had been

afterwards forgotten, would be necessarily omitted. This single reflection is sufficient to show that, whatever may be the result of an inquiry like that we are attempting, it must be under the truth—that we cannot err except upon the safe side.

It has been said that one state only has made an effort to discover the facts in this interesting question—the state of New York. The legislature created, in 1863, a Bureau of Military Statistics, one of the objects of which was declared to be the rendering of "an account of the aid afforded by the several towns, cities, and counties of the state." Colonel Lockwood L. Doty was made chief of this bureau, and his two annual reports, those of 1864 and 1865, furnish the only material we have for prosecuting the present inquiry. From the later of the two reports we make extracts showing how minute have been the details of the investigation, and how valuable the record must be, when completed, in spite of inevitable deficiency in some respects:

"Record books, containing printed forms for obtaining a complete account of the services of regiments, companies, and batteries, are in use in the bureau. They comprehend a series of inquiries, covering the authority, when and to whom granted, as well as the time, place, and circumstances attending the formation; a specific account of each company, where and by whom raised; a record of bounties, and other aid, received from the state, from counties, cities, towns, and individuals; the time when recruiting was begun, and when completed; the inspection, term of enlistment, account of flags, departure from the state, assignment to duty, movements, specific details of battles, skirmishes, and other services, casualties, sanitary history, and facts connected with termination of service. The inquiries contemplate a statement so full as to enable every march to be traced upon a map, and so complete as to afford a satisfactory knowledge of the services of the organization, should every thing in memory or tradition pass away."

"Books for collecting and preserving a detailed account of the aid afforded in towns, cities, and counties, have been in use by the bureau during the past year. The information is systematically sought from official and other sources, and embraces as well what has been done by taxation and loans as by individual liberality and effort, by fairs, churches, schools, academies, and other organized means; also the influence of the war upon pauperism and crime, and upon banking and general business interests.

"Two fifths of the towns and counties of the state were visited during the past year for statistics, by agents of the bureau. From these our account is quite complete, down to a period varying from July 1st to December 31st,

1864; but the largely enhanced cost of travel prevented a visit to every town, and we were therefore obliged to rely upon correspondence to accomplish the rest. This mode has been only measurably successful."

It thus appears that returns from less than half the state had been received, and that these came down to a period in no case later than the 31st of December, 1864. The statement is made in another portion of the report, that these returns had been made "wholly or in part," that is, that all were not complete. They were from four hundred and forty towns (out of nine hundred and forty in the state), mainly of the rural districts, and represented a population of eight hundred and seventy-one thousand. The sums raised in these towns, by these people, to promote enlistments and to relieve drafted men, amounted to $943,000, in round numbers. This proportion of eight hundred and seventy-one thousand persons furnishing $943,000, may doubtless be extended to the whole of the state, which would give, for the three million eight hundred and eighty-one thousand inhabitants, $4,200,000. But as the returns were made "wholly or in part," and as they do not embrace, in all cases, the later months of 1864, and, in no case, the earlier months of 1865, it will not be too much to increase this to $5,800,000, as the voluntary self-assessment of the people of New York, for the purpose of promoting enlistments. This result, thus obtained for one state, is all we have to serve as a clue to the contributions of twenty-five other states. The question at once arises, how far it is prudent to employ it as a basis in other calculations. It is probable that, while it may be safe enough in the Eastern and Middle States, it may be somewhat too high throughout the West, where men were more readily obtained, and where there were fewer compact settlements, inhabited by persons able to contribute large sums. Taking the population of the loyal states at about twenty millions, we may divide it into two parts, of ten millions each, the first giving one dollar and fifty cents per inhabitant; the second, one dollar and thirty cents. This, set down in tabular form, would be as follows:

Contributions of the Eastern and Atlantic States, for the promotion of enlistments and the relief of drafted men, in all the various forms which have been mentioned in the foregoing pages, ...	$15,000,000
Contributions of the Western and Central States for the same purpose, ...	13,000,000
	$28,000,000

The sums given in aid of the families of volunteers can only be arrived at by a similar process. Colonel Doty's report states the amount contributed by eight hundred and seventy-one thousand persons—reporting wholly or in part—and up to a period extending from July to December, 1864, as $107,000. This would make the total contributions of New York for this purpose $477,000; and this, considered incomplete as above, might be increased to $650,000. The calculation, carried out as before, would give as the contributions of the loyal states for the relief of the families of volunteers, about three and a half millions. But there are certain reasons for believing that this result is very much below the truth. The New England States made special preparation, by pledges given by wealthy men, by collections taken up in the churches, and in other ways, for the support of soldiers' families; and throughout the country the salaries of enlisted men were regularly paid to their families for three, six, and sometimes twelve months. The Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, in New York, estimates the amount expended by itself upon soldiers' families in one year at $40,000. We shall be under-estimating the sums devoted by the whole country to this purpose, in putting it at $4,500,000

[Even this result will doubtless appear small to many readers; but it must be remembered that taxation was largely resorted to, to obtain the funds necessary for the partial support of soldiers' families. As payments had to be made regularly, in monthly or quarterly sums, it was hardly possible to depend upon voluntary contributions, to any great extent. Five cities of New York—and those not the largest—Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, Poughkeepsie, and

Brooklyn, raised by taxation nearly $1,200,000, for the relief of the families of volunteers.]

Under this head are to be included, of course, not only the amounts obtained by subscription, as in the earlier period, but those contributed by associations, as in the case of the police force of New York; those obtained by entertainments, concerts, &c., &c., and in all the methods which have been referred to in these pages.

We come now to the efforts made, and the money given in aid of those efforts, to promote the health and efficiency of the army—mainly through the Sanitary Commission. As strict accounts have been kept by the treasurer of every dollar and of every package intrusted to the Commission, there is no difficulty in regard to the figures, which may be stated as follows:

Cash received by the Sanitary Commission, up to the 1st of January, 1865, ...	$3,471,000	
Cash received by the Sanitary Commission, from the 1st of January, 1865, to the close of the war, including the proceeds of the second Chicago fair (estimated), ...	500,000	
Value of the supplies received by the Sanitary Commission (a portion, for the later months, estimated), ...	9,000,000	
		12,971,000

But, as the Branches of the Commission did not always turn into the general treasury the entire sums collected by them, by fairs, contributions, &c., and as these sums are therefore not included in the foregoing item, it is necessary to set them down separately. Now these branches, at Boston, Philadelphia, Buffalo, Brooklyn, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Chicago, Cincinnati, so far retained their independent character that they expended a considerable part of their money receipts, and a part of their supplies, for local purposes, which did not belong to the general

plan of the Commission. Thus, Cincinnati and Chicago both established and supported soldiers' homes of their own, and aided soldiers' families, hospitals, &c., from funds which were not reported to the general treasury. Thus, $40,000 from Boston, $100,000 from Brooklyn, $160,000 from Cincinnati, $60,000 from Chicago, $200,000 from Pittsburgh, were retained, and never passed directly into the general treasury. Though a portion may have been received and acknowledged in the form of supplies, yet the total amount of sums to be mentioned apart from the receipts of the Sanitary Commission, in this form, cannot be under $1,000,000

It was said in the chapter treating of the Sanitary Commission, that large amounts of money and large quantities of supplies were sent to the army before the Commission was organized; and that many of the aid societies continued to act independently of the Commission, even after its organization. As these values do not appear in the returns of the Commission, and as, indeed, they have not been collected, and do not appear in these columns elsewhere, it becomes necessary to estimate them. Some persons have placed them as high as the acknowledged receipts of the Commission itself; but we shall probably be nearer the truth, if we record them as of the value of . . 5,000,000

A hint or two will suffice to show that this estimate is a low one: One single lady, not connected with either of the Commissions or Aid Societies, who distributed only what was sent her by churches and individuals, and who kept accurate accounts of her receipts, disbursed over $20,000 in money and $300,000 in supplies, during the war. Others did nearly or quite as much; and in the West, after the battles of Fort Donelson, Shiloh, and Perryville,

contributions were sent to the field from almost every town. Steamboat load after steamboat load ascended the Tennessee, till Savannah landing seemed like the levee of a great city. After the battle of Bull Run, Adams' Express had on hand more than one hundred and fifty tons of supplies sent to the soldiers, which they could not deliver, besides the thousands of tons they did deliver.

[The farewell of the Women's Central Association of Relief, of New York—one of the societies from which the Sanitary Commission sprang—was issued too late to appear in this volume under the proper heading. We therefore make no apology for introducing it here. The pith of the article was contained in the following resolutions:

"Resolved, That the Women's Central Association of Relief cannot dissolve without expressing its sense of the value and satisfaction of its connection with the United States Sanitary Commission, whose confidence, guidance, and support it has enjoyed for four years past. In now breaking the formal tie that has bound us together, we leave unbroken the bond of perfect sympathy, gratitude, and affection which has grown up between us.

"Resolved, That we owe a deep debt of gratitude to our Associate Managers, who have so ably represented our interests in the different sections of our field of duty, and that to their earnest, unflagging, and patriotic exertions much of the success which has followed our labors is due.

"Resolved, That to the Soldiers' Aid Societies, which form the working constituency of this Association, we offer the tribute of our profound respect and admiration for their zeal, constancy, and patience to the end. Their boxes and their letters have been alike our support and our inspiration. They have kept our hearts hopeful and our confidence in our cause always firm. Henceforth the women of America

are banded in town and country as the men are from city and field. We have wrought, and thought, and prayed together, as our soldiers have fought, and bled, and conquered, shoulder to shoulder; and from this hour, the womanhood of our country is knit in a common bond, which the softening influences of peace must not, and shall not, weaken or dissolve. May God's blessing rest upon every Soldiers' Aid Society in the list of our contributors, and on every individual worker in their ranks.

"Resolved, That to our band of volunteer aids, the ladies, who, in turn, have so long and usefully labored in the details of our work at these rooms, we give our hearty and affectionate thanks, feeling that their unflagging devotion and cheerful presence have added largely to the efficiency and pleasure of our labors. Their record, however hidden, is on high, and they have in their own hearts the joyful testimony, that in their country's peril and need they were not found wanting.

"Resolved, That the thanks of this Association are due to the ladies who have at different times served upon the board, but are no longer members of it; and that we recall, in this hour of parting, the memory of each and all who have lent us the light of their countenance and the help of their hands. Especially do we recognize the valuable aid rendered by the members of our Registration Committee, who, in the early days of this Association, superintended the training of a band of one hundred women nurses for our army hospitals. The successful introduction of this system is chiefly due to the zeal and capacity of these ladies.

"Resolved, That in dissolving this Association, we desire to express the gratitude we owe to Divine Providence, for permitting the members of this board to work together in so great and glorious a cause, and upon so large and successful a scale, to maintain for

so long a period relations of such affection and respect, and now to part with such deep and grateful memories of our work and of each other."

Collections of the Western [illegible] Commission, money and stores, including the proceeds of the Mississippi Valley Fair,		$2,800,000
Receipts of the Illinois Commissioner-General, an officer appointed to collect money and stores from the people of his state,		500,000
Receipts of the Iowa Sanitary Commission, up to the period of its incorporation with the Sanitary, and Western Sanitary, Commissions,		175,000
Collections of the Indiana Sanitary Commission, cash and supplies, first year,	$108,000	
Collections of the Indiana Sanitary Commission, cash and supplies, second year,	138,000	
Collections of the Indiana Sanitary Commission, cash and supplies, third year,	223,000	
Collections of the Indiana Sanitary Commission, cash and supplies, in 1865 (estimated),	65,000	
		534,000
Collections of the Philadelphia Ladies' Aid, money and stores,		320,000
[We include in this return—what was not mentioned in the text—an immense quantity of stores received by Mrs. Harris upon the field, which did not pass through the hands of the recording officers of the society.]		
Collections of the Ladies' Union Aid Society of St. Louis, money and stores,		150,000
Collections of the Ladies' Union Relief Association of Baltimore, money and stores,		60,000
Collections of four similar societies in Baltimore,		30 000
Receipts of the New England Soldiers' Relief Association of New York, money,	$40,000	
Receipts of the New England Soldiers' Relief Association of New York, supplies,	200,000	
		240,000

Receipts of the Soldiers' Rest, New York, and such portion of the receipts of the State Soldiers' Dépôt, New York, as were due to private bounty, . . .		$25,000
Receipts of the Penn Relief Association of Philadelphia, cash, ...	$12,000	
Receipts of the Penn Relief Association of Philadelphia, supplies, ...	37,000	
		49,000
Receipts of the Rose Hill Ladies' Soldiers' Relief Association of New York, money and stores, . . .		25,000
Value of the contributions, in money and stores, made easually by visitors to the two hundred and thirty-three government hospitals, established in different parts of the country (estimate), ...		2,225,000
Collections of the Christian Commission, money and supplies, first year, ...	$231,000	
Collections of the Christian Commission, money and supplies, second year, ...	917,000	
Collections of the Christian Commission, money and supplies, third year, ...	2,882,000	
Collections of the Christian Commission, money and supplies, in 1865 (estimate), ...	500,000	
		4,530,000

[The above figures of the Christian Commission include the value of telegraph and railroad facilities, of delegates' services, and of publications furnished by tract and Bible societies.]

Value of the tracts, Testaments, hymn-books, and other religious publications, distributed in the army and navy, by the American Bible Society and the American Tract Society, and other similar publishing associations, exclusive of those included in the reports of the Christian Commission, ...	300,000
Value of the railroad, express, and telegraph facilities, given to commissions, societies, &c., exclusive of those included in the reports of the Christian Commission, ...	1,300,000

[Those who, remembering the immense work done gratuitously by these corporations and companies, consider this a low estimate, will do well to remember that when the government made the railways military roads, the unpaid transportation of sanitary and hospital stores of necessity ceased.]

Collections of the New England Freedmen's Aid Society, money and stores,	$126,000
Collections of the National Freedmen's Relief Association of New York, money and stores,	400,000
Receipts of the Pennsylvania Freedmen's Relief Association,	61,000
Receipts of the Orthodox Friends' Association of Philadelphia (Freedmen's Relief), exclusive of foreign contributions,	100,000
Receipts of the Hicksite Friends' Association of Philadelphia (Freedmen's Relief),	12,000
Receipts of the Northwestern Freedmen's Aid Society of Chicago,	140,000
Amount raised in Philadelphia and New York for recruiting negro regiments,	50,000
Amount raised in New York for the relief of the negro victims of the riot of July, 1863,	41,000
Amount raised in New York for the benefit of members of the fire department, of the police force, and of the National Guard. injured in the riot,	55,000
Collections of various international relief committees, in New York, Philadelphia, Brooklyn, &c., in behalf of the distressed operatives of Great Britain,	347,000
Collection made in New England in behalf of the East Tennesseans, by a committee of which Edward Everett was chairman,	102,000
Collections of the Pennsylvania Relief Association for East Tennessee,	30,000
Collections of the American Union Commission, cash and clothing,	70,000

Collections of the New England Refugees' Aid Society, a brauch of the above, ...		$25,000
Fund collected in New York, Boston, and Philadelphia, for the relief of the people of Savannah, in January and February, 1865, ...		100,000
Fund collected in Philadelphia, for the relief of the people of Chambersburg, in the summer of 1864, . .		35,000
Fund collected in Baltimore, for the same purpose, . . .		3,000
Receipts of the Union Volunteer Refreshment Saloon of Philadelphia, cash, ...	$87,000	
Receipts of the Union Volunteer Refreshment Saloon of Philadelphia, supplies, ...	30,000	
		117,000
Receipts of the Cooper-Shop Refreshment Saloon of Philadelphia, cash, ...	58,000	
Receipts of the Cooper-Shop Refreshment Saloon of Philadelphia, supplies, ...	20,000	
		78,000
Receipts of the Citizens' Union Volunteer Hospital Association of Philadelphia, cash and supplies, . . .		85,000
Receipts of the Union Relief Association of Baltimore, cash and supplies, ...		180,000
Receipts of the Pittsburgh Subsistence Committee, before the transfer of their duties, ...		45,000
Amount spent by the fire companies of Philadelphia, and by the Ladies' Transit Aid Association, in the conveyance of the wounded from the boats to the hospitals, ...		28,000
Amount spent, or received in provisions, for the army and navy Thanksgiving dinner of 1864, . . .		300,000
Amount spent in previous festival dinners for the army and navy, ...		100,000
Proceeds of the National Sailors' Fair, held in Boston, in November, 1864, ...		247,000
Amounts presented to Major Anderson, General Meade, Captain Worden, and others, ...		70,000
Fund raised in Philadelphia for the family of General Birney, ...		50,000

Amount presented in five-twenty government bonds, by merchants in New York, to Admiral Farragut,	$50,000
Amount raised to purchase a house, lot, and furniture, for General Grant, in Philadelphia,	50,000
Amount raised in New York to distribute among the officers and men of the Kearsarge, after the destruction of the Alabama,	25,000
Fund raised for a statue of General Sedgwick,	20,000
Other contributions for statues, monuments, &c.,	35,000
Receipts of the Patriots' Orphan Home, at Flushing, Long Island,	65,000
Donation of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, for the maintenance and education of soldiers' orphans,	50,000
Other donations to the same fund,	20,000
Such portion of the receipts of the Northern Home for Friendless Children, Philadelphia, as have been devoted to the maintenance of soldiers' orphans,	10,000
Receipts of other orphan homes,	20,000
Net receipts of a fair held in Milwaukee, in June and July, 1865, for an asylum for disabled Wisconsin soldiers,	110,000
Endowment made by the Roosevelt Estate to establish a Soldiers' Home,	1,000,000
Amount of various scholarships established in colleges for soldiers and soldiers' children—of which there are over two hundred—averaging $200 annual income,	70,000
General B. F. Butler's endowment of a scholarship in Phillips' Academy, for a soldier's son,	5,000
Value of frigate Vanderbilt, presented to the government by Cornelius Vanderbilt,	800,000
Commissions returned to the government by William H. Aspinwall,	25,000
Salary of Solicitor-General Whiting, not drawn,	20,000
Amount spent by Miss Clara Barton in aiding soldiers and in keeping a list of missing men,	10,000

Amount spent in entertaining soldiers in the summer of 1865, on their way home (outside of that disbursed by the Sanitary Commission), ...	$20,000
Grand total, ...	$69,696.000

These seventy millions might easily be increased to one hundred millions, were we willing to depart even a hair's-breadth from the line traced out in our plan. We have not included one cent obtained by taxation; and yet the sums voted for bounties in very many towns might fairly be embraced in the list, for the reason that the vote, in full meetings, was unanimous. A unanimous vote to tax is nothing less than a subscription, signed by every taxpayer, in amounts proportioned to the property of each. A statistician, curious in such matters, has made a calculation that the sum-total of bounty moneys, voted with such unanimity that they might justly be considered subscribed, reaches fifteen millions at least. Not venturing to include this in our summary, we feel justified in referring to it here.

Again, the war has stimulated the giving of money for educational and religious purposes in a very remarkable degree. No less than five millions of dollars have been bestowed upon or left by will to colleges and seats of learning in the last four years; and church debts, to the amount of ten millions, have been obliterated in the same time. This is vastly in excess of the sum devoted to the same objects in the four years preceding. Doubtless a portion of this liberality must be ascribed to the inflation of the currency and the abundance of money; but four-fifths of it were due to the revival of interest in the weighty matters of religion and education, consequent upon a war which was so largely the result of ignorance in matters both spiritual and temporal. This is not, however, the first time that war has been followed by a marked revival in the interest felt in the mental and moral improvement of a people to whom the blessings of peace have been restored.

Seventy millions! Seventy millions, which might be made one hundred with a stroke of the pen! Let the world know the story of these millions, how they were gotten, how spent, and—Solomon to the contrary notwithstanding—the world will readily acknowledge that at length there is A NEW THING UNDER THE SUN.

A.

PAGE

Adams, Express . . . . . 38 *and passim.*
Aid Rendered to Washington's Army 15
Aid Societies 111
Amateur Theatricals 444, 479
American Union Commission 407
Anderson, James 67
Aspinwall, Wm. H. 65
Austin, Nevada 463

B.

Bailey & Co., Philadelphia 256
Barili, Antonio 224
Bellows, H. W. 80, 92, 98, 469
Bird's-Nest Bank of Kalamazoo 373
Blackberries for the Soldiers 102
Broadway Tabernacle 39
Bryan, T. B. 161, 427

C.

California 91
Cary, Alice and Phœbe 41
Chambersburg Relief 412
Christian Commission 336
Citizens' Union Volunteer Hospital Association 421

PAGE

Coleman, Wm. T. 90
Colt, Samuel 38
Colyer, Vincent 337, 473
Commission, American Union 407
Commission, Christian 336
Commission, Indiana Sanitary 319
Commission, Iowa Sanitary 317
Commission, United States Sanitary 77
Commission, Western Sanitary 293
Commissions, State Sanitary 316
Cooper-Shop Refreshment Saloon 415
Cushman, Charlotte 225, 250

D.

Dent, Robert 40

E.

East Tennessee 387, 409
Emancipation Proclamation 161
Everett, Edward 387, 414, 442
Express Companies . . . . . 244 *and passim.*

F.

Fair, Sanitary, Lowell 158
" " Chicago 159
" " Boston 171
" " Rochester 172
" " Great Western, Cincinnati 178
" " Brooklyn and Long Island 190
" " Albany 206
" " Northern Ohio, Cleveland 213
" " Poughkeepsie 215
" " Metropolitan, New York 218
" " Pittsburgh 245
" " Great Central, Philadelphia 248
" " Northern Iowa, Dubuque 277
" " St. Paul 283
" " Chicago, Second 286
" " Mississippi Valley 305
" " Maryland State 347
Farmer, J. W. 31
Fire Ambulance Companies of Philadelphia 428
Fire Department of New York 222

PAGE

Freedmen's New England Aid Society 367
" National Relief Association 369
" Pennsylvania Relief Association 372
" North-Western Aid Society 372
" Orthodox Friends' Association 372
" Hicksite Friends' Association 372
" Relief Associations 373
Fund for the Seventh Regiment 29
" Union Defence 33
" Fire Zouave 37
" Lawyers' 39
" Missouri 47
" Subscribed by Americans in Paris 47
" Philadelphia Bounty 50
" Cambridge Life Insurance 63
" Hancock Recruiting 66
" The Onion 100
" Boston, for Western Sanitary Commission 301
" for Recruiting Colored Regiments 376, 379
" Negro Relief 377
" Police, Fire, and National Guard Relief 379
" International Relief 383
" East Tennessee 387
" Chambersburg Relief 412
" Savannah Relief 413
" Thanksgiving Dinner 431
" Major Anderson 450
" General Meade 450
" General Birney 451
" Vice-Admiral Farragut 452
" General Grant 454
" Kearsarge 456
" General Sherman 458
" General Sedgwick 460
" Metropolitan Police 476

G.

Gordon, Rev. George 91
Gottschalk, L. M. 224
Gray, Wm. 38
Gridley, R. C. 463
Griswold, N. L. and George 384

PAGE

H.

Hicksite Friends' Association 372
Hoge, Mrs. A. H. 159, 164, 248

I.

Indiana Sanitary Commission 319
International Relief 383
Iowa Sanitary Commission 317

J.

Jenkins, J. Foster 99

L.

Lincoln, Tribute to 492
Livermore, Mrs. D. P. 159, 164, 277

M.

Metropolitan Police 42, 476
Murdock, James E. 126, 187

N.

Nevada 463

O.

O'Brien, Fitz James 480
Olmstead, Frederick Law 81
Orthodox Friends' Association of Philadelphia 372

P.

Pension Agency 483
Phelps, Mrs. Colonel John S. 296
Pictures Contributed by Artists 46
Plymouth Church 39
Protective War Claim Association 482

R.

Raffling, Argument for and against 105
Refreshment Saloon, Cooper-Shop 415
" " Union Volunteer 415
Refugees' Aid Society 411
Relief Associations 335
Relief Association of Baltimore 424
Relief Association of Baltimore, Ladies' 326
Relief Association, Fort Pitt 477
" " National Freedmen's 336

PAGE

Relief Association, New England Soldiers' 328
" " Penn 332
" " Rose Hill 334
Relief, International 383
Representative Recruits 67
Roosevelt, Theo. 432

S.

Sack, Sanitary 463
Sailors' Home 440
Sanitary Commission 77
Sanitary Fairs 96, 158
Savannah Relief 413
Sawbuck Rangers 474
Shaw, Francis George 369
Skinner, Rev. D. 40
Soldiers' Aid Societies 111
Soldiers' Aid Society, Lowell 28, 71
" " Bridgeport 70, 112, 141
" " Cleveland 71, 115
" " New York 72
" " Charlestown 112
" " Poughkeepsie 116
" " East Cambridge 117
" " Hartford 118
" " Lockport 120
" " Newburgh 121
" " Worcester 122
" " Toledo 123
" " Milwaukie 124
" " Auburn 128
" " Albany 129
" " Columbus 129
" " Boston 130, 150
" " Providence 133
" " Cambridge 134
" " Dayton 135
" " Detroit 135
" " Buffalo 137
" " Taunton 139
" " New London 139
" " Rochester 139
" " Salem 141

PAGE

Soldiers' Aid Society, Newburyport 142
" " New Haven 143
" " Brooklyn 145
" " Lynn 147
" " Troy 149
" " Cambridgeport 151
" " New Brunswick 157
" " St. Louis 295, 323
" " Philadelphia 321
Soldiers' Home, Chicago 426
State Sanitary Commissions 310
Stetson, Colonel 47
Strong, George T. 83
Stuart, George H. 338
Sturges, Solomon 38
Subsistence Committee, Pittsburgh 425

T.

Teachers in Boston Public Schools 39
Testimonials 450
Thanksgiving Dinner 431
Thompson, Rev. J. P. 407
Tiffany & Co. 220
Transit Aid Association 428

U.

Union Defence Committee 32
Union League, Philadelphia 65
Union League, New York 382
Union Volunteer Refreshment Saloon 415

V.

Vanderbilt, Cornelius 41
Vanderbilt, Frigate 41

W.

Wandel, Jesse 31
Western Sanitary Commission 293
Widows' Wood Society 473
Women as Laborers in the Field 461
Women of Philadelphia in 1780 21
Women of Philadelphia in 1861 41
Women's Central Association of Relief 72

Y.

Yeatman, James E. 294, 299, 304

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
0 005 203 017 1